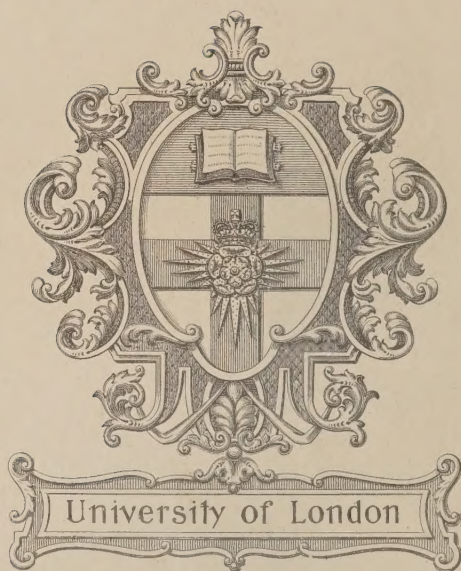


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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

FOURTEEN VOLUMES.

— (12.) —

SLAVERY.

Session

4 February — 20 August 1836.

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1836.

FOURTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

TWELFTH VOLUME.

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IN REFERENCE TO THE

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FOR THE

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(PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HIS MAJESTYS COMMAND.)

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EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Marquess of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*.

The King's House, St. Jago de la Vega,
10 February 1836.

MY LORD,

THINKING it probable that your Lordship will feel it to be your duty to lay before Parliament the failure of all my efforts to procure the re-enactment in the Assembly of this Colony, of a sufficient law in aid of the Abolition Act, I have caused copies of all the documents connected with the measure, since my assumption of the Government, to be prepared, and have the honour to enclose them herewith. They will, of themselves, give your Lordship a complete history of the various endeavours I have made, and their results. I have much regret in giving it as my decided opinion, that any provisions which may be considered to be necessary, in addition to the Island Abolition Law, now in force, for the purpose of carrying into effect the spirit of the British Abolition Act, must be passed in the Imperial Parliament. As soon after my arrival as the state of the crop made it convenient that a session should be held, I communicated to the legislature, the admission by His Majesty, of their right to share in the compensation, and pointed out to them at the same time, that this favour was granted to them in the honourable confidence, that they would make such additional enactments, as would remedy the deficiencies of their imperfect Act. I also called upon them to establish such a measure of police as would complete the statute, by placing in my hands a force with which to enforce its provisions. The Act in Aid was passed in satisfactory terms, but for a period shorter than I required. The Police Bill was also passed with a similar defect. Having ascertained that the feelings of the Members of Assembly were insuperably opposed to an extension of their duration at that time, I did not press them on the point. Their immediate assent to the conditions I had proposed to them, proved by their passing these two Bills, entitled them to my confidence, and justified an expectation that they would continue, at the proper time, the enactment of which they admitted the justice. I have much regret in stating that such confidence was not well founded, and that my expectation has been disappointed.

Despatch from the
Marquess of *Sligo*
Lord *Glenelg*.

Your Lordship will remember that I long since predicted that I should find an insuperable objection in the minds of the Members to re-enact the Aid Acts, which are more particularly alluded to in this despatch. At first you naturally concluded that I took an exaggerated view of the matter, and wished to avoid hypothetical discussions, in points not likely to arise. You thought that they would not so soon forget the munificent gift of the British Nation, nor their compact, for so I must term it, of remedying the defects in their Abolition Law. My predictions, however, have not turned out to be speculative assertions; they have unfortunately been proved to be in every instance correct, and much I lament it. The remedy, I say advisedly, must come from home.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Sligo*.

— No. 1. —

MESSAGE of HIS EXCELLENCY, in July Session 1834; with Despatch, dated 20 February 1834.

Mr. Speaker,

I AM commanded by his Excellency the Governor to bring down to The House the copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, of date the 20th February last, on the subject of the Act of the Legislature of this island, for the Abolition of Slavery.

His Excellency feels great satisfaction in submitting to The House, a document which so unequivocally expresses the approbation of His Majesty's Government at the measures

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adopted by the legislature on this momentous question, and in calling the attention of The House to those parts of the Act which are mentioned in the despatch as requiring explanation rather than amendment. His Excellency cordially joins in acknowledging the merits of the framers of the Bill, and in feelings entertained by His Majesty's Government, that its imperfections are less numerous than might reasonably have been expected, in legislating on a subject altogether new, and involving such vast interests.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 20 February 1834.

I HAVE received Lord Mulgrave's despatch of the 13th December, No. 43, enclosing the Act for the Abolition of Slavery in the Island of Jamaica, passed by the Legislature of that Colony, and it affords me sincere gratification now to announce to your Lordship, that His Majesty's Government, after the fullest consideration of the principles and details of that Act, have arrived at the conviction that the legislature of Jamaica has faithfully and effectually enacted the abolition of slavery, and has also framed the supplementary enactments requisite during the intermediate state of apprenticeship contemplated by the British Parliament.

His Majesty's Government, accordingly, feel themselves enabled to recommend His Majesty to signify his assent to this Act, and to declare, in the terms of the 44th section of the British Act, "That adequate and satisfactory provision has been made by law, in the colony of Jamaica, for giving effect to the British Act, by such further and supplementary enactments as therein mentioned." In adopting this course, His Majesty's Government have not overlooked the existence of various defects in the Act which they are thus prepared to sanction. They are aware also, that, by withholding His Majesty's approbation of the Act, they would have been furnished with an argument of almost irresistible force in favour of such amendments and alterations as they might propose.

His Majesty's Government, however, have carefully and attentively examined these defects, and they feel themselves justified in pronouncing them not to be of such vital importance, as to render the Act either inadequate or unsatisfactory; and they have, therefore, deemed it just towards the colony of Jamaica that the Act should at once, in its present shape, be approved; and that the right of the colony to its share of the compensation should thus, at the earliest possible period, be rendered indefeasible. His Majesty's Government are confident that the colony of Jamaica will fully appreciate the frank and unreserved line of conduct which is thus pursued towards it, and that although the legislature will not be compelled, by the motives to which I have alluded, to acquiesce in the suggestions which will be offered to them, for the purpose of remedying the imperfections of the Act, they will, nevertheless, receive and adopt them in that spirit of confidence and goodwill which, I trust, will henceforth always be found to exist between the colony and His Majesty's Government.

I have, therefore, to desire that your Lordship will take the earliest opportunity, after the receipt of this despatch, to announce to the legislature of Jamaica, the decision of His Majesty's Government upon this important Act, and your Lordship will, at the same time, invite the earliest attention to the various amendments and additions which I shall now proceed to indicate.

1. The proviso in the 4th clause of the Jamaica Act, I believe to have been intended to be identical with the similar proviso in the 4th clause of the British Act. In adopting the precise words of the British Act, the legislature of Jamaica have practically altered the meaning of those words. The expression "The present Act," refers no longer to the English, but to the colonial statute; and the 12 months of practical labour, which are required to justify the classification of a negro among the prædial apprentices, would, according to the Jamaica Act, be computed from the 12th December, while the British Act requires that they should be computed from the 28th of August.

It would be expedient to remove this discrepancy by altering the date in the Jamaica Act.

2. By the 8th clause of the British Act, and the 8th clause of the Jamaica Act, it was intended to give to the apprenticed labourer power to purchase his discharge of his apprenticeship, "without, or in opposition, if necessary, to the consent of the party entitled to his services." The 9th and following clauses of the Jamaica Act, which seem to have been designed to execute that intention, do not effect it to its full extent; for, although they provide for the cases where the party do not provide for the very frequent cases in which the party so entitled is unable to consent, either by reason of animosity, absence or any other cause. It is obvious that a very slight alteration of these clauses will cure this defect.

3. The provision made by the 39th clause of the Jamaica Act, for securing peace and good order on the plantations, although beneficial both to the employer and the apprentice, requires some alteration, in order to bring it within the scope and intention of the British Act. It should be made clear that the constables, who are thereby directed to be appointed, will only be armed with the authority of the law, and will be responsible for the due exercise of that authority to the special magistrates only, and not to the proprietors of the plantation.

The right to confine for safe custody should, as regards apprentices belonging to the plantation, be limited to cases in which freemen might be taken into custody by the ordinary constable, or to cases in which it is presumable that the apprentice, having offended against the law established by this Act, will attempt to escape.

No. 1.
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 Excellency,
 July 1834.

4. The 44th clause of the Jamaica Act gives too large a jurisdiction to the special magistrates. Although I am disposed to believe that the words "other minor misdemeanors and crimes" would, according to the legal construction of the Act, be held to mean such actions only as, if committed by free persons, would be misdemeanours or crimes, yet this clause, even thus limited in its operation, might be held to deprive the apprentice in many cases of his right to be tried by a jury.

In order to make this provision unobjectionable, it should be confined to such crimes and misdemeanours only as, under any of the Police Acts in force in Jamaica against free persons, are cognizable and punishable by a single magistrate.

5. Although I conceive that the general expressions of the 49th clause would be construed to enable the special magistrate to inflict penalties on the employer, in case of frivolous complaints made by the apprentice, or in case the apprentice should be improperly deprived of the enjoyment of any part of his own time, I think it right that all possible doubt on this subject should be removed by specific enactments. As respects the apprentices' own time, I should recommend the insertion of a clause analogous to section 2 of chap. 6 of the heads of the proposed Order in Council for British Guiana.

6. The 60th clause requires modification. The urgent necessity there spoken of should be limited to extraordinary circumstances, such as fire, tempest, &c. As it now stands, it might operate unfavourably and unjustly towards the apprenticed labourer in the crop-time, by obliging him to give his assistance in the field, or the boiling-house, under circumstances which might have been prevented by previous due caution on the part of the employer.

7. It is due to the special magistrates, that they should be properly indemnified in the discharge of their duties; and for this purpose I would suggest that enactments should be framed analogous to the 27th, 28th and 29th sections of chap. 2, of the heads of the Order in Council for British Guiana.

8. The 49th clause enables the special magistrates to impose fines upon the parties entitled to the services of any apprenticed labourer, for any wrong or injury which he may sustain from such parties.

The 68th clause directs that these fines shall be applied to the use of the public of the island. As the Act has provided that the apprentice should compensate, by labour, the loss which his employer may sustain from indolence, neglect, non-performance of work or absence, it seems but reasonable that the special magistrate should have the power of compensating, out of the fine, the apprentice, for the injury which he may have sustained from his employer; and I think that a clause should be introduced to that effect.

9. The proviso annexed to the 49th clause enacts that "nothing herein mentioned shall be taken to bar or destroy the right of any apprenticed labourer to proceed in the Supreme or Assize courts, or the courts of Quarter Sessions or Common Pleas, for any wrong or injustice done or committed against his or her property or person, by any persons whomsoever." I believe it to have been the intention of the legislature of Jamaica that if, in cases of cruelty or other injury, the penalty of 5 *l.* should be thought inadequate, the employer might be proceeded against, either by indictment at the suit of the Crown or by civil action at the suit of the apprentice. I think, however, that it is a plausible construction of the words of the 49th clause, with its proviso, to say that they reserve nothing beyond the remedy which the apprentice himself can enforce; that is, the civil suit, and that they would operate as a bar to an indictment or criminal information. I do not believe, however, that the courts of law would adopt such a construction, inasmuch as the right to prosecute is in theory a prerogative of the King, which cannot be taken away without express words. I think that nevertheless, that the proviso is sufficiently ambiguous to render it advisable that it should be so amended as clearly to secure to the apprenticed labourer the full protection of the law.

I would advert to one other point, rather with a view of calling the attention of the legislature of Jamaica to the subject, than of stating my opinion that the Act as it stands is defective.

The British Act requires that the apprenticed labourer should receive from his employer such supplies of food, clothing, medicine and medical attendance as the slave might have claimed by law in each respective colony; and that regulations should be made on these heads where the existing law is either silent or inadequate. I am happy to admit, that I do not find the inadequacy of the law of Jamaica on these subjects made matter of remonstrance by any of my predecessors, in commenting on the several provisions of successive slave laws; nor do I find that complaints of their insufficiency have been made by the slaves in any single case. I am bound, therefore, to consider them "as adequate for their purpose;" but looking to the very loose terms in which they are couched, especially in respect of medical attendance in case of sickness, I think it right not to pass over this subject without reminding the legislature, that, as the interest of the master in the recovery of the sick apprentice, more especially towards the close of the period, will be much weaker than it would have been in the corresponding case of the slave, it may deserve consideration whether a proportionate strictness of legal obligation may not be desirable.

I have now enumerated to your Lordship the various points in this Act which appear to His Majesty's Government to require alteration or comment; and I feel it to be due to the framers of the Act, to convey to your Lordship my opinion, that the defects to which I have adverted are not more numerous or more grave than might have reasonably been expected to result from the difficulty of legislating upon a subject of such entire novelty as the proposed system of apprenticeship, and from the shortness of the time which the

legislature, in their anxiety to meet the views of Parliament, allowed themselves for the consideration and execution of the important task which they had to perform. It is possible that some of them may have already engaged the attention of the legislature; and I do not permit myself to doubt that others, which may now for the first time be suggested to them, will receive their dispassionate consideration; and that Jamaica, as it has been the first of the colonies to follow the course pointed out by the mother country, will manifest a laudable desire to remove any well-founded objections which may still be raised against the subordinate details of enactments.

I have, &c.
(signed) E. G. Stanley.

No. 1.
Message of His
Excellency,
July 1834.

— No. 2. —

No. 2.
Act in Aid.
4 July 1834.

Jamaica ss.

AN ACT to repeal part of an Act, 4 Will. IV. c. 41, intituled, "An Act for the Abolition of Slavery in this Island, in consideration of Compensation, and for promoting the Industry of the Manumitted Slaves, and to declare the 52 Geo. 3, c. 155, in force in this Island," and to explain and amend, and in aid of the said Act.—Passed the Legislature, 4 July 1834.

Preamble.

4 Will. IV. c. 41.
Proviso at the end of
clause 4 repealed.

WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary to explain and amend certain parts of an Act of the 4 Will. IV. c. 41, intituled, "An Act for the Abolition of Slavery in this Island, in consideration of compensation, and for promoting the Industry of the Manumitted Slaves, and to declare the 52 Geo. 3, c. 155, in force in this Island;" be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of this Island, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, that the proviso at the end of the 4th clause of the said Act shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

No person to be
classed as a prædial
labourer unless em-
ployed for twelve
months previous to
the 28th August
1833, in agriculture,
or the manufacture
of produce.

2. And it is hereby enacted, that no person of the age of 12 years and upwards, shall be included in either of the two classes of prædial apprenticed labourers in the said Act mentioned, unless such person shall for 12 calendar months at the least next before the 28th day of August 1833, have been habitually employed in agriculture, or in the manufacture of colonial produce.

Persons having
limited rights, &c. to
the services of
apprentices, and de-
siring of discharging
them, may do so as
herein set forth.

3. And whereas doubts have arisen whether, under the said Act, persons having a limited right to the services of apprentices, or who hold apprentices which are subject to trusts, limitations and incumbrances, have power to discharge such apprentices from the term of their apprenticeship, or any part thereof: be it therefore enacted, that any person entitled to the services of any apprenticed labourer, and which apprenticed labourer shall be subject to any trust or limitation, or any *feme covert*, or guardian or guardians of a person of non-age, or committee of a lunatic or insane person, shall be entitled to the services of any apprenticed labourer, and shall be desirous to discharge such apprentice, such person is authorized and required to apply to the nearest special justice under the said Act, who shall thereupon give notice twice in the county newspapers of his intention to proceed to value the said apprenticed labourer, and such justice shall, at a time and place by him to be appointed, associate with him one other justice of the peace, and such two justices shall proceed to fix a value upon such apprenticed labourer, which valuation shall be binding and conclusive on all parties; and the amount of the value so fixed by such two magistrates shall be paid, applied or invested in such manner and way, and in such parts or proportions, as the compensation-money for such apprenticed labourer, under an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 73, shall have been awarded, paid and applied, or invested: provided always, that in case such compensation-money shall not have been paid or awarded, then that the amount of the value so fixed by the said two justices shall be paid into the office of the receiver-general, there to remain until such compensation-money shall be awarded, and then to be paid out or invested in conformity with such award of compensation, under an order of any judge or justice of the grand or assize courts of this island.

Proviso.

Upon payment of
value, apprentices to
be discharged.

4. And be it further enacted, that upon the amount of such value being so paid into the receiver-general's chest, or paid to the person entitled to receive the same, or invested as aforesaid, the said two justices shall discharge such apprentice from the term of his apprenticeship, and shall grant a certificate of discharge in the form laid down in the 10th clause of the hereinbefore recited Act of the 4 Will. 4, c. 41.

Commencement and
termination of field
labour daily.

5. And whereas it is necessary to regulate uniformity in the hours of labour, be it enacted, that on all sugar estates and other plantations, field labour shall commence with sun-rise, and terminate with sun-set, giving such cessation in the middle of the day as, with the usual half-hour allowed for breakfast, shall reduce the actual time of labour to nine hours in the day: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the employer and the labourers from making any other arrangements as to the hours of labour which they may mutually agree upon.

Proviso.

Commencement and
close of labour to be
intimated by the
usual modes.

6. And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of every employer to intimate to the labourers in his or her employment the commencement and the close of the legal hours of labour, by the usual mode of ringing a bell, or sounding a horn or shell, or any other signal, which shall be always of such a nature as to be distinctly visible or audible to the several prædial apprenticed labourers in the service of any person.

7. Whereas

7. Whereas apprenticed labourers not being over fifty years of age, nor incapable from mental or bodily infirmity of earning a subsistence, may, under the 7th clause of the Abolition Act, be voluntarily discharged by their employers : and whereas such discharged labourers may afterwards become destitute, and give rise to doubts as to the condition in which they were discharged, and the consequent liability of the employer to provide for their support and maintenance : be it enacted, that every master or employer, who shall voluntarily discharge any apprenticed labourer or labourers, such master or employer shall, in every such case, bring such labourer or labourers before the vestry of the parish in which he shall reside, to be approved and recorded according to the 7th clause of the Abolition Act; and in case any master or employer shall discharge any apprenticed labourer or labourers, without having so produced them to the inspection of the vestry as aforesaid, then and in every such case such master or employer shall, in the event of such labourer or labourers being found in a state of destitution, be held liable for their support and maintenance for the remaining term of the apprenticeship.

Masters voluntarily discharging labourers must bring them before the vestry for approval, &c.

8. And be it further enacted, that any apprenticed labourer who shall be unable from sickness to attend to his or her usual labour, such labourer shall, without delay, repair to the plantation-hospital, and there shall receive the same medical care and attention as has heretofore been customary, and shall in like manner be liable to all such necessary sanatory restraint and control as the medical attendant shall direct; and in case any apprenticed labourer shall absent himself or herself in the morning from his or her usual labour upon pretext of indisposition, such labourer so offending shall, upon conviction thereof before any special justice, be compelled to make up such loss of time to the employer in the same manner as in the case of absence from the field : provided always, and be it further enacted, that where there shall be no hospital, the said apprenticed labourers shall receive such medical attendance and relief as is now customary in this island.

How sick apprentices are to be treated, &c.

Proviso.

9. And be it further enacted, that any apprenticed labourer or labourers who shall be convicted before any special justice of having wantonly cut down or damaged any fruit or other trees, or of having wantonly pulled down or injured any house or outhouse upon the property of his her or their employer, such apprenticed labourer or labourers so convicted shall be sentenced to hard labour in the house of correction, or the penal gang of the parish, for a term not exceeding three months, or to receive any number of stripes not exceeding 39, or if a female to hard labour not exceeding 20 days.

Apprentices convicted of pulling down or injuring property to be sentenced to hard labour or flogging.

10. And whereas doubts have arisen as to the meaning of the words " urgent necessity " in the 6th clause of the said Act ; for removal thereof, be it enacted, that such words shall be deemed and taken to mean cases of hurricane, tempest, earthquake, flood, fire or other misfortune, the act of God, and which could not have been prevented by previous due caution on the part of the employer ; and that any person who shall otherwise compel any prædial apprenticed labourer to work beyond the legal number of hours, save and except in conformity with the 47th and 50th and 51st clauses of the said last-mentioned Act, shall be deemed and taken to have committed an offence against the said Act.

Words " urgent necessity " defined.

11. And be it further enacted, that no action or suit shall be brought or commenced by any person against any special justice for any act, matter or thing done by him in the execution of the said Act of 4th Will. IV. c. 41, or of this Act, or of any Act passed in aid of, or to explain and amend the said Act of the 4th Will. IV. c. 41, unless notice of bringing such action shall have been served on such special justice, or left at his usual or last place of abode at least one month previous to such action being brought ; and if a verdict shall be given for the defendant in any such action or suit, or the plaintiff therein shall be nonsuited, or such action shall be discontinued for want of going to trial, the plaintiff therein shall pay to the defendant treble the amount of his full cost out of purse expended by him in the defence of the said action or suit.

Persons bringing an action against any special justice must give him one month's notice, &c.

12. And be it further enacted, that if any such special justice, against whom any action or suit shall be so brought, shall at any time after such notice given before the trial of the said action, tender to the said plaintiff sufficient amends for such wrong or injury in respect of which such action has been so brought, and submit to pay the cost of suit up to that time incurred ; and if the plaintiff shall refuse to accept such amends and costs, and the verdict shall be given for the plaintiff for the sum so tendered, or a lesser sum, then the court shall order and direct the plaintiff out of such damages to deduct the full costs of purse of the defendant, and an execution shall be lodged only for the amount of such damage after such deduction.

How the court is to act in case plaintiff should refuse amends from special justice before trial of action.

13. And be it further enacted, that no action or suit shall be brought against any special justice in respect of any act, matter or thing by him done in pursuance of the said Act of 4th Will. IV. c. 41, or of this Act, or of any Act passed or to be passed in aid of, or to explain and amend the said Act of 4th Will. IV. c. 41, unless the same shall be commenced within six months after such cause of action shall have occurred.

Actions must be brought within six months.

14. And be it further enacted, that any apprenticed labourer who shall be convicted before any special justice of aiding and abetting any other apprenticed labourer in quitting or attempting to quit the island, without the written consent of his or her employer, such apprenticed labourer so convicted shall be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for any time not exceeding three months, and if a male, to whipping, not exceeding fifty stripes, or to three months imprisonment with hard labour.

Punishment on apprentices aiding another to escape off the island.

Penalty on persons removing apprentices, or assisting them from the island.

15. And be it further enacted, that any person not being an apprenticed labourer, who shall remove, or assist in removing any apprenticed labourer, from this island, in any boat or vessel, without the written consent of his or her employer, such person shall for every apprenticed labourer he or she shall remove or assist in removing from this island, forfeit the sum of 100*l.* current money of Jamaica, to the use of the employer of such apprenticed labourer, to be recovered as servants' wages before any two justices of the peace.

Registration of apprentices, who are fishermen or mariners.

16. And be it further enacted, that all apprenticed labourers, whose ordinary occupation is on the sea as fishermen or mariners, shall be registered as such at the office of the special justice of the district; and any apprenticed labourer engaging in such occupation without being first so registered, except with the consent of his employer, shall be liable, on the conviction thereof on the complaint of his employer, to imprisonment with hard labour for any time not less than six weeks, and not exceeding three months, or to a whipping not exceeding 39 stripes.

Absent apprentices without leave to be reported to sub-inspector, who is to keep a record, and use means for their apprehension.

17. And be it enacted, that when any apprenticed labourer shall, without leave, have absented himself or herself for one entire week or upwards from the service of his or her employer, such employer shall report the name and description of such deserter to the sub-inspector of the district, that a record may be kept of all such deserters, and every means used for their apprehension; the more effectually to accomplish which, a reward of 20*s.* shall be paid to the person who shall apprehend and secure any such deserter, and which in the first instance shall be charged to and paid by the employer, but repaid to him or her out of such deserter's own time, in such manner as a special justice shall direct.

Apprentices established in unlawful communities to be dislodged by police, and their establishment destroyed.

18. And be it further enacted, that if it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of any two special justices of the peace that any apprenticed labourers have, without lawful authority, established themselves in any part of the island as a distinct community, habitually abandoning and neglecting to perform the duties imposed on them by law, such justice of the peace shall cause any such community to be dislodged by the police of the district, and if necessary shall also cause their settlements to be taken down and destroyed.

Punishment on those convicted as members.

19. And be it further enacted, that any apprenticed labourer who shall be convicted before such special justice of the peace of having been a member of any such community as aforesaid shall be adjudged to imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding six months, and if a male, to whipping not exceeding 50 stripes, or imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding six months.

Penalties on persons harbouring or employing apprentices without leave.

20. And be it further enacted, that if any person shall harbour, conceal, or clandestinely or fraudulently employ any apprenticed labourer who may be absent from the service of his or her employer without leave, every such person so offending shall, for every such offence, upon conviction thereof before any two or more justices of the peace, in case the party complained against be not an apprenticed labourer, but if an apprenticed labourer, then before the special justice of the district, on the complaint of the employer or employers of such apprenticed labourers, be adjudged to pay, and shall pay to the person or persons entitled to the services of such apprenticed labourer, the sum of ten pounds current money of this island, for each and every such apprenticed labourer so harboured, concealed, or clandestinely or fraudulently employed, and the further sum of ten shillings, like current money, per day, for each and every such apprenticed labourer for each and every day, or part of a day, such offender or offenders shall be proved to have so harboured, concealed, or clandestinely or fraudulently employed every such apprenticed labourer; and upon the hearing of any such complaint, it shall and may be lawful for such justices of the peace, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, if they shall see just cause to examine the party complained against, upon his or her oath, touching the matter of such complaint; and in case the party accused being legally summoned, the service of which summons shall be ten days at least before the hearing of such complaint, and return thereof made on oath by the constable who shall have executed such summons, shall, without some reasonable cause, to be allowed of by such justices, fail to attend the hearing of such complaint, the justices shall give judgment therein for the said sum of ten pounds against such offender; and in failure of the payment of such fine or penalty, such person shall be and stand committed, by warrant, under the hands and seals of the said justices, to the common gaol for a period not exceeding six months; and such justices are hereby required, if necessary, to issue either a search-warrant for the apprehension of such apprenticed labourer, or a summons to the party accused, requiring him or her to produce such apprenticed labourer at the time of hearing such complaint, in order that he or she may be delivered over to his or her employer; and in failure, unless it shall appear, on the oath of such party accused, that he or she cannot procure the attendance of such apprenticed labourer, such justices shall, and they are hereby required to, issue a warrant for the apprehension of every such apprenticed labourer, and for searching the premises of the person or persons convicted under this clause, or any other premises where there shall be reasonable ground to believe that such apprenticed labourer is harboured or secreted: provided always, that no such warrant shall issue for the apprehension of any apprenticed labourer, unless such warrant shall be signed by a special justice, and such justices are hereby fully authorized to examine such persons on oath, or any other person or persons who may be able to discover where such apprenticed labourer is to be found; and on the apprehension of any such apprenticed labourer, such constable is hereby required to deliver him or her over to a police officer of the district to which such apprenticed labourer belongs, to be dealt with according to law; and if the offender be an apprenticed labourer, and be unable to pay the penalties

Manner of hearing and determining complaints, &c.

Proviso.

ties hereby imposed, such apprenticed labourer, if a male, to be liable to whipping not exceeding 39 stripes, and if a female, to solitary confinement for any time not exceeding ten days, or to hard labour not exceeding three months; or if the offender be a non-prædial female apprenticed labourer, then and in such case she shall be permitted, if able to do so, to make any other satisfaction to the injured party, which such injured party shall be willing to receive: provided always nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall extend to the employing of any prædial apprenticed labourer on Saturday, or on any other day to which such prædial apprenticed labourer shall be entitled to his or her earnings, unless the party employing shall have the express and actual notice from the employer of any apprenticed labourer or his representative, that such prædial apprenticed labourer hath been adjudged to work on any such Saturday, or any other day as aforesaid, for the benefit of his or her employer or employers.

Act in Aid.

4 July 1834.

Proviso.

21. And be it further enacted, that if after the expiration or other determination of the term of apprenticeship of any apprenticed labourer, he or she shall, having had three months' notice to quit previously to the determination of such apprenticeship, refuse to quit and deliver up possession of any land, dwelling or building, which he or she shall have been permitted or suffered to occupy during his or her state of apprenticeship, to his or her employer or employers, or to any person or persons acting on his, her or their behalf, every such person shall be deemed and considered a trespasser, and it shall and may be lawful in such case for any two justices of the peace associated together, upon complaint made, and and the conviction of the offender, to eject such offender from such land, dwelling or building, and inflict such punishment not exceeding 10*l.*, or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, as to such justices shall seem proper.

Apprentice whose term has expired, and who shall have had three months' previous notice to quit, must deliver up possession of lands, &c. or be considered a trespasser, and liable to certain penalties.

22. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any special justice, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to substitute any given number of hours of work on the tread-mill in any house of correction, or otherwise, for any of the punishments imposed by this or any other Act on apprenticed labourers, as he in his discretion shall consider necessary and proper.

Special justice may substitute any number of hours of work on the tread-mill, in lieu of any punishment imposed by this Act.

23. And be it further enacted, that during the continuance of any such apprenticeship as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any employer and apprenticed labourer mutually to contract together for a certain sum or sums of money, to be paid by such employer to such apprenticed labourer, either by the week or in such other manner as may be agreed upon, in the place and stead of such clothing and other maintenance and allowances as are provided by the 16th clause of the Act of this island, 4 Will. 4, c. 41: provided always, that such contracts or engagements shall be sanctioned by a special justice.

Employer and apprentices may contract with sanction of a special justice for a sum of money in lieu of clothing, &c.

24. And be it enacted, that the operation of this or any other law for the governance of the apprentices shall not be suspended by martial law, any law, usage or custom to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Operation of this Act not to be suspended by martial law.

25. And be it further enacted, that the 1st day of August next ensuing shall be, and is hereby declared, a holiday, throughout the island.

First August declared a holiday.

26. And whereas doubts have arisen as to the precise meaning of the words "crimes and misdemeanors," in the said Act, 4 Will. 4, c. 41; be it enacted, that such crimes and misdemeanors as are by law cognizable and punishable by one justice of the peace, when committed by any subject of His Majesty, shall be cognizable and punishable when committed by an apprenticed labourer, by a special magistrate.

Definition of words "crimes and misdemeanors."

27. And be it further enacted, that nothing contained in the proviso of the 49th clause of the said mentioned Act of 4 Will. 4, c. 41; shall be taken to abridge the right of any apprenticed labourer to proceed in any of the courts of this island by indictment, or otherwise, for any wrong or injury done to or committed against his person or property, by any person whomsoever.

Apprentices' right to proceed in any of the courts in this island recognized.

28. And be it further enacted, that this Act shall be in force from the 1st day of August next and until the 31st day of December 1835, and no longer.

Duration.

— No. 3. —

EXTRACT from a DESPATCH, dated 15 January 1835, No. 26, received from Lord Aberdeen.

No. 3.

I HAVE great satisfaction in announcing to your Lordship that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the Act for the Amendment of the Slavery Abolition Act, as a satisfactory compliance with the advice conveyed to the local legislature by Lord Stanley, in obedience to His Majesty's commands. I remark, however, that the operation of these amendments is by the final clause limited to the 31st of December of the present year, although the Act of which it is an amendment, will continue in force until the expiration of the apprenticeship. This is a very serious ground of objection; nor can His Majesty's Government consider the Legislature of Jamaica as having fully acquitted themselves of the duty to which they were called, until the amendments shall have been rendered as enduring in point of time as are the original enactments.

Extract from Despatch, 15 January 1835.

No. 4.

—No. 4. —

Second Act in Aid. Jamaica, ss.

22 Dec. 1834.

AN ACT to amend and explain and repeal part of an Act, passed in the the 4th year of reign of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the Abolition of Slavery in that Island, in consideration of Compensation, and for promoting the industry of the Manumitted Slaves, and to declare the 52 Geo. 3, c. 155, in force in this Island, and for other purposes."

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is necessary that the Act of this Island made and passed on the 12th day of December 1833, intituled "An Act for the Abolition of Slavery in this Island, in consideration of Compensation, and for promoting the Industry of the Manumitted Slaves, and to declare 52 Geo. 3, c. 155, in force in this Island," should be amended; be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of this Island, and be it hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act, the 27th, 39th, 44th and 68th clauses of the said Act shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Certain clauses of Abolition Act repealed.

Apprentices, convicted of felony applying for discharge, how to be dealt with.

2. And whereas apprenticed labourers are entitled by the said recited Act to purchase their discharge from apprenticeship, upon payment of the value at which their apprenticeship may be appraised; be it enacted, that if before any order shall be made by the justices, or any such appraisement so to be made as aforesaid, it shall be alleged before the said justices that such apprenticed labourer purposed to be discharged, hath at any time during his or her apprenticeship been convicted in a due course of law of any robbery or theft, and if it shall be made to appear to them, by good and sufficient evidence on oath, that such apprenticed labourer hath, during his or her apprenticeship, been so convicted of any robbery or theft, the said justices shall, and they are hereby required, not to make any order on such appraisement, and thereupon the same, and all other proceedings for the discharge of any such apprenticed labourer, shall be stayed until the expiration of three years of the term of his or her apprenticeship, from the time of the conviction of such apprenticed labourer of any such theft or robbery; and if such apprenticed labourer shall be under such charge before any justice or court, such justices shall suspend further proceedings on such appraisement until such apprenticed labourer shall be convicted or acquitted of any such charge, and if convicted, the aforesaid proceedings shall be stayed for the period last aforesaid, and the said justices shall give a certificate under their hands and seals of such proceedings and adjudication to the party entitled to the services of the said apprentices, which shall, at all times, be taken and received as conclusive evidence.

Uniform mode in fixing valuation established.

3. And whereas it is desirable that one uniform mode of valuation should be in force in this island; be it enacted, that the justices in fixing their valuation of any apprenticed labourer, shall ascertain by the examination of witnesses, or otherwise, the amount in value of the services of such apprenticed labourer for one year, and, after deducting one-third therefrom to cover all casualties and contingencies, shall multiply the residue at the same ratio for the remainder of the term to come of his apprenticeship, and the aggregate shall be deemed the value of such apprenticed labourer, or if the apprenticeship shall be within one year of its expiration, the said justices shall proceed upon the same principle, and fix the value of such apprenticed labourer in proportion to the time his or her apprenticeship has to run.

Hours of labour regulated.

4. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the owner, proprietor or manager of every sugar estate so to regulate the hours of labour as to enable him or her, if necessary, to carry on the manufactory of sugar, when the mill is about for 18 hours out of the 24; provided, that no apprenticed labourer, unless by his or her own consent, shall be required to labour for a longer time than nine hours out of the 24, as already provided by law, nor shall any apprenticed labourer, unless by his or her consent, be required to labour during his or her own time allotted by law.

Plantation about being thrown up, how proprietors are to act with apprentices.

5. And whereas, under the provisions of the Abolition Act, it may be found impossible to continue the cultivation of many of the plantations and other settlements in this island, and it is expedient and necessary in all such cases that the proprietors should be released from the obligation, imposed under the 7th clause of that Act, to provide legal maintenance for their apprenticed prædial labourers; be it enacted, that every proprietor of such plantation as aforesaid, who shall have given six months' notice to the labourers settled thereon, and to the nearest special justice, of his intention to abandon the cultivation thereof, shall be, after the expiration of that time, relieved from the further maintenance of all such apprenticed labourers, and that in every such case it shall be the duty of the justice to whom such notice shall have been given, to have such labourers removed from such plantations or settlements, leaving to themselves the free choice of the master or masters into whose services they shall desire to enter, and who may be willing to employ them: provided always, that agricultural labourers shall not be permitted in such case to remove to the towns or to relinquish agricultural labour, unless they can show to such special justice a satisfactory probability of being able there to maintain themselves and families; and if such labourers shall refuse to remove as aforesaid, they shall be deemed vagabonds and dealt with accordingly.

Proviso.

Courts of quarter sessions to take cognizance of offences.

6. And whereas doubts have been entertained whether, under the said recited Act, the courts of quarter sessions can take cognizance of offences committed by apprentices; be it enacted, that for or notwithstanding anything in the said Act contained, it shall be lawful for the several courts of quarter sessions in this island to take cognizance of offences committed by apprentices in the same manner as in cases of free persons.

7. And

7. And be it further enacted, that any apprenticed labourer who shall be found wandering as a vagrant beyond the limits of the plantation of his or her employer, without a written permission from such employer, and who shall not be able to give a satisfactory account of himself or herself, may be apprehended by an estate or other constable, and brought before the nearest justice of the peace, and upon conviction shall be adjudged a vagabond, and sentenced accordingly; provided, that nothing in this clause contained shall be applied to apprenticed labourers on their way to or from any place of divine worship on the Sabbath-day, or to or from the Saturday market, or at such market or place, or in their way to or from their provision grounds during the time allotted to them as their own; and provided, nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to abridge or in anywise interfere with the full and free use and enjoyment by such apprentices of the time by law allotted to them as their own.

Wandering apprentices may be apprehended by estate constables.

Proviso.

Proviso.

8. And be it enacted, that, with the permission of the owner or manager of any plantation or settlement, and not otherwise, it shall and may be lawful for a special justice, and he is hereby required, to establish a penal gang on any such plantation or settlement; and it shall and may be lawful for a special justice, where any apprenticed labourer has been sentenced to hard labour in the penal gang, to enrol such apprenticed labourer among the penal gang of the plantation or settlement to which such apprenticed labourer belongs, if with the permission of the owner or manager a penal gang has been established on such plantation or settlement.

Special justice may establish penal gang on plantation, with consent of proprietor.

9. And be it further enacted, that the special justice may be and he is hereby authorized to abolish any penal gang established on any plantation or settlement, when to such special justice it may seem meet, and transfer the apprentices doing work in such penal gang to the penal gang of the parish in which such plantation or settlement is situate, there to work for such time as shall remain unexpired of his, her or their period of punishment.

He may abolish any, if necessary.

10. And whereas serious injury has arisen in consequence of apprenticed labourers, stationed as watchmen, absenting themselves from their posts, and otherwise neglecting their duty; be it enacted, that if any apprenticed labourer stationed as a watchman shall wilfully absent himself from his post, or shall be guilty of any neglect of duty, by which the property of his employer shall be damaged, such apprenticed labourer shall, upon conviction thereof before any special justice, be sentenced to make good to his employer any damage that may have been sustained through his neglect or default, by labour in his own time, or to receive any number of stripes not exceeding 50; provided always, that no watchman shall be mulct exceeding 30 days' labour for any neglect of duty.

Apprentices stationed as watchmen, neglecting duty, how punishable.

Proviso.

11. And whereas the public peace has been endangered by apprenticed labourers in large numbers leaving their homes and travelling to a great distance therefrom, under pretext of receiving redress of grievances; be it enacted, that if any five or more such apprenticed labourers shall, without the written authority of their masters or employers, proceed in a body, or in a tumultuous or riotous manner, from the estate or plantation to which they are attached, it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace, and he is hereby authorized and required upon complaint made, or knowledge of the fact, to issue a warrant under his hand and seal to any lawful constable or constables, or policeman, to apprehend such apprenticed labourers, and lodge them in the nearest gaol or house of correction, there to be kept in safe custody, until the case shall have been heard and determined by due course of law before any special justice of the peace, who is hereby authorized and empowered to hear and determine on the same; and if it shall be made to appear to such justice, that such apprenticed labourers have quitted their home without justifiable cause, they shall, if males, be adjudged to a public whipping, not exceeding 39 stripes, or, if females, to solitary confinement, not exceeding 10 days, or to work in the penal gang for a period not exceeding one month: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be taken to prevent any apprenticed labourer from freely resorting to the nearest special justice, to procure his attendance on any plantation, in case the apprenticed labourer shall have any grievance to complain of.

Apprentices in large numbers leaving their homes, without written authority, and proceeding tumultuously, may be apprehended.

Proviso.

12. And whereas great damage arises to plantations in consequence of hogs and goats being suffered to roam at large; be it enacted, that if any hog or goat shall be found at large in any cane pieces, provision grounds, coffee pieces, orchards, garden or field under cultivation, without the consent of the owner or proprietor thereof, or of his or her manager, it shall be lawful for the owner, proprietor or manager of the property where such hog or goat shall be so found, to cause such hog or goat so trespassing as aforesaid to be destroyed.

Hogs and goats found at large on plantations, without consent of owner, to be destroyed.

13. And be it enacted, that on every plantation the special justices shall appoint one or more of the apprenticed labourers thereon, with the consent of the master or manager, to be constables, who shall be empowered to maintain peace and order on such plantation, under the directions of the proprietor or manager thereof, and to secure and place in confinement any apprenticed labourer who shall commit any offence on such plantation, or any apprenticed labour not employed on such plantation (except the wives of the apprentices legally married living on such plantation), who may be found loitering thereon without the knowledge or permission of the proprietor or manager thereof, provided that such apprenticed labourer so confined as aforesaid shall not be kept in custody longer than shall be necessary to procure the attendance of a special justice, to whom immediate notice shall be given: provided always, that if the attendance of a special justice cannot be procured within 24 hours, it shall and may be lawful for the proprietor or manager aforesaid, if he shall

Estate constables to be appointed by special justice, with consent of master.

Proviso.

shall think proper, to order the release of such apprenticed labourer so confined as aforesaid, after the expiration of 24 hours, and if not discharged, such proprietor or manager shall and he is hereby required to take the said apprenticed labourer before the nearest justice of the peace, who shall thereupon, if he shall see cause, authorize the further detention of such apprenticed labourer, until the attendance of a special magistrate can be obtained, or, according to the nature of the offence, commit such apprenticed labourer to the gaol or house of correction to be dealt with according to law; provided nevertheless, that in the event of such apprenticed labourer being discharged as aforesaid, the proprietor or manager shall, and he is hereby required to prefer the complaint on which such apprentice was confined before the special justice when he shall next come upon the estate.

Proviso.

Inferior misdemeanors and petty thefts may be heard by special justice.

14. And be it further enacted, that all inferior misdemeanors, petty thefts, not exceeding in value 5*l.*, and trespasses committed by apprenticed labourers against each other, or against the person entitled to his, her or their services, or against any other person, and not hereinbefore specified, may be heard and determined before any justice appointed by special commission, reasonable notice of the time and place of such trial being given to the person entitled to the services of the apprenticed labourer complained against, where such person so entitled to his or services is not the complainant; and such justice shall, upon conviction of such apprenticed labourer, order and direct such punishment to be inflicted as he shall think proper, not exceeding 50 lashes, nor three months' imprisonment to hard labour, nor 20 days' solitary confinement; provided that nothing in this Act, or in the said recited Act for the Abolition of Slavery, or in any Act in aid thereof, contained, shall be taken to authorize any justice of the peace to sentence any female apprentice to be flogged or beaten; and provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to deprive any of His Majesty's subjects of his or her right to proceed against any such apprentice in any of the superior courts of this island, or any court of quarter sessions or common pleas, for remedy against any apprentice for any wrong or injury done or committed to or against the person or property of such subject.

Proviso.

Bread and grass may be sold on Sunday, &c.

15. And be it enacted, that, for and notwithstanding anything in the said recited Act contained, it shall and may be lawful to sell bread and grass on Sunday, provided the same are not exposed to sale during divine service.

Apprentices not to attend or vote at public meetings.

16. And whereas great inconvenience has arisen, and may arise, from large bodies of apprentices assembling at public meetings; be it therefore enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful for any apprenticed labourer or labourers to attend or vote at any public meeting.

Right of appeal.

17. And be it enacted, that if any person or persons shall consider himself or themselves aggrieved by the proceedings and decisions of any special justice, such person or persons shall have the right of appeal against any such decision to the supreme or assize courts.

How apprentices who have been partly employed as agriculturists and otherwise, are to be classed.

18. And whereas doubts have arisen in many cases whether apprentices who have been partly employed in agriculture, or in the manufacture of colonial produce, and partly employed otherwise, should be classed as prædial or as non-prædial labourers; be it therefore enacted, that in all such cases, if the apprentice and the person or agent of the person entitled to the services of such apprentice shall appear before any justice holding a special commission, and declare they both agree, in which of the said two classes such apprentice shall be placed, the said apprentice shall be so classed, and such justice shall give a certificate of the facts, and of which class such apprentice is placed in, such apprentice shall thereafter be taken to belong to such class, until the termination of the apprenticeship.

No meetings or revel to be held between nine in the evening and four in the morning.

19. And be it enacted, that no apprentices nor other persons shall, between the hours of nine in the evening and four in the morning, hold meetings or revels, nor use any drums, gombays or other noisy instrument on any plantation or estate, without permission of the owner or manager thereof, and all apprentices or other persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of insubordination.

Manner of recovering fines.

20. And whereas certain fines and penalties are imposed by the 20th section of an Act passed on the 4th of July last, intituled "An Act to repeal part of an Act, 4 Will. IV., c. 41, intituled 'An Act for the Abolition of Slavery in this Island, in consideration of Compensation, and for promoting the Industry of the Manumitted Slaves, and to declare the 52 Geo. 3, c. 155, in force in this Island, and to explain and amend and in aid of the said Act,' upon any person who shall harbour, conceal, or clandestinely or fraudulently employ any apprenticed labourer who may be absent from the service of his or her employer without leave, but no sufficient remedy has been pointed out by which such fines or penalties may be levied; be it enacted, that in default of payment of any fine or penalties which may be imposed under the said 20th section of the said recited Act, it shall be lawful for the justices awarding such fine or penalties to issue their warrant, directed by the provost-marshal general or any of his deputies, or any lawful constable, to levy such fine or penalties upon the goods and chattels of any such offender, and the same to expose to sale for payment thereof; and if no such goods or chattels can be found and the offender shall make default in payment, such person shall be and stand committed by warrant under the hand of the said justices to the common gaol, for any period of time not exceeding six calendar months.

Punishment of minor offences.

21. And be it further enacted, that for the punishment of minor offences, of which apprenticed labourers may be convicted, it shall and may be lawful for any special justice, instead

instead of commitment to the house of correction, to adjudge such offender or offenders to be kept at their regular labour upon the estate, and confined during shell-blow and night, for such period as the nature of the offence shall to such justice seem to require.

22. And be it further enacted, that it may and shall be lawful for any special justice to authorize the reasonable and necessary correction of juvenile delinquent apprentices: provided always, that such correction shall be with a strap or switch only, and that no female of the age of 10 years or upwards shall be liable to such correction.

Punishment of juvenile delinquent apprentices.

23. And whereas many plantations are destitute of buildings of sufficient strength for the confinement and safe keeping of violent persons who may commit offences; be it enacted, that in every such case it may and shall be lawful to secure any such offender in the bilboes, in the same manner as has heretofore been the custom.

Violent offenders may be secured in bilboes.

24. And whereas doubts may arise as to the number of holidays to be given to apprenticed labourers; be it enacted, that they shall have the 25th and 26th days of December and Good-Friday.

Number of holidays to be allowed.

25. And be it enacted, that in case the buildings or works upon any property in this island shall be on fire, it shall be the duty of every person domiciled or employed thereon to do their utmost to extinguish the same; and every person who shall refuse to assist or shall wilfully withhold his or her assistance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, if the offender shall be an apprenticed male labourer, shall suffer such punishment by stripes, not exceeding 50, and confinement to hard labour in the penal gang for any period of time not exceeding three months; and if a female, such offender shall, in addition to hard labour in the penal gang as aforesaid, be sentenced to solitary confinement for any period not exceeding 14 days, as a special justice shall direct; or if such offender shall be a free person, then, upon conviction before any two justices of the peace, such person shall suffer punishment by fine not exceeding 50*l.*, or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

In case of fire on any property, every person domiciled to endeavour to extinguish it, &c. &c.

26. And be it further enacted, that all fines and penalties imposed by the Acts for the Abolition of Slavery, or any Act passed in aid thereof, shall be recovered by warrant of distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, which sale the person executing the warrant shall make within five days after the levy made, and shall be paid over to the receiver-general, and be applied for the use of the public of this island; and every special justice shall, once in every quarter, make a return to the justices and vestry of the parish where the offence may have been committed, or in the city of Kingston to the mayor and common council, of every fine imposed by him in such parish, which return the justices and vestry, and mayor and common council, are hereby required to lay before the commissioners of public accounts, at their next meeting, or as soon thereafter as may be.

Recovery of fines and penalties.

Passed the Assembly, this 22d day of December 1834.

Richd Barrett, Speaker.

Passed the Council, this 22d day of December 1834.

T. J. Bernard, Clerk to the Council.

I consent, this 22d day of December 1834.

SLIGO.

(Vera Copia Extur.)

T. J. Bernard, Sen.

— No. 5. —

MESSAGE of His EXCELLENCY in August Session 1835.

Mr. Speaker,

I AM commanded by his Excellency the Governor to acquaint the House that his Excellency has this day received an order of the King in Council, disallowing the Act passed by the legislature on the 22d December last, "To amend and explain and repeal part of an Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, 'An Act for the Abolition of Slavery in this island, in consideration of compensation, and for promoting the industry of the manumitted slaves, and to declare the 52d George 3, cap. 155, in force in this island, and for other purposes.'"

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This message is accompanied by a copy of the observations made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies upon the different objectionable clauses in the Act, which have induced him to recommend His Majesty to come to that determination.

Between His Majesty, the British Parliament, and the people of Great Britain, on the one hand, and the persons entitled to the services of the manumitted slaves on the other, there may, with little impropriety of language, be said to exist a solemn compact, to the faithful performance of which either party is bound by the most sacred obligations. If, on one hand, the payment of the compensation-money is the inevitable duty of Great Britain, it is not less clearly due from the colonial legislature that they should adhere strictly to every one essential or valuable provision of those laws which have been accepted by His Majesty, "as an adequate and satisfactory" performance of the condition which Parliament imposed upon them at the time of making the grant. For the Council and

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Assembly to retract any part of the offer deliberately made by themselves, and on the footing of which their right to participate in the compensation fund was established, would be an infringement of the original compact, to which his Majesty could never assent.

An opinion seems to prevail that the colonial Acts respecting apprenticed labourers have superseded the Act of Parliament in this island; this, however, is a misapprehension which cannot be too soon or distinctly removed. The 23d section of the British statute prescribes with minute care the method to be taken, as often as any of the Parliamentary enactments are to lose their authority, and are to give place to others to be substituted for them by Acts of the Assembly. In the language of the 16th section, "any enactment, regulations provision, rule, or order in any Act of the Assembly contained, in anywise repugnant or contrary to the Act of Parliament, or any part thereof, is absolutely null and void and of no effect."

The arrival of this intelligence, at the time when the legislature is assembled, will now enable the House to introduce a bill, divested of the objectionable clauses which have occasioned the failure of the last, and amended in accordance with the observation, which are the result of a most careful and scrupulous examination into the provisions of the former statute. And his Excellency considered it expedient that no time should be lost in making this communication to the House.

His Excellency also transmits, for the information of the Assembly, an extract from the report of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations, explaining the grounds upon which their Lordships advised His Majesty to disallow the Act.

1. If the owner of a plantation should be disposed to abandon it, and shall give six months' notice of that design to the labourers on the estate, and to the nearest magistrate, the proprietor is to be relieved, after the expiration of that period, from all further obligation to maintain the labourers; they however are not to be discharged from their apprenticeship, but are to be removed from the abandoned plantation to some other place, having the power to select their own future employers from amongst the various candidates for their services. Agricultural labourers, however, are not to remove into the towns, or to abandon their work in the fields, unless they can satisfy the special justice that they shall be able to maintain themselves by other methods. Apprenticed labourers refusing to be removed from the abandoned estates, are to be punished as vagabonds. If your Lordship will refer to the 9th section of the Act of Parliament for the Abolition of Slavery, you will perceive that the removal of prædial apprentices from the plantations to which they had been attached, or on which they had been usually employed, on or previously to the 1st August 1834, is expressly forbidden, except in the case of transfers, made with the consent of two or more special justices, to some other estate belonging to the same employer in the same colony. I have found it impossible to reconcile, with this provision, the enactment to which I have referred; and your Lordship is aware, that in the event of any repugnancy between the two, not merely the general principle of law, but the express terms of the 16th section of the English statute declares, that the Act of Assembly shall be "null, void and of no effect."

2. I perceive it is enacted, that the courts of quarter sessions may take cognizance of offences committed by apprenticed labourers, in the same manner as in cases of free persons. The general rule I apprehend to be, that every misdemeanor committed by free persons is cognizable at the quarter sessions. If the intention be to render the apprentices amenable to the same tribunals for every misdemeanor which they may commit, then, as every disobedience to the statute law under which they are placed is an offence of that character, the quarter sessions, or in other terms, the local magistracy, will indirectly acquire that jurisdiction which has been studiously withholden from them by Parliament. If, on the other hand, the meaning be only that an apprenticed labourer shall be liable to be tried at the quarter sessions for any offence which could be committed by other free persons, and which, if so committed by them, would be cognizable by those courts, then the rule is unobjectionable, except in regard to the vagueness of the terms in which it is expressed.

3. An apprentice labourer found wandering as a vagabond, without a written permission from his employer, and unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, may by any justice of the peace be adjudged a vagabond, and punished accordingly. The Act contains no words ascertaining the sense in which the expression "vagabond" is here employed. This omission ought to be supplied, for otherwise the simple fact of absence from the estate without the employer's consent, even during the leisure time of the apprentice, might subject him to these penalties. It is indeed declared, that the rule is not to be "deemed or construed" to abridge or interfere with the free use by the apprentice of his leisure time; but whatever sense the interpreter of the law may assign to the rule, I perceive no construction of it which might not be attended with that injurious consequence which the legislature themselves so plainly deprecate.

4. The special magistrates are authorized to establish penal gangs on the plantations, which they may at pleasure break up, and transfer the offenders to the penal gang of the parish. The penal gang thus to be established on the estate, must of course be subjected

to a penal discipline, to be enforced by the employer, or his subordinate agents, and while in that condition, the ordinary rules, limiting the duration of the labour of the apprentices, must of course be suspended. In other words, the employer will, as a minister of justice, assume over these persons the exercise of much of that invidious authority of which he was deprived by the Slavery Abolition Act. It appears to me that criminals of every class should undergo their sentences under the inspection and upon the responsibility of the proper officers of the law; and that there are strong objections to committing this charge, not merely to persons invested with no public office, but who have a strong immediate interest for enforcing the penalties of the law with undue severity, and for exacting immoderate labour. The moral effect of exhibiting bodies of apprentices working on the estates as penal gangs, under the immediate control of the planter or overseer, must be pernicious, and must tend to repress the growth of those feelings of mutual confidence between the employer and the employed, which it is of the utmost consequence to cherish. It may further be remembered, that the Act does not, in terms at least, provide, that in respect of time which the apprentice may pass in labouring for his employer's benefit in the penal gang on the estate, the apprentice is not also to be considered as a debtor to the employer. Yet, adverting to the general terms of the former laws of the island, this is a consequence which, in the absence of an express declaration to the contrary, would seem to follow.

5. Any apprenticed labourer, acting as a watchman, and absenting his post, or being guilty of any neglect of duty by which the employer's property is damaged, is to make good the loss, or is to yield any amount of extra labour to his employer not exceeding 30 days, or is to undergo any number of stripes not exceeding 50. I cannot perceive the justice of this rule. A freeman who engages for his own profit to act as the guardian of the property of another, may reasonably be called upon to indemnify the owner against such losses as his negligence may occasion. The contractor indemnifies himself against the risk by the terms of the engagement; but a man who works by compulsion, and for a bare subsistence, ought not to incur such damages. The punishment of the negligent watchman should be measured, not by the amount of the loss sustained by his employer, but by the amount of suffering presumeably necessary to deter the offender himself, and the witnesses of his punishment, from the repetition of the offence.

6. The plantation constable is authorized to secure and to place in confinement any apprenticed labourers, not employed on the plantation, who may be found loitering there without the knowledge and permission of the employer. From the operation of this rule are excepted the wives of the apprentices "legally married." I presume that this apparently tautologous phrase is used in contradistinction to that of wives improperly so called, that is, women living in a state of concubinage; therefore the rule would forbid an apprenticed labourer to admit his concubine into his hut, except with the assent of the proprietor. I fear that this rule has little or no tendency to promote the interest of morality. The long and lamentable disuse of marriage amongst the slave population of Jamaica has given birth to connexions between the sexes which, however much to be lamented, must be borne with until they can be superseded by more legitimate unions, formed under the influence of religious and moral culture; such habits are certainly not to be eradicated by peremptory and unforeseen laws. Further, the apprentice has a strict legal right to receive into his hut such inmates or visitors as he may think proper, provided that nothing be done to endanger the public peace, or the good order of his own or any other plantation. He must be considered as a tenant, paying rent for his occupation in the form of manual labour.

7. The prohibition of apprenticed labourers attending or voting at any public meeting, should have been confined to meetings of which the object or the proceedings were political. There is no good reason for excluding them from charitable and religious meetings holden during their own leisure hours.

8. The appeal from the special magistrates to the supreme or assize courts, would transfer to the local magistracy presiding in those tribunals a power which Parliament studiously reserved to the special justices. I should have thought the enactment unobjectionable, had it merely ascertained the right of the supreme tribunals to set aside the decisions of the special magistrates for illegality or want of form. But the right of appeal goes far beyond this.

9. After a preamble, declaring that many plantations are destitute of sufficient strength for the confinement and safe keeping of violent persons who may commit offences, it is enacted, that in every such case it shall be lawful to secure any such offender in the bilboes, "in the same manner as has heretofore been the custom." This indefinite language will afford shelter for the revival of many of those practices which prevailed under the old slave law of the island. It is possible that the meaning of the legislature may not be accurately represented by the words they have employed.

10. Four sections of the Act of December 1833 are repealed; they are those designated in the printed copy of that Act, by the numbers 27, 39, 44 and 60. In general, it appears to me that the enactments thus to be revoked, are properly selected for that purpose; but they contain some beneficial provisions which might have been conveniently left in force; at least I am unable to perceive what advantage is anticipated from rescinding

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them. I refer, especially, to the declaration respecting the right of the apprenticed labourers to resort to market, and to places of public worship, and to enjoy the free use of their own time; to the declaration requiring the release of an apprentice after 24 hours' imprisonment, if a special justice cannot be procured in that time; to the rule that no employer must ever imprison an apprentice without subsequently preferring a complaint against him for the offence which occasioned the imprisonment; to the clause respecting the flogging or beating of women; to the limitation of 15 hours in the whole in any one week to the period of penal labour in the employer's service; and to the declaration that all penalties are to be recovered before a special justice, by distress, and are to be applicable to the public service of the island. The repeal of all these enactments will apparently deprive the law of some of its most important securities against abuse.

11. This Act provides, that if before any order shall be made for discharging a labourer from his apprenticeship, on the payment of the appraised value of his service, it shall be proved that during the apprenticeship the labourer has been convicted of any robbery or theft, the justice must stay all proceedings until the expiration of three years from the time of the conviction. Without pausing to debate the justice of this regulation, it is enough for me to say, that it is at variance with those provisions of the Act of Parliament which give to the labourers a positive right to purchase their discharge without any such qualification.

12. The Act provides, that if five or more labourers shall, without the written authority of their employer, proceed in a body, or in a tumultuous or riotous manner, from the estate to which they are attached, under the pretext of receiving redress of grievances, they are to be committed to the nearest gaol, there to remain till the decision of the case; and if it shall be made to appear to the justices that such labourers had quitted their homes without justifiable cause, the males are to be whipped, and the females are to be placed in solitary confinement, or worked in the penal gang. Now it is obvious, that in general the smallest number of persons only ought to quit the estate in a body, for the purpose of lodging complaints. But, on the other hand, it is scarcely possible to draw so strict a line as is here proposed, without great occasional injustice. A complainant failing to prove the cause of his absence justifiable, is to undergo a severe punishment, yet that failure may be inevitable, if he is forbidden to take with him witnesses, however numerous, who alone are qualified to prove the truth of his complaint.

13. This discharge of an apprenticed labourer, after 24 hours' imprisonment, by his employer's authority, is referred to the discretion of the employer, or to that of the nearest justice of the peace, who is permitted to authorize the further detention of the labourer, until the attendance of a special magistrate can be obtained, or (according to the nature of the offence) to commit such labourer to gaol, to be dealt with according to law. The powers thus given to the ordinary magistracy are repugnant to the British statute, and invest them with an authority which Parliament has expressly forbidden them to assume.

14. The special justices are authorized to direct the "reasonable and necessary correction of juvenile delinquent apprentices" with a strap or switch; but no female of the age of 10 years or upwards is to be liable to any such correction. The word "juvenile" is so indefinite as to leave the authority thus given to the magistrates destitute of any safe or certain limit. The judicial punishment of females, by whipping, whatever may be their age, is repugnant to the plain language of the Act of Parliament.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade, dated 23 June 1835, upon Act, No. 3,156, passed by the Legislature of the Island of Jamaica in December 1834.

THIS Act repeals several of the provisions of the Act passed by the legislature of the island on the 12th December 1833, for the Abolition of Slavery in Jamaica, which last Act has been declared by Your Majesty in Council, to be an adequate and satisfactory compliance with the terms prescribed by Parliament, as the condition upon which the persons entitled to the services of the slaves manumitted in the said colony might participate in the fund appropriated for the compensation of such persons; and by such repeal of the provisions aforesaid, the law of Jamaica on that subject would cease to be either adequate for the purposes aforesaid, or satisfactory to Your Majesty in Council.

For the reasons above stated, the Lords of this Committee are humbly of opinion that this Act should be disallowed.

—No. 6.—

EXTRACT from a DESPATCH dated 13th June 1835, received from Lord Glenelg. No. 32.

THIS correspondence suggests the indispensable necessity of insisting, that no Act be passed in Jamaica affecting the condition of apprenticed labourers, unless it shall either contain a suspending clause, or unless the period at which it shall be made to take effect in the island shall be so remote as shall afford His Majesty in Council ample time for exercising His Majesty's prerogative of disallowance, if that course should be thought necessary. Your Lordship will consider this an *inflexible rule for your guidance*.

Extract of Despatch, No. 32, dated 13 June 1835.

—No. 7.—

EXTRACT from the GOVERNOR's opening SPEECH to the Legislature of Jamaica, on the 10th of November 1835.

THE Act in aid of the Abolition Law, and the Police Bill, will expire at the end of this year; Precommend them to your earliest consideration, it being of the utmost importance to the success of the system, which the law declares shall prevail, *that they should be made equal in duration with the apprenticeship*.

Extracts from the Governor's opening Speech of 10th November 1835.

As the Act in aid was passed for the particular purpose of remedying the deficiencies in the original Colonial Law, and as it has been found, practically speaking, to be adequate to the purpose for which it was intended, I must express a hope that you will renew it *without any alteration except as to duration*.

—No. 8.—

The GOVERNOR's second Message to the Assembly of 13th November 1835.

Mr. Speaker,

I AM commanded by his Excellency the Governor, to request the very earliest attention of the Assembly to the Act in aid of the Abolition Law, which will expire on the last day of the present year.

Second Message of 13 November 1835.

He is confident the House will recollect the circumstances under which this Act was passed, that His Majesty gave His assent in Council to the Abolition Law, though imperfect in some of its provisions, in the firm persuasion that the objections which were at the same time communicated would be remedied by a supplemental Act. The Legislature of Jamaica responded to that confidence, and passed this Bill, but only for a limited period. His Excellency has since been directed to communicate to the Legislature, that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept it as a satisfactory remedy for those objections, but that His Government could not consider the Legislature of Jamaica as having fully acquitted itself of the duties to which it was called, until the amendments shall have been made as enduring in point of time as are the original enactments. His Excellency trusts that the present Legislature will be equally ready with the last, to justify the confidence which induced His Majesty to give His consent to the original Bill, though objectionable in some of its enactments, by renewing the present law, and making it co-existent with the apprenticeship term.

His Excellency hopes the House will deem it advisable to pass it in its present form, without intermixing any new matter, or any which had been provided for by the Act of 22d December, lately disallowed; and that such further regulations as appear to the House necessary on the subject may be embodied in a separate Bill. This course his Excellency urges, in consequence of having been instructed not to give his assent to any measure affecting the rights of apprentice and master, unless it shall either contain a suspending clause, or unless the period at which it shall be made to take effect in this island be so remote as to afford His Majesty ample time previously to signify his pleasure therein.

His Excellency moreover feels it his duty to impress upon the House, in case of any new legislation on these duties, the necessity of a most scrupulous attention being paid to the declaration, in the sixteenth section of the British statute, prohibiting any enactment, regulation, provision, rule or order, which shall be in anywise repugnant or contradictory to this present Act, or any part thereof, but that every such enactment, regulation, provision, rule or order shall be and is hereby declared to be absolutely null and void and of no effect.

—No. 9.—

The GOVERNOR's Sixth Message to the Assembly of 13th November 1835.

Mr. Speaker,

I AM commanded by his Excellency the Governor, to call the attention of the House to the 54th and 69th clauses of the Act passed last Session, to consolidate the Highway Laws of this island.

Sixth Message of 13 November 1835.

The invidious distinction made in the mode of punishment for offences committed by an apprentice or by a free person is so objectionable, that His Majesty's decision upon the law

law will be reserved until it is determined whether the House are willing to repeal those portions of the Act.

His Excellency is not aware of any reason why apprentices should be subject to corporal punishment, from which all other classes of society are exempt, when the offence has no relation whatever to the peculiar character in which the law has placed them.

If it be said that the presumed inability of the apprentices to pay pecuniary fines requires that they should be subject to bodily punishment, when other men are subject to a mulct, then, as the distinction has reference to the relative wealth and property of the offenders, the enactment should have been framed upon that principle; but as the statute now stands, imprisonment and whipping are substituted for fines, not whenever the convict is too poor to pay the money, but whenever he happens to belong to this particular division of society. Indeed, the imprisonment imposed by the 54th clause is to continue until the employer shall think fit to pay the fine, costs and fees for the release of his apprentice; and thus the term of imprisonment is rendered indefinite, or rather dependent altogether upon the resources of his employer, or his willingness to employ them for the benefit of his apprentices.

His Excellency, therefore, trusts that the House will amend the Highway Laws in that respect accordingly.

—No. 10.—

The GOVERNOR'S First Message to the Assembly of 17th November 1835.

Mr. Speaker,

His Excellency the Governor is compelled to request the attention of the Legislature to the Act for making further provision for the building, repairing and regulating of gaols, houses of correction, hospitals and asylums, for the purpose of completely guarding against certain abuses, which, if not specifically declared to be illegal, are liable to occur in the administration of that law.

It is plainly impossible that all the minute rules required for the good government of the places of confinement and punishment, varying as they must with different circumstances, could be introduced into a statute of the island. The power of making such rules was unavoidably delegated to the justices assembled at the general or quarter sessions, who must be considered as the unexceptionable depositories of such trust; but a construction may in some instances be given to a power thus delegated, completely at variance with the wise and humane regulations of the law for the abolition of slavery, which should always be taken in connexion with any measure affecting that class of persons for whose benefit it was framed.

His Excellency understands that the power of inflicting corporal punishment at their own discretion has been trusted to the supervisors of workhouses; those persons, however respectable they may be, are not, in his Excellency's opinion, of the class of life to justify such confidence. Instances which have recently come before the public, show that this is not a loose assertion; and the fact that the magistracy, whom the spirit of the British constitution intrusts with the power of summary punishment, are chosen out of another class, confirms him in the sentiment. He hopes, therefore, that the supervisors may be deprived of that power, and that it may be reposed in the magistrates, and no one else.

A much more serious breach, not only of the spirit, but even of the letter of the law, has been committed under the supposed authority of the Act in question. His Excellency alludes to the rule permitting the use of the whip upon women by the superintendents of tread-mills. This is a direct infringement on the 21st section of the Abolition Act, which expressly forbids the whipping of the women under any circumstances; prisoners are likewise made subject to have their hair cut off for imputed or real misconduct; and even untried persons have suffered this punishment; and as his Excellency's remonstrance on the impropriety of this conduct has not occasioned such practice to be discontinued, or such rules to be rescinded, he suggests to the House the necessity of some legislative interference, prohibiting the adoption of these and any other regulations which may interfere in the faithful compliance with the law for the abolition of slavery, without the spirit in which it was enacted by Parliament, and adopted by the council and assembly of Jamaica.

—No. 11.—

The GOVERNOR'S Second Message to the Assembly of 17th November 1835.

Mr. Speaker,

I AM commanded by his Excellency the Governor to state to the House, that having learned that in several instances property belonging to the apprentices had been subjected by the parochial authorities to taxation, he caused a Letter, a copy of which accompanies this Message, to be addressed, in the month of April, to the Custos or senior Magistrate of each parish. His Excellency having been informed that in many cases the view he took of the non-liability of the apprentices to this imposition was not adopted, he referred the matter to the Secretary of State to the Colonies, who, perfectly coinciding in opinion with his Excellency, has directed that the subject should be brought under the notice of the House of Assembly.

As the law excludes the whole body of apprenticed labourers from all right of voting, or of electing representatives to vote on their behalf at vestries, their property is scarcely a legitimate

First Message of
17th November
1835.

Second Message of
17th November
1835.

legitimate subject of taxation by those bodies; the disability under which the whole of this class of society labour, of disposing of their time, at their own discretion, for their own benefit, renders any impost affecting them in common with others unequal in reality, whatever may be the nominal and apparent equality. Bound as they are to the performance of compulsory toil for a fixed remuneration, calculated at such a rate as to make their services saleable and valuable property, they may be correctly said to be already making a much larger contribution to the general exigencies of the colony than any other of its inhabitants.

His Excellency therefore recommends a legislative declaration, exempting this class of persons from taxation during their term of apprenticeship; because His Majesty, the Parliament, and the people of the United Kingdom, naturally claim at the hands of the Legislature such measures of equal justice towards the emancipated population of this island as shall secure to them the real enjoyment of those privileges, for the assertion of which the mother country has cheerfully made so costly a sacrifice.

Copy CIRCULAR, to which his Excellency's Second Message to the Assembly of 17th November 1835 refers.

Sir,

The King's House, 17th April 1835.

HIS Excellency having understood that in several parishes resolutions have been adopted for taxing stock, the property of apprentices, desires me to suggest to you some consideration on the subject, before carrying such a measure into effect.

However extensive the wording of the Act laying a tax on stock may be, still the terms of the Abolition Act, and the Act in aid, as regards this class of persons, must be taken into consideration with it. By these Acts apprentices are restrained from enjoying all the rights of free men, and are also exempted from liabilities attending persons of free condition: they cannot be arrested for debt, nor are they liable to be called upon or competent to serve in the militia or as jurors. They are disqualified from serving as members, vestrymen, and from voting at such elections, nor can they attend public meetings; with all these disabilities and deprivations of the privileges of free men, his Excellency cannot see how they can be fairly held liable to the payment of taxes.

I am, &c.

(signed) W. G. Nunes, Secy.

Circular Letter to which the Second Message of 17th November 1835 refers.

—No. 12.—

[Note.—The clauses with the side-heads "Act in Aid," were distinguished in the MS. copy with red ink; and those with the words "in disallowed Act," with blue ink; and the lines within brackets were erased.]

Jamaica, Ss.

AN ACT to repeal part of an Act passed in the fourth of WILLIAM the Fourth, chapter forty-one, intituled, "An Act for the Abolition of Slavery in this Island, in consideration of Compensation, and for promoting the Industry of the manumitted Slaves, and to declare the fifty-second of GEORGE the Third, chapter one hundred and fifty-five, in force in this Island, and to explain and amend an Act in aid of the said Act.

WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary to explain and amend certain parts of an Act of the fourth of WILLIAM the Fourth, chapter forty-one, intituled, "An Act for the Abolition of Slavery in this Island, in consideration of Compensation, and for promoting the Industry of the manumitted Slaves, and to declare the fifty-second of GEORGE the Third, chapter one hundred and fifty-five, in force in this Island;" BE it therefore Enacted, by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of this Island, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained, by the authority of the same, that the proviso at the end of the fourth clause of the said Act shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Clause 1 in Aid.

And it is hereby Enacted, That no person of the age of twelve years and upwards shall be included in either of the two classes of prædial apprenticed labourers in the said Act mentioned, unless such person shall, for twelve calendar months at the least next before the twenty-eighth day of August one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, have been habitually employed in agriculture, or in the manufacture of colonial produce.

Clause 2 in Aid.

And whereas doubts have arisen whether under the said Act persons having a limited right to the services of apprentices, or who hold apprentices which are subject to trusts, limitations and incumbrances, have power to discharge such apprentices from the term of their apprenticeship, or any part thereof; be it therefore enacted, that any person entitled to the services of any apprenticed labourer, and which apprenticed labourer shall be subject to any trust or limitation, or any feme covert or guardian or guardians of a person of non-age, or committee of a lunatic or insane person, shall be entitled to the services of any apprenticed labourer, and shall be desirous to discharge such apprentice, such person is authorized and required to apply to the nearest special justice under the said Act, who shall thereupon give notice twice in the country newspapers of his intention to proceed to value the said apprenticed labourers; and such justice shall at a time and place by him to be appointed associate with him one other justice of the peace, and such two justices shall proceed to fix a value upon such apprenticed labourer, *which valuation shall be binding and conclusive on all parties*; and the amount of the value so fixed by such two

Clause 3 in Aid.

magistrates shall be paid, applied or invested in such manner and way, and in such parts or proportions as the compensation money for such apprenticed labourer under an Act of the Imperial Parliament, third and fourth William the Fourth, chapter seventy-three, shall have been awarded, paid and applied or invested: Provided always, that in case such compensation money shall not have been paid or awarded, then that the amount or value so fixed by the said two justices shall be paid into the office of the Receiver-General, there to remain until such compensation money shall be awarded, and then to be paid out or invested in conformity with such award of compensation under an order of any Judge or Justice of the Grand or Assize Courts of this island.

Clause 4 in Aid.

And be it further enacted, that upon the amount of such value being so paid into the Receiver General's chest, or paid to the person entitled to receive the same, or invested as aforesaid, the said two justices shall discharge such apprentice from the term of his apprenticeship, and shall grant a certificate of discharge in the form laid down in the tenth clause of the herein-before recited Act of the fourth of William the Fourth, chapter forty-one.

Clause 3
in disallowed Act.

And whereas it is desirable that one uniform mode of valuation should be in force in this island; Be it enacted, that the justices, in fixing their valuation of any apprenticed labourer, shall ascertain, by the examination of witnesses or otherwise, the amount in value of the services of such apprenticed labourer for one year, and, after deducting *one-third therefrom to cover all casualties and contingencies*, shall multiply the residue at the same ratio for the remainder of the term to come of his apprenticeship, and the aggregate shall be deemed the value of such apprenticed labourer, or if the apprenticeship shall be within one year of its expiration, the said justices shall proceed upon the same principle, and fix the value of such apprenticed labourer in proportion to the time his or her apprenticeship has to run.

Clause 5
in Act in Aid.

And whereas it is necessary to regulate uniformity in the hours of labour, Be it enacted, that on all sugar estates and other plantations, field labour shall commence with sunrise and terminate with sunset, giving such cessation in the middle of the day as with the usual half-hour allowed for breakfast shall reduce the actual time of labour to nine hours in the day: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the employer and the labourers from making any other arrangements as to the hours of labour which they may mutually agree upon.

Clause 4
in Act disallowed.

And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the owner, proprietor or manager of every sugar estate so to regulate the hours of labour as to enable him or her, if necessary, to carry on the manufactory of sugar, when the mill is about for eighteen hours out of the twenty-four; provided that no apprenticed labourer, unless by his or her own consent, shall be required to labour for a longer time than nine hours out of the twenty-four, as already provided by law, nor shall any apprenticed labourer, unless by his or her consent, be required to labour during his or her own time allotted by law.

Clause 6
in Act in Aid.

And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of every employer to intimate to the labourers in his or her employment the commencement and the close of the legal hours of labour by the usual mode of ringing a bell or sounding a horn or shell, or any other signal which shall be always of such a nature as to be distinctly visible or audible to the several prædial apprenticed labourers in the service of any person.

Clause 7 in Aid.

Whereas apprenticed labourers, not being over fifty years of age, nor incapable, from mental or bodily infirmity, of earning a subsistence, may, under the seventh clause of the Abolition Act, be voluntarily discharged by their employers: and whereas such discharged labourers may afterwards become destitute, and give rise to doubts as to the condition in which they were discharged, and the consequent liability of the employer to provide for their support and maintenance; Be it enacted, that every master or employer who shall voluntarily discharge any apprenticed labourer or labourers, such master or employer shall in every such case bring such labourer or labourers before the vestry of the parish in which he shall reside, to be approved and recorded according to the seventh clause of the Abolition Act; and in case any master or employer shall discharge any apprenticed labourer or labourers without having so produced them to the inspection of the vestry as aforesaid, then and in every such case such master or employer shall, in the event of such labourer or labourers being found in a state of destitution, be held liable for their support and maintenance for the remaining term of the apprenticeship.

Clause 8 in Aid.

And be it further enacted, that any apprenticed labourer who shall be unable from sickness to attend to his or her usual labour, such labourers shall without delay repair to the plantation hospital, and there shall receive the same medical care and attention as has heretofore been customary, and shall in like manner be liable to all such necessary sanatory restraints and control as the medical attendant shall direct; and in case any apprenticed labourer shall absent himself or herself in the morning from his or her usual labour upon pretext of indisposition, such labourer so offending shall upon conviction thereof before any special justice be compelled to make up such loss of time to the employer in the same manner as in the case of absence from the field: Provided always, and be it further enacted, that where there shall be no hospital, the said apprenticed labourers shall receive such medical attendance and relief as is now customary in this island.

Clause 9 in Aid.

And be it further enacted, that any apprenticed labourer or labourers who shall be convicted before any special Justice of having wantonly cut down or damaged any fruit or other

other trees, or of having wantonly pulled down or injured any house or outhouse upon the property of his, her or their employer, such apprenticed labourer or labourers so convicted shall be sentenced to hard labour in the house of correction or the penal gang of the parish for a term not exceeding three months, or to receive any number of stripes not exceeding thirty-nine, or if a female to hard labour not exceeding twenty days.

And whereas doubts have arisen as to the meaning of the words "urgent necessity" in the sixteenth clause of the said Act; for removal thereof, Be it enacted, that such words shall be deemed and taken to mean cases of hurricane, tempest, earthquake, flood, fire or other misfortune, the act of God, and which could not have been prevented by previous due caution on the part of the employer; and that any person who shall otherwise compel any prædial apprenticed labourer to work beyond the legal number of hours, save and except in conformity with the forty-seventh and fiftieth and fifty-first clauses of the said last-mentioned Act, shall be deemed and taken to have committed an offence against the said Act.

Clause 10 in Aid.

And be it further enacted, that no action or suit shall be brought or commenced by any person against any special justice for any act, matter or thing done by him in the execution of the said Act of fourth William the Fourth, chapter forty-one, or of this Act, or of any Act passed in aid of or to explain and amend the said Act of the fourth William the Fourth, chapter forty-one, unless notice of bringing such action shall have been served on such special justice, or left at his usual or last place of abode, at least one month previous to such action being brought; and if a verdict shall be given for the defendant in any such action or suit, or the plaintiff therein shall be nonsuited, or such action shall be discontinued for want of going to trial, the plaintiff therein shall pay to the defendant the amount of his full costs out of purse expended [Table in said Act] by him in the defence of the said action or suit.

Clause 11 in Aid.

And be it further enacted, that if any such special Justice against whom any action or suit shall be so brought shall at any time after such notice given before the trial of the said action tender to the said plaintiff sufficient amends for such wrong or injury in respect of which such action has been so brought and submit to pay the costs of suit up to that time incurred, and if the plaintiff shall refuse to accept such amends and costs, and the verdict shall be given for the plaintiff for the sum so tendered, or a lesser sum, then the court shall order and direct the plaintiff out of such damages to deduct the full costs out of purse of the defendant, and an execution shall be lodged only for the amount of such damages after such deduction.

Clause 12 in Aid.

And be it further enacted, that no action or suit shall be brought against any special Justice in respect of any act, matter or thing by him done in pursuance of the said Act of fourth William the Fourth, chapter forty-one, or of this Act, or of any Act passed or to be passed in aid of or to explain and amend the said Act of fourth William the fourth, chapter forty-one, unless the same shall be commenced within six months after such cause of action shall have occurred.

Clause 13 in Aid.

And be it further enacted, that any apprenticed labourer who shall be convicted before any special justice of aiding and abetting any other apprenticed labourer in quitting or attempting to quit the island without the written consent of his or her employer, such apprenticed labourer so convicted shall be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for any time not exceeding three months, and if a male to whipping not exceeding fifty stripes or to three months imprisonment with hard labour.

Clause 14 in Aid.

And be it further enacted, that any person not being an apprenticed labourer who shall remove or assist in removing any apprenticed labourer from this island in any boat or vessel without the written consent of his or her employer, such person shall for every apprenticed labourer he or she shall remove or assist in removing from this island forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds current money of Jamaica, to the use of the employer of such apprenticed labourer, to be recovered as servants' wages before any two justices of the peace.

Clause 15 in Aid.

And be it further enacted, that all apprenticed labourers whose ordinary occupation is on the sea as fishermen or mariners shall be registered as such at the office of the special justice of the district, and any apprenticed labourer engaging in such occupation without being first so registered, except with the consent of his employer, shall be liable on the conviction thereof, on the complaint of his employer, to imprisonment with hard labour, for any time not less than six weeks, and not exceeding three months, or to a whipping not exceeding thirty-nine stripes.

Clause 16 in Aid.

And be it enacted, that when any apprenticed labourer shall without leave have absented himself or herself for one entire week or upwards from the service of his or her employer, such employer shall report the name and description of such deserter to the sub-inspector of the district, that a record may be kept of all such deserters, and every means used for their apprehension; the more effectually to accomplish which, a reward of twenty shillings shall be paid to the person who shall apprehend and secure any such deserter, and which in the first instance shall be charged to and paid by the employer, but repaid to him or her out of such deserter's own time in such manner as a special justice shall direct.

Clause 17 in Aid.

And be it further enacted, that if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of any two special justices of the peace that any apprenticed labourers have without lawful authority established themselves in any part of the island as a distinct community, habitually abandoning

Clause 18 in Aid.

doing and neglecting to perform the duties imposed on them by law, such justices of the peace shall cause any such community to be dislodged by the police of the district, and, if necessary, shall also cause their settlements to be taken down and destroyed.

Clause 19 in Aid.

And be it further enacted, that any apprenticed labourer who shall be convicted before such special justice of the peace of having been a member of any such community as aforesaid, shall be adjudged to imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding six months, and if a male, to whipping not exceeding fifty stripes, or imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding six months.

Clause 20 in Aid.

And be it further enacted, that if any person shall harbour, conceal or clandestinely or fraudulently employ any apprenticed labourer who may be absent from the service of his or her employer without leave, every such person so offending shall for every such offence, upon conviction thereof before any two or more justices of the peace, in case the party complained against be not an apprenticed labourer, but if an apprenticed labourer then before the special justice of the district on the complaint of the employer or employers of such apprenticed labourers, be adjudged to pay, and shall pay to the person or persons entitled to the services of such apprenticed labourer the sum of ten pounds current money of this Island for each and every such apprenticed labourer so harboured, concealed or fraudulently employed; and the further sum of ten shillings like current money per day for each and every such apprenticed labourer for each and every day, or part of a day, such offender or offenders shall be proved to have so harboured, concealed or clandestinely, or fraudulently employed every such apprenticed labourer; and upon the hearing of any such complaint, it shall and may be lawful for such justices of the peace, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, if they shall see just cause, to examine the party complained against upon his or her oath touching the matter of such complaint; and in case the party accused, being legally summoned, the service of which summons shall be ten days at least before the hearing of such complaint, and return thereof made on oath by the constable who shall have executed such summons, shall, without some reasonable cause to be allowed of by such justices, fail to attend the hearing of such complaint, the justices shall give judgment therein for the said sum of ten pounds against such offender; and in failure of the payment of such fine or penalty, such person shall be and stand committed, by warrant under the hand and seals of the said justices, to the common gaol for a period not exceeding six months; and such justices are hereby required, if necessary, to issue either a search warrant for the apprehension of such apprenticed labourer, or a summons to the party accused, requiring him or her to produce such apprenticed labourer at the time of hearing such complaint, in order that he or she may be delivered over to his or her employer; and in failure, unless it shall appear on the oath of such party accused that he or she cannot procure the attendance of such apprenticed labourer, such justices shall and they are hereby required to issue a warrant for the apprehension of every such apprenticed labourer, and for searching the premises of the person or persons convicted under this clause, or any other premises where there shall be reasonable ground to believe that such apprenticed labourer is harboured or secreted: provided always, that no such warrant shall issue for the apprehension of any apprenticed labourer unless such warrant shall be signed by a special justice; and such justices are hereby fully authorized to examine such persons on oath, or any other person or persons who may be able to discover where such apprenticed labourer is to be found; and on the apprehension of any such apprenticed labourer, such constable is hereby required to deliver him or her over to a police officer of the district to which such apprenticed labourer belongs, to be dealt with according to law; and if the offender be an apprenticed labourer, and be unable to pay the penalties hereby imposed, such apprenticed labourer, if a male, to be liable to whipping not exceeding thirty-nine stripes, and if a female, to solitary confinement for any time not exceeding ten days, or to hard labour not exceeding three months, or if able to do so, to make any other satisfaction to the injured party which such injured party shall be willing to receive: provided always nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall extend to the employing of any prædial apprenticed labourer on Saturday or on any other day to which such prædial apprenticed labourer shall be entitled to his or her earnings, unless the party employing shall have express and actual notice from the employer of any apprenticed labourer or his representative that such prædial apprenticed labourer hath been adjudged to work on any such Saturday or any other day as aforesaid for the benefit of his or her employer or employers.

A portion of Clause 20 in disallowed Act.

And be it further enacted, that in default of payment of any fine or penalties which may be imposed under the preceding clause, it shall be lawful for the justices awarding such fine or penalties to issue their warrant, directed to the provost marshal general, or any of his deputies, or any lawful constable, to levy such fine or penalties upon the goods and chattels of any such offender, and the same to expose to sale for the payment thereof, and if no such goods or chattels can be found and the offender shall make default in payment, such person shall be and stand committed, by warrant under the hand of the said justices, to the common gaol for any period of time not exceeding six calendar months.

And be it further enacted, that if after the expiration or other determination of the term of apprenticeship of any apprenticed labourer, he or she shall, having had three months notice to quit previously to the determination of such apprenticeship, refuse to quit and deliver up possession of any land, dwelling or building which he or she shall have been permitted or suffered to occupy during his or her state of apprenticeship to his or her employer or employers, or to any person or persons acting in his, her or their behalf, every such

such person shall be deemed and considered a trespasser, and it shall and may be lawful in such case for any two justices of the peace associated together, upon complaint made and the conviction of the offender, to eject such offender from such land, dwelling or building, and inflict such punishment, not exceeding ten pounds, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, as to such justices shall seem proper.

And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any special justice, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to substitute any given number of hours of work on the tread-mill in any house of correction or otherwise, for any of the punishments imposed by this or any other Act on apprenticed labourers, as he in his discretion shall consider necessary and proper. Clause 22 in Aid.

And be it further enacted, that during the continuance of any such apprenticeship as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any employer and apprenticed labourer mutually to contract together for a certain sum or sums of money to be paid by such employer to such apprenticed labourers, either by the week or in such other manner as may be agreed upon, in the place and stead of such clothing and other maintenance and allowances as are provided by the sixteenth clause of the Act of this Island, fourth William Fourth, chapter forty-one: Provided always, that such contracts or engagements shall be sanctioned by a special justice. Clause 23 in Aid.

And be it enacted, that the operation of this or any other law for the governance of the apprentices shall not be suspended by martial law, any law, custom or usage to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. Clause 24 in Aid.

[And whereas doubts have arisen as to the precise meaning of the words "crimes and misdemeanors," in the said Act fourth William Fourth, chapter forty-one; Be it therefore enacted, that all inferior misdemeanors, assaults, petty thefts, not exceeding in value five pounds, and trespasses committed by apprenticed labourers against each other, or against the person entitled to his, her or their services, or against any other person, and not hereinbefore specified, shall be heard and determined before any justice appointed by special commission, reasonable notice of the time and place of such trial being given to the person entitled to the services of the apprenticed labourers complained against, where such person so entitled to his or her services is not the complainant; and such Justice shall, upon the conviction of such apprenticed labourer, order and direct such punishment to be inflicted as he shall think proper, not exceeding fifty lashes nor three months imprisonment to hard labour, or twenty days solitary confinement: Provided that nothing in this Act, or in the said recited Act for the Abolition of Slavery, or in any Act in aid thereof contained, shall be taken to authorize any Justice of the peace to sentence any female apprentice to be flogged or beaten: And provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to deprive any of His Majesty's subjects of his or her right to proceed against any such apprentice in any of the superior courts of this Island, or any Court of Quarter Sessions or Common Pleas for remedy against any apprentice for any wrong or injury done or committed to or against the person or property of such subject.] Clause 26 in Aid.

And whereas doubts have arisen as to the precise meaning of the words "crimes and misdemeanors," in the said Act fourth William Fourth, chapter forty-one; Be it enacted, that such crimes and misdemeanors as are by law cognizable and punishable by one justice of the peace when committed by any subject of His Majesty, shall be cognizable and punishable when committed by an apprenticed labourer, by a special magistrate. Substituted for Clause 26.

And be it further Enacted, That nothing contained in the proviso to the forty-ninth clause of the said mentioned Act of fourth William the Fourth, chapter forty-one, shall be taken to abridge the right of any apprenticed labourer to proceed in any of the courts of this Island, by indictment or otherwise, for any wrong or injury done to or committed against his person or property by any person whomsoever. Clause 27 in Aid.

And whereas doubts have been entertained, whether under the said recited Act the Courts of Quarter Sessions can take cognizance of offences committed by apprentices; Be it Enacted, That it shall be lawful for the several Courts of Quarter Sessions in this Island to take cognizance of offences committed by apprentices in the same manner and for the same offences for which free persons would be liable to be tried by such courts. Clause 6 in Act disallowed, altered.

And whereas great damage arises to plantations in consequence of hogs and goats being suffered to roam at large; Be it Enacted, That if any hog or goat shall be found at large in any cane pieces, provision grounds, coffee pieces, orchards, garden or field, under cultivation, without the consent of the owner or proprietor thereof, or of his or her manager, it shall be lawful for the owner, proprietor or manager of the property where such hog or goat shall be so found, to cause such hog or goat, so trespassing as aforesaid, to be destroyed. Clause 12 in Act disallowed.

And be it Enacted, That for and notwithstanding any thing in the said recited Act contained, it shall and may be lawful to sell bread and grass on Sunday, provided the same are not exposed for sale during divine service. Clause 15 in Act disallowed.

Clause 16
in Act disallowed.

And whereas great inconvenience has arisen, and may arise, from large bodies of apprentices assembling at public POLITICAL Meetings; Be it therefore enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any apprenticed labourer or labourers to attend or vote at any POLITICAL Meeting.

Clause 17
in Act disallowed.

And be it enacted, that if any person or persons shall consider himself or themselves aggrieved by the proceedings and decision of any special justice, such person or persons shall have the right of appeal against any such decision to the Supreme or Assize Courts: (Provided that no appeal shall be, unless on the ground of illegality or want of form.*)

* Red ink in MS. copy.

Clause 18
in Act disallowed.

And whereas doubts have arisen in many cases whether apprentices who have been partly employed in agriculture or in the manufacture of colonial produce, and partly employed otherwise, should be classed as prædial or as non-prædial labourers; Be it therefore enacted, that in all such cases if the apprentice, and the person or agent of the person entitled to the services of such apprentice, shall appear before any justice holding a special commission, and declare they both agree in which of the said two classes such apprentice shall be placed, the said apprentice shall be so classed; and such justice shall give a certificate of the facts, and of which class such apprentice is placed; and such apprentice shall thereafter be taken to belong to such class until the termination of the apprenticeship. [And further to remove such doubts, be it enacted, that all apprenticed labourers who from the commencement of their apprenticeship have taken the time allowed by law to prædials, shall continue to be classed as such to the termination of such apprenticeship.]

Dele.

Clause 19
in Act disallowed.

And be it enacted, that no apprentices or other persons shall between the hours of nine in the evening and four in the morning hold meetings or revels, nor use any drums, gumbays, or other noisy instrument, on any plantation or estate without permission of the owner or manager thereof, and all apprentices or other persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of insubordination.

Clause 21
in Act disallowed.

And be it further enacted, that for the punishment of minor offences of which apprenticed labourers may be convicted, it shall and may be lawful for any special justice, instead of commitment to the house of correction, to adjudge such offender or offenders to be kept at their regular labour upon the estate, and confined during shell blow and night for such period as the nature of the offence shall to such justice seem to require.

Clause 22
in Act disallowed,
altered.

And be it further enacted, that it may and shall be lawful for any special justice to authorize the reasonable and necessary correction of children, [that it may and shall be lawful for any special justice to authorize the reasonable and necessary correction of juvenile delinquent apprentices, in such manner as in his discretion shall be deemed necessary.]

Clause 23
in Act disallowed,
altered; delæed
by the council.

[And whereas many plantations are destitute of buildings of sufficient strength for the confinement and safe keeping of violent and outrageous persons, and whom it is absolutely necessary, from their violence, to keep in such confinement; Be it enacted, that in every such case it shall and may be lawful to secure any such offender in the bilboes or stocks, and immediate notice thereof shall be given to the special justice.]

Clause 24
in Act disallowed.

And whereas doubts may arise as to the number of holidays to be given to apprenticed labourers; Be it enacted, that they shall have the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth days of December and Good Friday.

Clause 25
in Act disallowed.

And be it enacted, that in case the buildings or cane pieces of any estate in this Island shall be on fire, it shall be the duty of every person domiciled or employed thereon, to do their utmost to extinguish the same, and every person who shall refuse to assist, or shall wilfully withhold his or her assistance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, if the offender shall be an apprenticed male labourer, shall suffer such punishment by stripes, not exceeding fifty, and confinement to hard labour in the penal gang, for any period of time not exceeding three months, and if a female, such offender shall, in addition to hard labour in the penal gang as aforesaid, be sentenced to solitary confinement for any period not exceeding fourteen days, as a special justice shall direct, or if such offender shall be a free person, then, upon conviction before any two justices of the peace, such person shall suffer such punishment by fine, not exceeding fifty pounds, or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Clause 26
in Act disallowed,
altered.

And be it further enacted, that all fines and penalties imposed by the Acts for the Abolition of Slavery, or any Act passed in aid thereof, shall be recovered before any special justice of the peace, by warrant of distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, to be applied for the use of the public of this Island, which sale the person executing the warrant shall make within five days after the levy made, and shall be paid over to the Receiver General; and every special justice shall, once in every quarter, make a return to the justices and vestry of the parish where the offence may have been committed, or in the city of Kingston, to the mayor and common council of every fine imposed by him in such parish, which return the justices and vestry and mayor and common council are hereby required to lay before the commissioners of public accounts at their next meeting, or as soon thereafter as may be.

* Red ink in MS. copy.

(And be it further enacted, that this Act, or any clause, article, matter or thing herein contained, shall not take place or be in force or have any effect until the first day of June, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.)*

Passed Assembly this 11th day of December 1835.

— No. 13. —

In Council, 14 December 1835.

AMENDMENTS proposed by the Council to the Act in Aid.

Mr. Speaker,

I AM commanded by the Council to acquaint The House that they agree to the Bill intituled, "An Act to repeal part of an Act passed in the 4th of Will. 4, c. 41, intituled, 'An Act for the Abolition of Slavery in this Island, in consideration of Compensation, and for promoting the Industry of the Manumitted Slaves, and to declare the 52d of Geo. 3, c. 155, in force in this Island;'" and to explain and amend and in aid of the said Act, with the following amendments.

In the fourth line from the top of the eleventh sheet, after the word "courts," insert the following words:

"Provided that no appeal shall be, unless on the ground of illegality or want of form."

In the thirteenth line from the top of the same sheet, after the word "doubts," dele the remaining words in that line, and all the words in the two succeeding lines.

In the fifth line from the bottom of the same sheet, after the word "enacted," dele the remaining words in that line, and all the words in the succeeding lines to the word "and," in the third line from bottom, and insert in lieu thereof the following words:

"That it may and shall be lawful for any special justice to authorize the reasonable and necessary correction of children."

In the third line from the bottom of the eleventh sheet, after the word "necessary," dele the remaining words in that line, and all the words in the succeeding lines to the word "and," in the third line from the top of the twelfth sheet.

At the end of the Bill insert the following words:

"And be it further enacted, that this Act, or any clause, article, matter or thing herein contained, shall not take place or be in force, or have any effect until the first day of June, which will be in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty-six."

W. G. Stewart, Clerk to the Council.

No. 13.

Amendments proposed by the Council to the Act in Aid, 14 December 1835.

— No. 14. —

DESPATCH, No. 45, dated 1 July 1835.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 1 July 1835.

IN the Earl of Aberdeen's Despatch to your Lordship, of the 15th January last, your attention was particularly drawn to the circumstance that the Act for the amendment of the Slavery Abolition Act of Jamaica would expire on the 31st of December of the present year, although the original Act would continue in force till the expiration of the apprenticeship. Lord Aberdeen stated this to be a very serious ground of objection, and apprised your Lordship that His Majesty's Government could not consider the legislature of Jamaica as having fully acquitted themselves of the duty to which they were called, until the amendments should have been rendered as enduring, in point of time, as were the original enactments.

In anticipation of the autumnal session of the colonial legislature, which it is proposed to hold for continuing the Police Act of the Island, I would recall your Lordship's particular attention to these statements of my predecessor. You will propose to the Council and Assembly the continuance, until the expiration of the apprenticeship, of the Act passed in amendment of the original law. I persuade myself of their cheerful concurrence in a measure to which they are pledged, not less by regard to the welfare and security of their own constituents, than by good faith to the Parliament and people of the United Kingdom.

The Marquess of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) Glenelg.

No. 14.

Despatch, No. 45, dated 1 July 1835.

— No. 15. —

LETTER from W. G. Nunes, Esq. to the Attorney-General.

Sir,

The King's House, 20 December 1835.

As the Act in Aid of the Abolition Law will cease to be in force after the 31st instant, and as that Bill was framed for the purpose of remedying the defects in the original Jamaica Bill, under the suggestions of His Majesty's Ministers, and was subsequently declared satisfactory, his Excellency considers it necessary to draw your attention to the situation in which the apprenticed labourers will be left after the expiration of this year.

In the first place, it may be proper for you to consider the defects pointed out in Mr. Stanley's despatch of 20th February 1834, (which you will find in the votes of Assembly, July session 1834, page 20,) and then by comparing the objectionable clauses with the enactments of the Imperial Abolition Act, you may arrive at the information which his Excellency is desirous of receiving from you, as to what portions of the British Act become law in this island from not being superseded by corresponding clauses in the Jamaica Act; also,

No. 15.

Letter from W. G. Nunes, Esq. to the Attorney-general, 20 December 1835

No. 15.
Letter from
W. G. Nunes, Esq.
to the Attorney-
general,
20 December 1835.

also, what portions of the Jamaica Act become null and void from being repugnant or contradictory to the British Act.

On this subject I enclose an extract from Lord Aberdeen's despatch, dated 15 January 1835, and an extract from Lord Glenelg's despatch, dated 13 June 1835, No. 32.

I am also to refer you to two messages of his Excellency to the Legislature during the present session, (page 43, the 5th and 6th,) relative to portions of other Acts affecting the condition of apprentices, which are deemed objectionable, or as requiring explanation, but which have not as yet been acted upon by the Assembly; also, the first and second messages of 17th November, page 55.

His Excellency requests your immediate attention to these several points, in order that he may frame, upon your opinion, instructions for the guidance of the special magistrates in administering the laws for the protection of the apprentices after the 31st instant, and which must be transmitted to each of them by the next post.

Would you recommend a copy of the Imperial Act, cap 73, to be furnished to the special justices.

I have, &c.

(signed) W. G. Nunes, Secretary.

Enclosure 1.

Enclosure with the
letter to Attorney-
general of 20 Dec.
1835.

(Enclosure 1.)

EXTRACT from Lord Aberdeen's DESPATCH, dated 15 January 1835, No. 26.

Alludes to the Act
enlarging the
powers of the local
magistrates, and
the Seaman's Act.

I OBSERVE that the authority given to the justices of the peace in the two Acts to which I have last referred, contains no exception to the case of apprenticed labourers. I apprehend that the Act of the British Government for the Abolition of Slavery, may sufficiently forbid any construction of these statutes which would make them applicable to that class of His Majesty's subjects; but it is scarcely the less necessary on that account that the prohibition should have been repeated in these Acts, because the magistracy of Jamaica may not improbably fall into the error of supposing that the provisions of the British Statute have been suspended, and are no longer in force in Jamaica, which your Lordship is aware is not the fact.

(Enclosure 2.)

EXTRACT from a DESPATCH, dated 13 June 1835, received from Lord Glenelg,
No. 32.

Enclosure 2.

Extract from
Lord Glenelg's
Despatch, No. 32,
13 June 1835.

I INFER that an opinion prevails in Jamaica, and is even entertained by your Lordship, that the Colonial Acts respecting apprenticed labourers have superseded the Act of Parliament in that island; this, however, is a misapprehension which cannot be too soon or too distinctly removed. The 23d section of the British Statute prescribes, with minute care, the method to be taken as often as any of the Parliamentary enactments are to lose their authority, and are to give place to others to be substituted for them by Acts of Assembly. But this course has not been pursued with reference to any of the Acts of the Jamaica Legislature; every part of the Statute 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 73, has the force of law in that island. In the language of the 16th section, "Any enactment, regulation, provision, rule or order in any Act of the Assembly (of Jamaica) contained, in anywise repugnant or contradictory to the Act of Parliament, or any part thereof, is absolutely null and void, and of no effect."

— No. 16. —

DESPATCH from Lord Glenelg to the Marquess of Sligo, No. 115.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 29 September 1835.

No. 16.
Despatch from
Lord Glenelg to the
Marquess of Sligo,
29 September 1835.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch, dated the 7th August last, No. 78, explanatory of the reasons by which you were induced to assent to the Act passed by the Council and Assembly of Jamaica, in amendment of the Act for the Abolition of Slavery in that island.

From this communication I learn with unaffected concern, that your Lordship has understood my despatches of the 13th June and 1st July last, Nos. 32 and 40, as designed to convey a reproof to your Lordship, and to express a want of confidence in your judgment and official conduct. I cannot too strongly disavow any such intention; and if I have inadvertently used any terms which may seem to require the construction which you have given to them, your Lordship will have the goodness to understand that in that sense they are unequivocally retracted. The zeal and ability, and almost unparalleled industry, exhibited in every branch of your Lordship's administration (even in the absence of the other claims to my respect, of which I cannot be forgetful), would forbid my addressing your Lordship

Lordship in the language of official censure, except in deference to the most evident and indispensable duty.

No. 16.

Despatch from
Lord Glenelg to the
Marquess of Sligo,
29 September 1835.

My instruction to your Lordship to withhold your assent to any Act affecting the condition of the apprenticed labourers, which was not framed in such a manner as to afford His Majesty's Government full opportunity for the revision of it before it should acquire the force of law in the island, was suggested by motives the most remote from that distrust which you attribute to me. I thought that the restriction would relieve your Lordship from a responsibility which, from the nature of the case, could not but be peculiarly irksome and embarrassing; and that it would prevent the possibility of any future public collision between your judgment and that of the Ministers of the Crown. I also thought it of importance to prevent the needless agitation of the public mind in the colony by those rapid changes of the law on a question of such extensive interest, which would follow upon the disallowance of Acts which had operated for any short periods of time. I cannot but adhere to the opinion that much weight is due to these considerations. So entire, however, is my reliance on your Lordship's enlightened zeal for the real interests of the colony, that I am content to place in your hands, during the approaching session, and until I can hear further from you, the decision of the question, whether that restriction shall or shall not continue in force. If, on further consideration, you should adopt the opinion that it would rather advance than impede the success of your administration, your Lordship will be free to allege that instruction as an answer to any importunate solicitations by which you may possibly be urged to accept a law of an improper or equivocal nature.

Your Lordship considers me as labouring under a misapprehension as to the effect of the orders of the King in Council, conveyed to you by Lord Stanley; and you refer me to the proclamation contained in your despatch of the 10th May 1834, which you state yourself to have issued in compliance with the 23d section of the Act of Parliament for the Abolition of Slavery.

On this subject I confess that I cannot see cause to doubt the accuracy of the demand contained in my despatch of the 13th June last, No. 22, namely, that "every part of the statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 73, has the force of law in that island."

With his despatch of the 20th March 1834 Lord Stanley conveyed to your Lordship,—first, an Order in Council for confirming the Slavery Abolition Act of the island; which order was passed, not by virtue of any authority contained in the British statute, but in the ordinary exercise of His Majesty's prerogative. The second order enclosed in that despatch was passed in pursuance of the 44th section of that statute, and ascertained that adequate and satisfactory provision had been made by law in Jamaica for giving effect to the Act of Parliament by supplementary enactments. This order was necessary to entitle the proprietors of the island to their share in the compensation fund; but no order has ever yet been made in reference to Jamaica under the 23d section; had such an order been passed, it would, to quote the words of the Act, have "recited and set forth at length the several provisions and enactments of this present Act for which such other enactments as aforesaid shall have been substituted:" it would have expressly determined what particular parts of the Act of Parliament were to be superseded, and what parts were to remain in force. In the cases of Antigua and Bermuda this has been actually done; because, in those islands such provision was made for setting aside the apprenticeship altogether, as appears to render a very large proportion of the clauses of the Act of Parliament inapplicable. In reference to Jamaica, no such order has issued; because it has not been thought right to dispense, in that island, with the protection which the apprentices might derive from appealing to the provisions of the Act of Parliament, in aid of the less complete and explicit enactments of the Act of Assembly.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Glenelg.*

— No. 17. —

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lord *Glenelg* to the Marquess of *Sligo*,
dated 23 October 1835.

No. 17.

Extract Despatch
from Lord Glenelg
to the Marquess of
Sligo,
23 October 1835.

ALTHOUGH it is impossible to regard without anxiety the past conduct of the Assembly, or the measures which your Lordship supposes them to meditate, yet I must avow that my solicitude involves no apprehension of their power to accomplish any of those objects to which your despatches represent their policy to be directed. The general scope of all that policy your Lordship understands to be that of defeating or retarding the progress of the great measure of emancipation: and this is still the aim attributed to them, whether their supposed design be to refuse the revival of the expiring Abolition Act, or to embarrass the magistracy, or to refuse the necessary funds for supporting the principal officers of the local government, or to withhold a proper Police Bill, or to exclude your Lordship from the correspondence of the colonial agent. While I acknowledge and respect the powers of the Assembly, if used (as I must yet cherish the hope they will be used) for the legitimate objects of their institution; yet if they should really set themselves in opposition to the declared will of this great empire, as expressed by the King, with the advice and consent of Parliament, and as testified by the unanimous approbation of every class of His Majesty's subjects, not in Europe merely, but throughout the extended dominions of the British Crown, the Assembly of Jamaica would assuredly discover their utter inability to maintain such

No. 17.

Extract Despatch
from Lord Glenelg
to the Marquess of
Sligo,
23 October 1835.

a contest for a single moment. The error which, perhaps, we may be most in danger of committing in our conduct towards them, will, I believe, spring from this perfect and just conviction of irresistible power; a conviction, which on the one hand might give birth to an ungenerous expression of the sense of superiority, or, on the other hand, to negligence in checking from their commencement encroachments or abuses so manifestly within our control. While, therefore, I am most desirous to abstain from every expression by which the Assembly could be painfully reminded how powerless they must really prove if hazarding any opposition to the main principles of the Slavery Abolition Law, I am also convinced that, without a vigilant attention on the part of your Lordship and of the Ministers of the Crown to every such attempt, the Assembly might lay the foundation of a train of evils which would issue; not in the success of their supposed design, but in social calamities throughout the island of the most fearful nature. Antecedently to positive and conclusive proof, I will not however allow myself to believe that The House will actually engage in such a course of proceeding. Nor am I disposed to enter upon an enquiry as to the measures which, in such an unhappy exigency, it might be necessary to adopt. This, however, it is due to your Lordship to state, in answer to the questions which you have proposed to me, with an earnestness so natural, and, you will permit me to add, so commendable in the station which you occupy. Your Lordship may calculate, with the most unhesitating confidence, on the firmest support of His Majesty's Government, in every decision which may be forced upon you for maintaining inviolate the great principle of the abolition of slavery, in whatever form, direct or indirect, or by whatever approaches, whether open or covert, that principle may be really invaded by any resolution or enactment of the Assembly. Limited as are the constitutional powers of the Crown under our form of government, the Royal prerogative, whether as delegated to your Lordship, or as exercised by the King in person, might perhaps be insufficient on such an occasion to provide an effectual prevention or remedy. But your Lordship's intimate acquaintance with the state of public opinion in this country down to the period of your departure for Jamaica, and your own Parliamentary experience, would perhaps be sufficient to convince you, without any assurance of mine, that to whatever extent the powers of the Crown may be deficient to give complete effect to the great measure of the Abolition of Slavery in the British Colonies, that deficiency would be promptly and cheerfully supplied by the aid of the Supreme Legislature of the Empire at large.

— No. 18. —

DESPATCH from Lord Glenelg to the Marquess of Sligo.

No. 18.

Despatch from
Lord Glenelg to the
Marquess of Sligo,
2 November 1835.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 2 November 1835.

REFERRING to my despatch of this date, No. 138, as explanatory of the motives which disincline me to the hypothetical discussion of the critical questions to be anticipated at the next general meeting of the Assembly of Jamaica, and as explanatory also of the motives which induced me to waive that difficulty, I proceed to inquire what course your Lordship ought to pursue if the House should refuse to re-enact their expiring Act in aid of the Slavery Abolition Laws.

The generous confidence which induced Lord Stanley to accept the first Act of Assembly, as such a compliance with the demands of Parliament, as would entitle the colony to participate in the compensation fund, has scarcely been met in the spirit with which it ought to have been received. The very serious omissions which his Lordship at the same time pointed out, and which might indeed have been fatal to the success of the whole measure, have been supplied by annual enactments; and, in the case of the second Slavery Abolition Amendment Bill, were followed up by an attempt to invade the great principles established by Parliament. It is therefore impossible to rely implicitly on any cordial unanimity of opinion or of feeling on these questions, between the Imperial and Colonial Legislature.

Your Lordship will, however, understand that even the most material omissions, though relating to topics of essential importance, would not justify the rejection of a Bill otherwise unobjectionable. If the omissions should be such as to impair the efficacy of the law, for the abolition of slavery, and for the protection of the apprenticed labourers, it would be the duty of your Lordship to lay before the Assembly a distinct statement of them, and of the injurious consequences which they would be calculated to produce, impressing upon the Assembly in urgent terms, but without using language which could be fairly construed as a menace, the necessity of a deliberate reconsideration of their measures. If such respectful admonitions should fail to produce the desired effect, it would become the obligation of His Majesty's Ministers to bring the whole subject, with the least possible delay, under the consideration of both Houses of Parliament. Nor would that duty be neglected.

The specific apprehension which your Lordship entertains, that the clause framed for the protection of the special magistrates against vexatious and unfounded actions, will be excluded from the Bill to be passed in the approaching session, if it should be verified; must therefore not lead to your rejection of that Bill, but only to such an expostulation as I have mentioned, followed by an immediate reference of the whole question to His Majesty's Government, and through them to the Imperial Legislature. On the other hand, if an attempt should be made to revive any of those clauses which occasioned the disallowance of the second Bill, or to introduce any other enactments, clearly at variance with the spirit of the Slavery Abolition Act of the British Parliament, your Lordship will firmly refuse
your

your assent to any such measure. This decision would also be followed by similar explanations and admonitions, studiously respectful in terms, though as studiously distinct in their meaning, and in the event of the ill success of that effort, then your Lordship would proceed, as in the former case, to place in my hands the means of bringing the whole subject clearly under the review of Parliament.

While I deprecate any threat of Parliamentary interference, as not only indecorous but useless, I have no wish to conceal the fixed resolution of His Majesty's Government (so soon as the avowal of it shall become necessary,) to acquiesce in no falling short of the conditions upon which the compensation fund was granted, and in no encroachment upon them.

The respect, which no man cherishes more sincerely than myself, for the constitutional rights of the Colonial Legislatures, does not deter, but rather impels me to adopt the conclusion that the indisputable right of Parliament to render the Abolition of Slavery effective and safe, ought to be called into exercise, if, unhappily, the ill-advised counsels of any such Legislature should lead them to impair that efficiency or security. I think it, however, altogether more fitting that no intimation of this kind should be made by the Governor himself, but that it should be reserved for the Ministers of the Crown to announce that purpose on the arrival (if it should ever arrive) of the period at which the announcement could be followed by the immediate execution of their purposes.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Glenelg.*

No. 18.

Despatch from
Lord Glenelg to the
Marquess of Sligo,
2 November 1835.

— No. 19. —

MESSAGE from HIS EXCELLENCY to the COUNCIL, 29 January 1836.

Gentlemen of the Council,

I AM commanded by his Excellency the Governor to draw the attention of the Council to his Excellency's Message of 17th November last, acquainting the Board of the necessity that existed for any new Bill that might be introduced affecting the rights of apprentice and master, with provisions not contained in the Act in aid, which was passed the 4th of July 1834, to have either a suspending clause, or to be made to take effect in this Island, at a period so remote as to afford His Majesty ample time previously to signify his pleasure thereon, and without which his Excellency was instructed not to give his consent to the measure.

His Excellency has now the satisfaction of being able to communicate to the Council, that in consequence of certain correspondence received from the Colonial Secretary during the adjournment, he will assume upon himself the responsibility of giving his assent to any legislative enactments on the subject of the Abolition of Slavery, although containing matter not included in the Act in aid, which expired on 31st of December last, without the suspending clause, or any delay in its coming into operation, which was formerly required, provided the enactments appear to his Excellency not to be repugnant to the provisions of the Imperial Act of Parliament for the Abolition of Slavery.

No. 19.

Message from His
Excellency to the
Council,
29 January 1836.

— No. 20. —

MESSAGE from THE HOUSE to the COUNCIL, 29 January 1836.

Ordered,

THAT the following message be sent to their Honours the Council.

May it please your Honours,

We are ordered by the House to acquaint you, that they disagree to the amendments proposed by your Honours to the Bill, intituled "An Act to repeal part of an Act passed in the 4th of Will. 4, c. 41, intituled, 'An Act for the Abolition of Slavery in consideration of Compensation, and for promoting the Industry of the Manumitted Slaves, and to declare the 52d of Geo. 3, c. 155, in force in this Island, and to explain and amend, and in aid of the said Act,'" and do adhere to their said Bill.

No. 20.

Message from the
House to the
Council,
29 January 1836.

— No. 21. —

RESOLUTION of the COUNCIL adhering to the Amendments they proposed to the Act in Aid.

In Council, 1 February 1836.

THE message from the House of Friday last being taken up, and again read,

A motion was made that the Board do adhere to the amendments proposed by them to the Bill intituled, "An Act to repeal part of an Act passed in the 4th of Will. 4, c. 41, intituled, 'An Act for the Abolition of Slavery in this Island in consideration of Compensation, and for promoting the Industry of the Manumitted Slaves, and to declare the 52d of Geo. 3, c. 155, in force in this Island;' and to explain and amend, and in aid of the said Act," which was agreed unto by the Board.

No. 21.

Resolution of the
Council,
1 February 1836.

W. G. Stewart,

Clerk to the Council.

MESSAGE from His Excellency the GOVERNOR to the ASSEMBLY, 1 February 1836.

Mr. Speaker,

No. 22.
Message from His
Excellency the
Governor to the
Assembly,
1 February 1836.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to communicate to you his disappointment that the Bill in aid of the Abolition Act should have come over from the House of Assembly in a form which must eventually prevent its becoming law. On reference to the minutes of the Council his Excellency finds that the amendments made by them, but not adopted by the House, are adhered to; and, from the nature of the proposed alterations, he concludes that the Bill contains matter so repugnant to the principles of the Act of the Imperial Parliament for the Abolition of Slavery, that had it reached him he would have been unable to have assented to it.

Recent communications from the Colonial-office had induced his Excellency to resolve on breaking through, in this particular instance, the positive and absolute orders he had received to refuse his assent to any Bill affecting the relative conditions of masters and apprentices, wherein any enactment not already in force should be introduced without the addition of a suspension clause. In his anxiety to promote this most desirable Bill, his Excellency communicated to the Council his having formed such a resolution, and he trusts that the responsibility which he determined on assuming in this respect will be accepted as a proof of his attention to the interests of this colony, and his desire to meet the wishes of the inhabitants.

Having soon after the opening of the session communicated to the House in a message his feelings on this subject, his Excellency does not consider it necessary now to enter more at length into them, but he begs to remind the Assembly that some debt of gratitude is due to the British nation for its unparalleled generosity in devoting the sum of 20,000,000*l.* to the work of humanity, when from the very decided current and irresistible force of public opinion the Abolition of Slavery became unavoidable; a sense of liberality, as well as justice, procured for the proprietors of slaves that compensation. The right of the colony to share in it was declared in a most confiding spirit by the mother country before the measures contemplated by the British Act had been completely adopted, and its payment is now actually going on as fast as the just rights of individuals can be ascertained. His Excellency therefore does hope that the colony will not subject itself to the imputation of indifference to the wishes of the mother country, when so many marks of her generosity have been recently exhibited towards Jamaica. His Excellency therefore, studiously avoiding the use of any expression which could be considered in the slightest degree offensive, entreats the House to reconsider the subject, with a view to expunging such matter as has been considered insurmountably objectionable.

— No. 23. —

COPIES of MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR, and of Two Resolutions passed by the House of Assembly, 2 February 1836.

May it please your Excellency,

No. 23.
Message to the
Governor and
Resolutions of the
House of Assembly,
2 February 1836.

WE are ordered by the House to wait on your Excellency with copies of two resolutions reported from the Committee of the whole House on the state of the Island, and agreed to by this House this day.

Resolved,

House of Assembly,
Tuesday, 2 February 1836.

That the first message of his Excellency the Governor of yesterday is a direct breach of the privileges of this House, inasmuch as the subject matter of that message was then pending between the other branches of the Legislature.

Resolved,

That this House cannot consistently with its own dignity, or with due regard to its rights and privileges, which are the firmest bulwarks of the liberties, franchises and immunities of the people, proceed to any other business until reparation shall be made for the breach of privilege.

— No. 24. —

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH on the Prorogation of the Assembly, on 3d February 1836.

Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

No. 24.
The Governor's
Speech on the
Prorogation of the
Assembly, on
3d February 1836.

THE very extraordinary nature of the message I have received from the House of Assembly, compels me to point out to the Legislature of Jamaica the position in which the conduct of one of its branches has placed the colony. To that branch, therefore, must I more particularly address myself, while I review its proceedings during the present session, while I point out what disposition it has evinced to meet the wishes of the mother country, after the unparalleled sacrifices that country has lately made in its favour, and while I recount the measures which have been recommended by me, with the fate which has attended those recommendations.

The

The two messages I have recently sent down on the subject of the Police Bill and the Act in Aid, have placed my views of the manner in which those two measures have been treated in the Assembly, in too clear a light to require more than a very few remarks.

I pressed on you the establishment of more courts of assize, so strongly recommended by the presentment of the grand jury at the late supreme court: you took no notice of it. A revision of the laws affecting the discipline of gaols, and other places of confinement, was recommended to you; you were reminded that the infliction of corporal punishment had been deputed to the supervisors and managers of such establishments, a class to which the constitution does not confide those magisterial powers which have been placed in their hands: all of those subjects have remained unnoticed.

The whipping of females you were informed by me, officially, was in practice, and I called upon you to make enactments to put an end to conduct so repugnant to humanity, and so contrary to law: so far from passing an Act to prevent the recurrence of such cruelty, you have in no way expressed your disapprobation of it, you have not even denied the truth of my assertion, and therefore must have credited it; notwithstanding you have taken no steps to put an end to the practice.

I communicated to you my opinion, and that of the Secretary of State, of the injustice of cutting off the hair of females in the houses of correction, previous to trial, and with no judicial sentence to authorize it: you have paid no attention on this subject.

I informed the House, that in the opinion of the British Government, the taxation imposed by the local authorities on the property of apprentices was quite illegal, and that it was incompatible with the spirit of the British Constitution that any body which is unrepresented should be subject to taxation: you totally disregarded this suggestion.

I sent you down no less than four messages on the subject of an extended system of negro education; I recommended to you the establishment of a plan, even without a vote in support of it, in order that the British Government might have some grounds to go upon. As no measure on the subject has emanated from the House, can I do otherwise than conclude that you are indifferent to it? I informed you that 25,000 *l.* sterling had been voted by England for the support of any just or expedient system of education in the Colonies, with the prospect of still further assistance being afforded; and you have taken no steps to make it available.

I transmitted to you a despatch from the Secretary of State, recommending the repeal of the 23d canon, with a view to increase the means of religious instruction in the Colony: such has been your disregard to this most desirable object, that you have not attended to the recommendation.

I recommended the introduction of an Immigration Bill: I see by the minutes of the Council, that you introduced into it a clause which obviously affects one of the most undeniable rights of the Crown, the possession of the soil, until granted away by it.

I pointed out to you the injury done to the poorer classes of the claimants for compensation, by the schemes of interested persons, and sent to you the despatch of the Secretary of State, suggesting a mode of relief: you have neglected to consider the matter for the purpose of providing a remedy for the injury sustained by your constituents.

I communicated to you the circumstances, owing to your own decision, relative to the Police Bill, under which I was, with much pain, compelled to call upon you to resume that solemn and long-established compact, to provide for the subsistence of your garrison; a claim which has not, owing to the generosity of the British Parliament, been insisted on for some time: you have taken no notice of it.

Besides these measures, on which no enactments have become law, there are many of much importance to the country which are either before you for amendment, or laying on the table of the Council for their consideration; amongst these may be named the Domestic Animal Bill, and that for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, respecting which a conference, I find, has been demanded by the Council, in order that the principles of it may be discussed; also, those for Offences against the Person, Masters in Chancery, Gunpowder and Fire-arms, Saving Banks, and others, which must drop to the ground for a want of co-operation and time to consider them. Thus I fear that many most useful Bills will be lost for a certain time, a matter to be much regretted.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

I thank you for those supplies which you have granted for the service of the Colony, and have to regret that your resolution to do no more business should leave the public creditor in danger of not receiving his just rights, and inconvenience many individuals by the non-payment of their official incomes. On you, therefore, must responsibility rest.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

One of the messages sent down to the Assembly has been designated by that body to be a direct breach of its privileges, and it has declared that it will not proceed to any other business until it shall have received reparation from me. That there was the slightest breach of privilege in those messages I cannot concede. A mistaken idea appears to pervade that body, that it is, in all respects, of the same constitution as the House of Commons of England; amongst other things, in the House of Commons, the Ministers are the legitimate interpreters of the wishes and suggestions of the Crown; in the House of Assembly no such characters exist, and therefore the only manner in which the views of the Executive can be legitimately conveyed to the representatives of the people, for their consideration, is

No 24.
The Governor's
Speech on the
Prorogation of the
Assembly, on
3d February 1836.

through a message; thus the question into which the matter must resolve itself, is, whether that legitimate mode of communication was properly or improperly applied.

The Bill had passed the House, had been amended by the Council, and sent back to the Assembly; the House adhered to the original Bill, and the Council to its amendments. On reference to the minutes of the Council, I ascertained that the Bill in consequence lays on the table, and, as far as the legislature was concerned, the Bill was disposed of, unless one measure was adopted. That measure it was my object to promote by that message, and I do not think that any allusion to the Bill under those circumstances could lead to any breach of the privileges of either branch of the legislature. I felt anxious to point out to the House my reasons for wishing the Bill to pass, and hoped that by so doing I might induce that Body to reconsider a Bill so advantageous to the proprietors of apprentices, and to reconcile the two discordant branches of the legislature, without having recourse to the extreme measure of a prorogation. Matter essentially repugnant to the spirit of the abolition law was introduced, and, if that could be expunged, I resolved on taking on myself the responsibility of disobeying the orders of the British Government, to insist under certain circumstances to which this Bill was subject, on the insertion of a suspending clause, or other measures tantamount to it. I framed my message in studiously respectful language. My motive was obvious, to promote the welfare of the island, not to forward any private object.

The course adopted by the Assembly exhibits, I regret to say, by no means a responsive feeling. Instead of endeavouring to obtain what it considered its privileges by a calm and respectful representation, to which I would have gladly replied by a full explanation, it has evinced a totally different disposition. It has assumed, in reply to a most conciliatory message, a tone of anything but a conciliatory character. It has, by its resolution, effectually shut the door to such explanation, caused an abrupt cessation of all public business, and, I much fear, serious inconvenience as well to individuals as to the public. It is useless for me to continue the attendance of the members, who have resolved to do no business, and I do, therefore, in His Majesty's name, prorogue this General Assembly till to-morrow, the 4th of February, and it is hereby prorogued accordingly.

— No. 25. —

THE GOVERNOR'S OPENING SPEECH of 4 February 1836.

No. 25.
The Governor's
opening Speech of
4 February 1836.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

THE inconvenience you must experience in being detained from your homes at this period of the year, induces me to recommend your immediate and diligent attention to such matters of vital importance as cannot be dispensed with until the usual period of your session, without the most serious injury and inconvenience, not only to the public, but to a vast number of individuals.

I must, however, take this opportunity of pressing upon you particularly in the first place the necessity of early legislative enactments in aid of the Abolition Law, of such a nature as cannot be considered repugnant to the provisions of the Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Such other measures as are of serious importance will of course be the subject of your earliest deliberation; but I cannot avoid expressing a hope, that by the assiduity to business which you are so capable of bestowing, the whole of those matters will be disposed of during the present session, and which to you personally it is so desirable to make of as short duration as a due regard to the public interests will admit.

— No. 26. —

MESSAGE of the ASSEMBLY, 4 February 1836.

No. 26.
Message of the
Assembly,
4 February 1836.

May it please your Excellency,

WE are ordered by the House to wait on your Excellency, and to acquaint you that they had entertained the greatest hopes that your Excellency, upon the opening of the present session, would have been pleased to satisfy the House in respect of the breach of privilege complained of by them in the last session; but they deeply regret to find that your Excellency is not inclined to grant them that mark of your concern for the public welfare.

This has rendered it impossible for the House, without betraying the rights and liberties of the people they represent, to proceed to the despatch of the several matters before them, until your Excellency shall be pleased to satisfy the House in respect to the breach of privilege complained of.

— No. 27. —

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE to the ASSEMBLY of 5th February 1836.

Mr. Speaker,

I AM commanded by his Excellency the Governor to inform you, in reply to your Message of yesterday, that although he is aware how unusual it is to consider in one session any matter which had taken place in a previous one, when no allusion had been made to it in the opening speech, he will still, in his anxiety to promote the public convenience, to which he has at the recent juncture shown so much attention, communicate to the House again what he before, as he thought, had fully explained in his foregoing speech, his conviction that he had committed no breach of its privileges. Such a declaration must, to calm and dispassionate minds, show what was his real intention: but where his object could not be private; where it must be exclusively the advantage of the island and the convenience of the public, he regrets to find that his acts were met by anything but a corresponding feeling. Reparation he cannot consider to be called for where no offence was contemplated, or, as he has distinctly stated before, committed by him: he encroached in no manner on their privileges; he did not interfere with any business before the House; he merely, in a studiously respectful language, entreated their attention to what he considered a most decided benefit to the country whose interests they are charged with: he therefore trusts, that they will not sacrifice those interests to what he cannot but consider a most constrained construction of an act originating in the most friendly feelings towards the colony.

No. 27.

The Governor's
Message to the
Assembly of
5 February 1836.

— No. 28. —

MESSAGE from the ASSEMBLY, with Copy of RESOLUTION of 5th February 1836.

May it please your Excellency,

WE are ordered by the House to wait on your Excellency with a copy of the Resolution agreed to by the House this day.

No. 28.

Message from the
Assembly with
Resolution,
5 February 1836.

Resolved,

House of Assembly, Friday, 5th February 1836.

That his Excellency's Message of this day, reiterating his conviction that he has committed no breach of the privileges of this House, is not satisfactory; and therefore, as this House cannot, consistently with its own dignity or with advantage to their constituents, proceed any further with the public business, they adhere to their Resolution of yesterday.

P A P E R S,
in Explanation of the Proceedings of the
LEGISLATURE OF JAMAICA,
in reference to the
AMENDMENT OF THEIR ORIGINAL ACT
for giving Effect to the
ACT OF PARLIAMENT
FOR THE
ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

(PRESENTED BY COMMAND OF HIS MAJESTY.)

SLAVERY ABOLITION (JAMAICA.)

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 25 March 1836;—for,

- 1.--COPIES of two STATEMENTS made by the AGENT of JAMAICA on behalf of the ASSEMBLY of that Colony to the Right honourable Lord GLENELG, dated the 19th and 21st instant, in relation to the recent Proceedings of the GOVERNOR and ASSEMBLY of JAMAICA.
- 2.—COPY of the PROTEST of the AGENT of JAMAICA to LORD GLENELG, dated the 25th March.

Downing-street, }
28 March 1836. }

G. GREY.

L I S T.

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 April 1836.

—No. 1.—

COPIES of the STATEMENTS made by the AGENT of JAMAICA on behalf of the ASSEMBLY of that Colony to the SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONIAL DEPARTMENT, in relation to the recent Proceedings of the GOVERNOR and ASSEMBLY of JAMAICA.

LETTER from *William Burge*, Esquire, to the Right honourable Lord *Glenelg*, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

Lincoln's Inn, March 19, 1836.

BY the Jamaica mail arrived this morning, I received instructions from my constituents to make a faithful statement to your Lordship of the recent proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of that colony.

There are two subjects which it will embrace, the one, the gross violation by the Governor of the privileges of the House of Assembly, and the other, the entire vindication of that body from the unjust and unfounded charges made against them by his Excellency in his speech of the 3d of February on pro-roguing them.

In making this statement of the grievous wrongs which the Assembly have received from the Marquis of Sligo, I have felt no difficulty in entertaining, and I consider it an act of justice to your Lordship personally, and to His Majesty's Government, explicitly to avow my belief that those wrongs have proceeded from the Governor alone, and have been wholly unauthorized by His Majesty's Government. "This belief which has led me thus to distinguish between the acts of the Governor and the disposition of the Government, has been derived from the whole tone and tenor of my communications with your Lordship and Lord Melbourne in those conferences with which you have honoured me. I will add, that it was confirmed by the speech with which Lord Sligo opened the session, after he had become possessed of the sentiments of the Government on the occasion of his recent dissolution of the Assembly.

If there are expressions used by my constituents from which it might be inferred that I had failed in my endeavours to impart this belief to them, your Lordship will find a cause for that failure, not merely in the difficulty they must feel when they contrast the conduct of the Marquis of Sligo with that of every preceding Governor, in believing that any Governor would on his own authority have pursued such a course, but in the pains taken by Lord Sligo on every occasion to induce an impression in Jamaica that all his offensive and injurious acts were sanctioned and in strict compliance with orders and instructions he had received from the Colonial Office.

The subject of this Letter is confined to the breach of the privileges of the House.

The vindication of the Assembly from Lord Sligo's unfounded charges is the subject of the accompanying separate communication.

The Assembly having been dissolved in August, your Lordship is aware that it was not possible for the new Assembly to meet before the 10th of November. Thus deprived of the usual and requisite time for completing their business before the holidays, it became necessary that there should be an adjournment until the 26th of January.

On the 1st of February, being the fifth day after the House had re-assembled, the Governor sent down two Messages; one of those Messages was a direct and gross breach of their privileges.

The House abstained from coming to any resolution to this effect until the day following, when they adopted the Resolutions, first, "That this Message was a direct breach of the privileges of the House, inasmuch as the subject-matter of that Message

was

was then pending between the other branches of the Legislature." The second was a necessary consequence of the first: "This House cannot, consistently with its own dignity, or with due regard to its rights and privileges, which are the purest bulwarks of the liberties, franchises and immunities of the people, proceed to any new business until reparation shall be made for the breach of privilege."

These Resolutions are in strict conformity with the precedents which the Journals of the Assembly and of the House of Commons furnished.

That the Message was a direct interference with a Bill then pending before the other branches of the Legislature, and that such interference was a direct invasion of the privileges, no person can doubt. The Bill to which this Message refers, was then before the Council: certain amendments had been offered by the Council to that Bill, when first sent up by the House: to those amendments the House did not agree, and sent the Bill back to the Council, with a Message, stating their disagreement. The Council being thus in possession, resolved to adhere to their proposed amendments; but your Lordship will observe, that the Council did not follow up that resolution, by the main resolution that the Bill be rejected or read that day three months, as they had done with respect to two other Bills which they disposed of at the same time. By not adopting that resolution, it was competent, and it was the *ordinary* and *legitimate* course, for the Council to have asked a conference with the Assembly on the subject of their amendments. It would be sufficient for the present purpose, that the Council had pursued precisely the very course which would make it impossible for the House to doubt that it was their intention to endeavour, by conference, to induce the House to adopt their amendments. But further, it is quite plain that such was their intention, and that it was known to the Governor; for in the concluding passage of the Message, he "entreats the House to *re-consider the subject* of the Bill." Now it is obvious they could not re-consider it, by bringing in another Bill on the same subject, because the former Bill was still undisposed of by the Council. The only measure by which it could be re-considered, was that of conference; Lord Sligo himself avows it, for he expressly says, in his speech, haranguing the House on the 3d February, that the Bill was disposed of, unless that "one measure was adopted," "and," he adds, "that measure it was my object to promote by that Message." Thus, then, the Governor argues upon a Bill which is not only still pending between the two other branches of the Legislature, and intended to be discussed between them at a conference, but concludes, that the Bill, as originally sent from the House, must be repugnant to the Abolition Act, because it had received amendments from the Council, and the Council adhered to those amendments, and he adds, that he would have been unable to have given his assent to it, unless it was amended according to the desire of the Council.

The Message containing this expression of the Governor's opinion to one branch of the Legislature on the amendments *proposed by another branch* of the Legislature to a Bill then in progress, reminds the House of the unparalleled generosity of the British Nation, and cautions the House not to subject itself, by refusing to adopt the amendments of the Council, to the imputation of "indifference to the wishes of the Mother Country."

It cannot be necessary to observe to your Lordship, that it would be as little compatible with the orderly and decorous conduct of the business of a legislative body, as it would be with their right of free deliberation, if they were subject to be interrupted when they were proceeding with matters not in accordance with the opinions or recommendations of the Governor. If such a course were to be adopted, every clause in every stage of a Bill might be made the subject of reproach and remonstrance, and there would be a state of constant collision between the Governor and Assembly. The interference therefore is not only in itself an invasion of the privileges of the House, but it is rendered peculiarly offensive by the topics which accompany it.

There is a part of the Governor's conduct in relation to the Bill, the subject of his Message, to which I ought here to refer, rather on account of the date of the transaction, than from its connexion with the Resolutions of the House on the subject of the breach of privilege. It appears that on the 17th of November, his Excellency sent a Message to the Council, in their *legislative* capacity, acquainting the Board, that if any Bill came from the House to the Council, in which were introduced provisions affecting the rights of apprentices and masters, not contained in the previous Act in Aid, there must be a suspending clause to it, or it must not take effect until a period so remote as to enable His Majesty's

Government to decide on it, and without which his Excellency was instructed not to give his consent to the measure.

The first extraordinary feature of this Message is, that it is addressed to the Council in their *legislative* capacity; that it is therefore entered on the Journals of that Board, and becomes known to the standing Committee appointed to inspect the Journals of that Board. For this reason, it has been the practice, when necessary (and it is the correct construction of the Governor's instructions) to communicate such a subject to the Council in its *executive* capacity, when of course their proceedings are not accessible to the House of Assembly; that practice is never departed from, except under special directions from the Government, and then it is part of those special directions that the order or instruction shall be communicated to both branches of the Legislature. The only intelligible and obvious tendency of the Governor's Message to the Council of the 17th of November, was indirectly to let the House learn that the Government had imposed upon the legislation of the Assembly a restriction which the House had successfully restricted as often as it had ever been attempted. The subject of suspending clauses to public Bills was so recently under the consideration, and received the decision, of the Government, that I am quite surprised that Lord Sligo should have taken any mode of apprising the House that such a suspending clause was required. It is perfectly well known that the original Bill for the Abolition of Slavery, as brought in by Lord Stanley, required that the acts of the Colonial Legislature for carrying it into effect should have suspending clauses. Against this provision I remonstrated on the part of Jamaica; I laid before the Government the grounds on which had been successfully maintained the right that all the public Acts of Jamaica, when they received the assent of His Majesty's Representative, should have immediate operation, as laws subject to disallowance by His Majesty, signified in a particular manner. This right was coeval with the Charter of the Island, it has been constantly exercised, and I am prepared to show that the two or three deviations which may have taken place, can be referred to grounds perfectly distinct, and which did not involve any question of the right. The Assembly could not be ignorant of the contents of this Message, and it is impossible to doubt its tendency and certain effect. The Assembly, however, in a spirit of great forbearance, abstained from noticing this Message.

On the 28th January, the Governor sends another Message to the Council, in their *legislative* capacity, in which he incorporates his preceding Message of the 17th November, and then proceeds as follows: "His Excellency has now the satisfaction of being able to communicate, that, in consequence of certain correspondence received from the Colonial Secretary during the adjournment, he will assume upon himself the responsibility of giving his assent to any legislative enactments on the subject of the abolition of Slavery, although containing matter not included in the Act in Aid, which expired on the 31st December last, without the suspending clause, or any delay in its coming into operation, which was formerly required, provided the enactments appear to his Excellency not to be repugnant to the provisions of the Imperial Act of Parliament for the Abolition of Slavery." It is not easy to divine the precise import of the first paragraph of this Message. If the correspondence received by Lord Sligo from the Government authorized him to withdraw this instruction, it was not on his own responsibility, but on the authority of the Government, that he would give his assent to the Act. If the result intended by the Message was to remove from the Assembly the strong feeling of irritation necessarily induced by the Message of the 17th November, and to persuade the House, in the anticipated conference with the Council, to adopt their amendments, the Governor completely prevented such a result. It was not until Friday the 29th that the House was in possession of the Message of the 28th of January; the House did not meet on the day following, Saturday, and on the Monday the Governor sent down to the House that Message which contained the direct violation of their privileges.

On the 3d February, the day after the House had passed its Resolutions on the subject of this Message, his Excellency prorogued the House for one day, in a speech which not only abstains from offering the slightest reparation, but contains his express refusal to concede "that there was the slightest breach of privilege in the Message," and a denial that the House has any just pretension to Parliamentary privileges; and, as if to add to the just grounds of complaint which his previous conduct had afforded, he fills that speech with a series of charges, which I will satisfy your Lordship were altogether unfounded. On the

4th February the House again met, according to the prorogation: as neither the speech on the occasion of the prorogation, nor that which his Excellency made on meeting the House on this day, contained any expression which could be construed into reparation for the wrong which they had received, the House renewed their resolution not to proceed to business until that reparation was afforded them, and conveyed their resolution to his Excellency in a message on the day following. His Excellency also sent a message in reply: he appears to have considered, that any matter that had taken place in a previous session, when no allusion had been made to it in the opening speech of the next sessions, was determined by prorogation. It is singular that Lord Sligo should have been so little read in the history of Jamaica, as not to be aware that scarcely an instance has ever occurred in which a breach of the privileges of the House of Assembly had been committed either by the Council or by the Governor, and which had been followed by a prorogation, in which the House had not, on its re-assembling, *before it proceeded to any other business*, taken up that breach of privilege, and by its resolution declared whether it had or had not received satisfaction for it. The memorable proceedings of the House of Assembly in the case of Mr. Littleton, which terminated in the recall of that Governor, and in the fullest recognition by the Government of the privileges claimed by the House, and the case of Governor Dalling, at a subsequent period, form part of the history of Jamaica, and abundantly proves how totally erroneous such an opinion was, if it were really entertained by Lord Sligo. But there are instances of a still more modern date. I allude to those of General Carmichael, in 1809, and the proceedings which led to the dissolution in 1810. It is obvious, that if the practice was otherwise, the Governor might offer any outrage to the Assembly, and prevent all complaint by a prorogation for 24 hours. Even this Message offers no reparation to the House; on the contrary, his Excellency repeats his conviction "that he had committed no breach of the privileges of the House." It is justly observed by my constituents, in their instructions to me, that "in this remark, and in the remainder of the Message, as well as in the whole progress of this controversy with the House, that he entirely misunderstood his own position, and the position taken up by the House." The House might have been content with a declaration from Lord Sligo, that he did not intend to interfere with their privileges. But the House could not recognize the doctrine, that any reparation was contained in repeated assertions that they did not possess the privilege which it was the object of the House to vindicate. However sincere the noble Marquis might be in that opinion, the House would not assent to it, and accept it as a reparation, without the absolute surrender of that particular privilege, and without hereafter submitting their remaining privileges to be decided on, according to the Parliamentary knowledge, temporary views, or captious dispositions of future Governors. It would be enough for a Governor to say, It is my sincere conviction that this privilege does not belong to you, to abolish it for ever. Lord Sligo ought not to have been astonished that the Assembly of Jamaica did not yield to reasoning of so novel and dangerous a character.

A message was sent to His Excellency, to the effect that his Excellency's reiteration that he had committed no breach of their privileges, was not satisfactory to the House, and that they adhered to their resolution not to proceed to business.

The House continued sitting for sometime waiting for a reply; none arriving, and the hour being late, the House adjourned for one day. Just as the Speaker left the chair, the Provost Marshal-General was observed affixing to the doors of the building in which the House held its session, "A Proclamation proroguing the General Assembly to the 8th March."

This mode of proroguing the House while the House was sitting, and the Speaker in the chair, is unprecedented, and must be regarded as an intentional insult to that branch of the Legislature.

Such was the conduct of the Marquis of Sligo, which unavoidably led to the separation of the Legislature, while there was much business before it in an unfinished state, and no Appropriation Bill passed for the payment of the public creditor, or for carrying into effect other measures which were deemed essential to the public service.

Before I close this part of the statement, I may observe, that if upon any former occasions a Governor has, from inexperience or inadvertence, or from the bad advice of others, committed a breach of the privileges of the Assembly, it has rarely happened that he has not himself, in a spirit of frankness and ingenuousness, dis-

claimed any intention to invade those privileges. The House has in the same spirit accepted such disclaimer, and deemed it a reparation. Such might have been the course pursued by the House of Assembly on the present occasion.

In the very rare instances which the history of Jamaica affords of a Governor, from the bad advice of others, or from his own unhappy disposition, refusing to make that reparation, the Government in England, without any exception, has itself stepped forward to make that reparation, and has marked its disapprobation of the conduct of the Governor. With this observation, I leave this part of the statement to the candour and justice of His Majesty's Government, with perfect confidence that they will not, by their conduct on this occasion, furnish that exception, but will promptly and effectually render to the Assembly that satisfaction which they have been unable to obtain from the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.

(signed) *William Burge.*

LETTER from *William Burge*, Esquire, to the Right honourable Lord *Glenelg*, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

Lincoln's Inn, 21st March 1836.

IN the accompanying communication I have confined myself to the breach of privileges of the House of Assembly by the Governor.

The subject of this communication is the vindication of that body from the charges made against them by Lord Sligo in his speech on proroguing the Sessions on the 3d of February.

It may be presumed that an instance was never before known of the imputed faults of an independent legislative body being so criticised and gravely set forth one by one in a solemn state speech. Certainly such has not been the manner in which preceding Governors have been accustomed to address the Assembly of Jamaica. Its inevitable tendency to interrupt the good understanding which is so necessary to the quiet and amicable dispatch of public business, would prevent its adoption.

But the Assembly have a much more serious cause of complaint than the unprecedented conduct of the Governor. They complain that he has imputed to them faults which they have not committed. My constituents have enabled me, in the following statement, to furnish a full and complete refutation of the charges the Governor has made against the Assembly; and the evidence by which that refutation is given, consists principally of official acts and documents of which Lord Sligo was perfectly cognizant.

I should first apprise your Lordship, that on the fifth day of the Sessions, the day when Lord Sligo's Message came down, the House had made more or less progress in twelve different Bills, and were rapidly proceeding to take others into consideration.

In the first paragraph Lord Sligo assumes, that it is an offence in the House of Assembly "not to evince a ready disposition to meet the wishes of the Mother Country." The Assembly answer, that they "consider it their duty to examine every matter recommended to them on his high authority with respect and care. They frequently assent to measures so recommended from loyalty to the Crown and attachment to the Mother Country, although they are not convinced that from them Jamaica will derive any advantage. But when measures are recommended to the Assembly of Jamaica which cannot be adapted to these institutions, which may work mischief, or, though desirable, be attended with an expenditure beyond the means of their constituents, then, in the exercise of their office, as guardians of the public peace and public purse, they are bound to refuse their approbation, and, having done so, it is not becoming in any Governor to urge as heavy charges against them that they had not surrendered into his hands their practical knowledge, their understanding and their consciences."

Lord Sligo, in the third paragraph of his speech, says, "I pressed on you the establishment of more Courts of Assize, so strongly recommended by the presentment of the Grand Jury at the last Supreme Court: *you took no notice of it.*"

The

The Assembly is surely a better judge of the public wants than the grand jurors of a county. But Lord Sligo's memory unhappily fails him on this occasion. This subject was fully considered by the Assembly: "a Bill to alter the periods of the Sittings of the Supreme Court, to increase the number of the Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and to extend the jurisdiction of the Courts of Common Pleas," was brought into the House on the 5th of June 1834. It reached a committee of the whole House, and was not thrown out till after great discussion. The difficulties in its way were insurmountable. More judges and an increase of salaries were required; also court-houses and gaols; besides, it was urged that no evil was yet felt in this department, and the machinery of the existing courts might be found on trial to be sufficient to meet the change, and if not, the power of the Courts of Quarter Sessions might be enlarged. Subsequent circumstances have proved, that, for the present at least, the expense of establishing new courts may be postponed without detriment to justice. Independent of the Bill of 1834, this subject has again been opened lately. On the 13th of last November a Committee was appointed "to inquire into the best mode of facilitating the administration of justice in this island." Under this head the attention of the House was again called to that question. A Committee was appointed to take the subject into consideration, and had delayed making their report merely on account of the absence from sickness of an influential legal gentleman who was upon the Committee. It is evident, therefore, that Lord Sligo is not justified in asserting, that the House took no notice of his recommendation for the establishment of more courts.

His Excellency proceeds: "A revision of the laws affecting the discipline of gaols and other places of confinement was recommended to you; you were reminded that the infliction of corporal punishment had been deputed to supervisors and managers of such establishments, a class to which the constitution does not confide those magisterial powers which have been here placed in their hands. *All of these subjects have remained unnoticed.*"

So far from these subjects having remained unnoticed, they were referred to a Committee of the House: a report made upon them, and a Bill brought in, twice read, and ordered to be committed, when the Prorogation took place.

It ought to be observed, that in July 1834 an Act was passed for the building, repairing and regulating Gaols, Houses of Correction, Hospitals and Asylums. In the following December another Act was passed in aid of the before-mentioned Act, and also an Act for granting parochial aid from the public funds for erecting Houses of Correction and Treadmills. These three Acts were assented to by the Governor.

His Excellency next refers to the whipping of females: "The whipping of females you were informed by me officially was in practice, and I called on you to put an end to conduct so repugnant to humanity and so contrary to law; so far from passing an Act to prevent the recurrence of such cruelty, you have in no way expressed your disapprobation of it; you have not even denied the truth of my assertion, and therefore must have credited it, notwithstanding you have taken no step to put an end to the practice."

The House replies, "that they cannot allow that their silence on this topic is any evidence of their assent to his Excellency's proposition; rather should it be taken as a proof of their courtesy and forbearance, which would not suffer them to deny what The King's representative asserted as a fact, although it was well known to the House that his Excellency had been grossly imposed upon by some enemy of the island. The House repudiate, in the strongest terms they can find, the accusation, that the whipping of females is practised in Jamaica. The House must lament that the broad and positive declaration by the noble Marquis, that the practice of flogging women is common in Jamaica, is calculated to raise in Great Britain a repetition of that clamour of which this colony has been so much the victim.

The public prints noticed some time ago, with reprobation, the whipping of a female in the Kingston Workhouse. This claimed the interference of the executive, and the punishment of the offender; but could not require a new law, for his Excellency remarks in the passage recited, that the practice was "contrary to law." Another case took place in the Trelawney House of Correction, for which the supervisor was dismissed by the magistrates, and a prosecution is now pending against him for an assault on the individual. We are ignorant of any other

instances of the whipping of females. It is true that such acts are against law, and also subject to such severe penalties, that it is beyond the duty or power of the Legislature further to interfere. The laws which the Legislature have passed, it is the province of the Crown to carry into execution.

In the next section of the Speech his Excellency observes, "I communicated to you my opinion, and that of the Secretary of State, of the injustice of cutting off the hair of females in the Houses of Correction previous to trial, and, with no judicial sentence to authorize it, you have paid no attention to this subject."

One, and only one case of this description has been known to have taken place, and that entirely in error. Among a list of culprits who had been tried, and who were sent into the Kingston House of Correction by a special magistrate, was a woman ordered to be kept in confinement, but not punished. The commitment was not very distinctly written; and it being contrary to the rules and the practice of the institution to receive any person into it until after being sentenced to punishment, the officer who received the culprits in question, inadvertently ordered the whole of them to have their hair cut, according to the order of the magistrates, without noticing that this woman (an old offender) was not ordered to be punished, but to be kept in confinement until tried. Upon this solitary case of error in a house of correction rests, we believe, Lord Sligo's sweeping charge, and even in this instance the error originated with the special magistrate, in sending the individual to a place of punishment, instead of the proper place of confinement.

The next Section refers to the taxation of apprentices: "I informed the House, that in the opinion of the British Government the taxation imposed by the local authorities on the property of apprentices was quite illegal, and that it was incompatible with the spirit of the British constitution that any body which is unrepresented should be subject to taxation: *you totally disregarded this suggestion.*"

His Excellency is once more mistaken; the House did not disregard his suggestion. The Message and the Secretary's Despatch were referred to a Select Committee.

The subject of taxation is never taken up by the House until the close of the Session, when the appropriations can be ascertained; consequently until then, the sense of the House could not be taken upon this suggestion: we must, however, add, that the subject is one of extreme delicacy. The liberal indulgence almost universally granted to the apprenticed labourers to rear horses, asses and cattle upon their masters' estates free of all expense, being entirely a matter of favour, which may at pleasure be withdrawn; this interposition of authority by the Governor is far more likely, it is apprehended, to injure the apprentices than to benefit them.

The next paragraph relates to Education: "I sent you down no less than four Messages on the subject of an extended system of negro education. I recommended to you the establishment of a plan, even without a vote in support of it, in order that the British Government might have some grounds to go upon. As no measure on the subject has emanated from the House, can I do otherwise than conclude that you are indifferent to it? I informed you that 25,000 £ sterling had been voted by England for the support of any just or expedient system of education in the Colonies, with the prospect of still further assistance being afforded, and you have taken no steps to make it available."

The delusion of Lord Sligo is continued from the beginning to the end of this section.

On the 12th of November, being the *third day* of the first session of the New House, a Committee was appointed to ascertain the best method of instructing the juvenile population. On the 17th November they sent the following Message to his Excellency:

"May it please your Excellency;—We are ordered by the House to wait on your Excellency, and to request that your Excellency will be pleased to put the House in possession of all such information as your Excellency may have received of the measures intended to be pursued by His Majesty's Government to provide for the moral and religious instruction of the labouring population.

"The House, in soliciting this information, beg to state, that the Resolutions with which the Imperial Parliament introduced the Bill, by which Slavery in the British Colonies was declared to be abolished, included a pledge to provide for the instruction of the emancipated population of the Colonies on liberal and comprehensive principles.

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"The House, alive to the importance of early adopting measures by which the moral and religious wants of the people may be adequately provided for by some legislative enactment, is anxious to learn how far His Majesty's Government may be prepared to make the necessary endowments for the establishment of district schools, that the inquiry to be instituted by the House into the wants of the community and into the best measures to be adopted for meeting those wants, may be directed by the views which His Majesty's Government may have taken of the subject, and the nature of the provision they may be prepared with to meet it."

On the 16th December the Committee reported favourably, but, considering that the Session was too far advanced to legislate fully and finally, they recommended that a "Bill should be brought in to enable proprietors to establish schools on their respective properties, under proper regulations." Two days after, the House adjourned to the 26th January. *On the same day his Excellency* informed the House, that the British Parliament had voted 25,000*l.* in fulfilment of their pledge to contribute to this desirable object (of education).

The breach of the Assembly's privileges was committed on the *1st of February*, on the *fifth day* after the grant was made known to the House, and his Excellency had no cause of complaint, that in so short a time the House had not made the grant available. If they have been deprived of the opportunity of reviewing this and other important measures for an indefinite period, it is the fault of his Excellency, whose conduct so unexpectedly closed the Session.

The next charge relates to the 33d Canon :

"I transmitted to you a despatch from the Secretary of State, recommending the repeal of the 33d Canon, with a view to increase the means of religious instruction in the Colony: such has been your disregard to this most desirable object, that you have not attended to the recommendation."

His Excellency is again mistaken. His Message was referred to a Committee, who, on the 15th December last, reported as follows :

"Mr. Speaker,

"Your Committee, to whom was referred his Excellency the Governor's first and second Messages of the 24th November last, recommended, that a Bill should be brought in to repeal so much of the 36th clause of the Clergy Law as precludes a minister of the Church of England from officiating in a licensed or consecrated place of worship without the license of the Bishop.

"Your Committee, having learned, from undoubted authority, that all those difficulties that gave rise to the communication to the Earl of Aberdeen have been removed, recommend that no legal enactments be made with respect to the subject-matter contained in his Excellency's second Message."

The next topic of reproach is one to which the House should have supposed themselves invulnerable. Their labours to enact an effective Emigration Law extended over several sessions, and have as often been defeated by the misapprehensions, indifference and scruples of the Council and the Governor. Lord Sligo again objects to that Bill, on which hangs the destiny of Jamaica, as follows :

"I recommend the introduction of an Emigration Bill: I see, by the Minutes of the Council, that you introduced into it a clause which obviously affects one of the most undeniable rights of the Crown, the possession of the soil, until granted away by it."

In this sentence Lord Sligo at once offers the objection, and controverts it. The Bill does not dispose of one acre of Crown land. It only disposes of lands that have already been granted by the Crown. The Bill vests in commissioners, of whom the Governor and Council form a part, lands, which for 20 years and upwards have not paid the quit-rents and land-tax, to be publicly sold, and the proceeds applied to the purposes of emigration. The land may be redeemed by the payment of 20 years' land-tax and quit-rent. The Jamaica public has the equitable lien on those lands, the quit-rents having been paid by the Jamaica public, and also the land-tax by other burthens which became necessary to supply the deficiency occasioned by the negligence or dishonesty of the proprietors for the support of The King's Government in this Island. I am directed to communicate on this subject with the Government, in order that the restrictions which have hitherto proved fatal to this Bill, may be removed.

The next charge is, that the House neglected to protect the poor compensation claimants. The charge is as unfounded as the preceding ones.

" I pointed out to you the injury done to the poorer classes of the claimants for compensation by the schemes of interested persons, and sent to you the Despatch of the Secretary of State, suggesting a mode of relief. *You have neglected to consider the matter, for the purpose of providing a remedy for the injury sustained by your constituents.*"

The Despatch of the Secretary of State was referred to a Committee ; but they were unable to devise any mode by which the selling and buying of claims could be by law prevented. His Excellency attempts to involve us with our poor constituents, as being regardless of their protection from the schemes of interested persons. I solicit your Lordship's attention to this motion, which was carried on *the 12th November* :

" That a message be sent to his Excellency the Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to direct the assistant Commissioners of Compensation to report to this House the number of persons who have filed claims to compensation for one slave, together with the amount such claimants are entitled to receive, out of the sum apportioned to this Island ; and also a similar return of the number of persons who have claimed for two slaves, three slaves, and so on for twelve slaves, and against whom no counter-claims have been lodged."

Here is an undeniable proof that the House was quite alive to the injuries inflicted by greedy speculators on the lower classes. The House had it in contemplation to pay the smaller claimants out of the public treasury ; but Lord Sligo raised objections to furnishing the lists of claimants prayed for by the House. This occurrence preceded the interposition of the Government, it being on *the 26th November* following that Lord Sligo sent down a Message, with a Despatch from your Lordship, respecting the poorest claimants, and calling on the House to remedy the losses they had incurred from poverty and ignorance. At this time it was too late to interfere, much as the House desired to punish the fraudulent purchasers ; they could not determine to be void bargains made under the sanction of the law. They had been refused the power of regulating the payment of compensation, when such regulation would have been useful. They were denied the justice which they repeatedly demanded for the small claimants, that their compensation should be transmitted to Jamaica. They were refused every information from the local Board of Compensation Commissioners, under the pretence, that to the Commissioners in London, the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Imperial Parliament, the auxiliary Commissioners are accountable for their conduct ; but they are in nowise under the control nor is their conduct subject to investigation by any other authority.

The fees illegally levied by this irresponsible board, which fees the House desired to inquire into, would have been amply sufficient, if properly managed, to have protected, and in some measure to have indemnified, the suffering claimants. The House could not have known, before the time was past for acting with effect, that they would be permitted to pass a law to redress a grievance which arose from the imperfect provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament ; and if so permitted, the cure they could have attempted would have been very imperfect, since it could not have extended to England, where much of the speculation had been carried on. The evil might easily have been remedied by the British Parliament, under whose authority the compensation fund was to be distributed, but by a law, such as was recommended to be passed in Jamaica, and to be executed after bargains made and completed, would have involved the Colony in endless litigation and discontent. It is said, " that the purchaser of claims must have felt assured that he incurred not the slightest assignable risk of losing his money ; that the payment of the compensation was from the first absolutely certain." No such reliance was placed by many of the inhabitants of Jamaica " on the security of the national faith of Great Britain and Ireland." Many of a high class in society, it is believed, sold claims of a large amount under a very opposite feeling. Nor was their apprehension of a total loss rendered less acute by the dissolution speech of Lord Sligo in August last, in which he darkly threatens the Colony for the proceedings of its representatives. " On the House of Assembly," says his Excellency, " rests the whole responsibility of the consequences which may ensue, and to their conduct must be attributed any resolutions which the British Government may be compelled to adopt."

This mysterious threat has never yet been explained, but it was considered by many to have reference to the compensation which became due about that time.

If the compensation had been paid in the Colony, as in justice it ought, the small claimants would have been effectually protected. But under any circumstances the possessor of a few negroes should have received their money on the spot. The injustice they have suffered from imprudent sales, falls in another shape on others who have not sold their claims. The expense of establishing the lower class of claims is frequently equal to the amount when paid.

I do not now remark on the Police Bill. I shall have to address your Lordship on the subject. It is, however, worthy of notice, that his Excellency accepted the Police Act last session, and the next day demanded subsistence for the troops. He is angry, not because the House had not provided for the police, but because we have not provided for both.

It is to be observed, that Bills mentioned in the last paragraph but four, have some of them passed the House before Christmas, and most of them in time for the Council to assent or disagree to them.

I should remind your Lordship, that the dissolution did not permit the House to meet till the 10th of November, and that the late prorogations have postponed much progress in business; so that there has been little time allotted them to get through the great mass of business that their peculiar situation has procured for them.

I purposely abstain from giving expression to any comments on this conduct of Lord Sligo towards the Assembly; I am contented with leaving the preceding statement to suggest them. It cannot be a matter of surprise that it should have received that dissatisfaction in the Assembly which his Lordship's previous conduct had excited.

I cannot bring myself to doubt the interposition of His Majesty's Government to rescue this valuable Colony from a state fatal to its tranquillity and prosperity, embarrassing to the Government, and, above all, pregnant with danger to the successful issue of the great measure of emancipation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Burge.*

LETTER from *William Burge*, Esq. to the Right honourable Lord *Glenelg*,
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

Lincoln's Inn, March 25, 1836.

I HAVE attentively read the "Papers presented to Parliament in explanation of the Proceedings of the Legislature of Jamaica in reference to the amendment of their original Act for giving effect to the Act of Parliament for the Abolition of Slavery."

From your Lordship's Despatches of the 23d October and 2d November, Nos. 17 and 18, pages 27 and 28, and Lord Sligo's Despatch of the 10th February, I collect, that Lord Sligo has represented to your Lordship, that the general scope and policy of the Assembly was that of defeating or retarding the progress of the great measure of emancipation, and that this is still the aim attributed to them.

It is a duty I owe to the Assembly of Jamaica, in the most solemn and explicit manner to disclaim on the part of that body any such policy, and to repeat my sincere conviction, that from the moment the Abolition Act passed, they have never entertained a wish directly or indirectly to retard or defeat the great measure of emancipation.

I have formed this conviction not only because it is most consistent with the interest and the character of the people of Jamaica, but because in that extensive and unreserved correspondence which I have with the greater number of the members of the Jamaica Legislature, there has never been addressed to me a sentiment which would warrant me in harbouring the suspicion that such a wish was entertained by them.

Of this I am certain, that if such a policy, which I am persuaded is repugnant to the principles and feelings of the Assembly of Jamaica, were entertained by them, I would not be the person to be instrumental in attempting directly or indirectly to promote it. I would at once cease to retain an office which, by requiring me to obey the instructions of my constituents, would cause me to participate in it. But I repeat my conscientious conviction that such a policy is not entertained by them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Burge.*

—No. 2.—

COPY of the PROTEST of *William Burge*, Esq., AGENT for the Island of *Jamaica*, addressed to Lord *Glenelg*, dated the 25th March 1836.

THE undersigned was, on Tuesday afternoon, made acquainted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the determination of His Majesty's Government to introduce and carry through Parliament a Bill to revive and continue until 1840 an Act which the Legislature of Jamaica had passed in 1834, but which expired on the 31st December last. In the same afternoon the Under Secretary of State announced in the House of Commons his intention to bring in that Bill.

It is due to His Majesty's Government, no less than to the Legislature of Jamaica, that the undersigned, as the Representative of that Body, should not only prevent the possibility of its being supposed, by his silence, that he acquiesced in this measure, but that he should respectfully make this his solemn protest against it.

He is desirous that His Majesty's Government should understand, that this Protest is made, not as the performance of a formal act of official duty, but from his conviction that the proposed legislation for Jamaica is a direct violation of the constitutional rights of that Colony, rights coeval with its establishment, and which have hitherto been respected.

It is attempted to excuse this measure on the plea that the Act which it is proposed the Imperial Parliament should re-enact, formed part of a compact between His Majesty's Government, or the British Parliament, and the Colony of Jamaica, at the time His Majesty, by Order in Council, declared, "that adequate and satisfactory provision had been made by the Legislature of Jamaica for giving effect to the British Act of Parliament, by such further and supplementary enactments therein mentioned."

It is assumed, that the subsequent Act of the Jamaica Legislature, which it is proposed to re-enact, was an essential part of that Act still in force, which His Majesty had then declared, with the advice of his Council, to be adequate and satisfactory. This assumption would be inconsistent with that declaration. It imputes to that Act defects of vital importance: such, however, was not the opinion His Majesty's Government had formed of the objections which were removed by the expired Act now proposed to be re-enacted by the British Parliament. The undersigned refers to Lord Stanley's Despatch to the Marquis of Sligo of the 20th February 1834, in which his Lordship states, "His Majesty's Government, however, have carefully and attentively examined these defects, and they feel themselves justified in pronouncing them not to be of such vital importance as to render the Act either inadequate or unsatisfactory, and they have therefore deemed it just towards the Colony of Jamaica that the Act should at once in its present shape be approved, and that the right of the Colony to its share of the compensation should thus at the earliest possible period be rendered indefeasible."

Lord Stanley having, in the debate of Tuesday night, stated that these objections were referred to, and became the subject of written observations by the undersigned, the restriction, which would otherwise have prevented the undersigned from referring to this communication, no longer exists. The undersigned, when that reference was made to him in a spirit of perfect candour and fairness, bestowed on those objections the fullest and most careful consideration.

His sincere conviction was, that those objections were unfounded.

He has again considered them, and he retains that conviction.

He believes that the Assembly of Jamaica passed the Act to remove these objections, not from any opinion that they had any foundation, but from a deference to the wishes of His Majesty's Government, and a desire to give this mark of their favourable disposition towards the Marquis of Sligo on his first accession to the Government.

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He also believes, that from the same deference to the wishes of the Government, the Act would have been renewed if it had not been counteracted by the conduct of the Governor of Jamaica.

It is with great pain that the undersigned, in concluding this Protest, is compelled to add, that a measure which, as a direct invasion of the chartered rights of a legislative body, would at any time and under any circumstance be a ground of just complaint and remonstrance, is presented to the Assembly of Jamaica as the first and hitherto the only act of His Majesty's Government which has followed the application which the undersigned has made to them on the part of the Assembly for the reparation and redress of the unparalleled wrongs which they have received from the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed)

William Burge, Agent for Jamaica.

Lincoln's-Inn, 25 March 1836.

SLAVERY ABOLITION (JAMAICA.)

COPIES

Of STATEMENTS and PROTEST made by the AGENT
of JAMAICA, in relation to the recent Proceedings
of the GOVERNORS and ASSEMBLY of that Colony.

(*Mr. P. Stewart.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 April 1836.

P A P E R S

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT, BY

HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND,

IN EXPLANATION OF THE MEASURES ADOPTED BY
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT,

FOR GIVING EFFECT TO THE ACT

FOR THE

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY

THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH COLONIES.

PART III.

(1.)

(In Continuation of the Papers presented in the year 1835, Nos. 177 and 278.)

J A M A I C A—(*continued.*)

1836.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
30 March 1836.*

SCHEDULE.

SCHEDULE of INSTRUCTIONS addressed by Lord Glenelg to the Officers administering the Governments in His Majesty's Possessions in the West Indies, &c.

- (L.)—Circular Despatch, 18 June 1835, addressed by Lord Glenelg to the Governors of the West India Colonies, &c. - - - - - p. 5
- (M.)—Circular Despatch, 12 October 1835, addressed by Lord Glenelg to the Governors of the West India Colonies, &c. - - - - - p. 5
- (N.)—Circular Despatch, 16 November 1835, addressed by Lord Glenelg to the Governors of the West India Colonies, &c.; (with two Enclosures) - - - - - p. 6
- (O.)—Circular Despatch, 25 November 1835, addressed by Lord Glenelg to the Governors of the West India Colonies, &c. - - - - - p. 9
- (P.)—Circular Despatch, 30 June 1836, addressed by Lord Glenelg to the Governors of the West India Colonies, &c. - - - - - p. 10
- (Q.)—Circular Despatch, 15 March 1836, addressed by Lord Glenelg to the Governors of the West India Colonies, &c.; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 12

JAMAICA.

- No. 145.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to the Earl of Aberdeen, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 12 April 1835; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 14
- No. 146.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Marquis of Sligo, dated Downing-street, 1 July 1835 - - - - - p. 18
- No. 147.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 5 June 1835 - - - - - p. 19
- No. 148.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Marquis of Sligo, dated Downing-street, 12 August 1835 - - - - - p. 19
- No. 149.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, Jamaica, 22 June 1835; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 20
- No. 150.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Marquis of Sligo, dated Downing-street, 17 August 1835; (with three Enclosures) - - - - - p. 28
- No. 151.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, Jamaica, 31 July 1835; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 30
- No. 152.—Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 6 August 1835; (with two Enclosures) - - - - - p. 44
- No. 153.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Marquis of Sligo, dated Downing-street, 29 September 1835 - - - - - p. 53
- No. 154.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 6 August 1835; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 53
- No. 155-7.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 7 August 1835; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 56-70
- No. 158.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, Jamaica, 17 August 1835; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 71
- No. 159.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Marquis of Sligo, dated Downing-street, 5 October 1835 - - - - - p. 73
- No. 160.—Copy of a Letter from W. G. Nunes, Esq. (Secretary to the Governor of Jamaica) to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, Jamaica, 21 August 1835; (with Enclosure) p. 74
- No. 161.—Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, Jamaica, 5 September 1835; (with two Enclosures) - - - - - p. 78
- No. 162.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Marquis of Sligo, dated Downing-street, 4 November 1835 - - - - - p. 80
- No. 163.—Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, Jamaica, 6 September 1835; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 81
- No. 164.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, Jamaica, 7 September 1835; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 87
- No. 165.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Marquis of Sligo, dated Downing-street, 29 October 1835 - - - - - p. 88
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- No. 168.—Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 24 September 1835; (with Enclosure) - - - - p. 96
- No. 169.—Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 28 September 1835; (with three Enclosures) - - - - p. 97
- No. 170.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Marquis of Sligo, dated Downing-street, 12 November 1835 - - - - - p. 100
- No. 171.—Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 9 October 1835; (with Enclosure) - - - - p. 100
- No. 172.—Extract of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Marquis of Sligo, dated Downing-street, 29 November 1835 - - - - - p. 104
- No. 173.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, 13 October 1835 - - - - - p. 104
- No. 174.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Marquis of Sligo, dated Downing-street, 15 December 1835 - - - - - p. 104
- No. 175.—Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 4 November 1835; (with three Enclosures) - - - - p. 105
- No. 176.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Marquis of Sligo, dated Downing-street, 24 December 1835 - - - - - p. 135
- No. 177.—Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 18 November 1835 - - - - - p. 136
- No. 178.—Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 21 November 1835; (with Enclosure) - - - - p. 136
- No. 179.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 28 November 1835; (with Enclosure) - - - - p. 137
- No. 180.—Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 28 November 1835; (with Enclosure) - - - - p. 140
- No. 181.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 5 December 1835; (with Enclosure) - - - - p. 142
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- No. 183.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 5 December 1835; (with Enclosure) - - - - p. 144
- No. 184.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Marquis of Sligo, dated Downing-street, 22 January 1836 - - - - - p. 147
- No. 185.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 5 December 1835 - - - - - p. 148
- No. 186.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 13 December 1835; (with Enclosure) - - - - p. 150
- No. 187-8.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, Jamaica, 29 December 1835; (with two Enclosures) - - - - p. 151
- No. 189.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, Jamaica, 1 January 1836; (with two Enclosures) - - - - p. 161
- No. 190.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, 13 January 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 199
- No. 191.—Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, Jamaica, 14 January 1836; (with two Enclosures) - - - - p. 205
- No. 192.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 20 January 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - p. 215
- No. 193.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Marquis of Sligo, dated Downing-street, 21 January 1836 - - - - - p. 216
- No. 194.—Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, Jamaica, 21 January 1836 - - - - - p. 217
- No. 195.—Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 22 January 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - p. 218
- No. 196.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 2 February 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - p. 220

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- No. 197.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 6 February 1836; (with three Enclosures) - - - p. 229
- No. 198.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, Jamaica, 25 February 1836; (with two Enclosures) - - - p. 235
- No. 199.—Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 13 February 1836; (with two Enclosures) - - - p. 242

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- No. 200.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, Jamaica, 5 March 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 249
- No. 201.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, Jamaica, 10 March 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 250
- No. 202.—Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, 18 March 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 262
- No. 203.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, 10 March 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 269
- No. 204.—Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, Jamaica, 5 March 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 294
- No. 205.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 30 March 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 298
- No. 206.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Marquis of Sligo, dated Downing-street, 14 June 1836 - - - - - p. 306
- No. 207.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 2 April 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 307
- No. 208.—Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 17 April 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 346
- No. 209.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated St. Jago de la Vega, 18 April 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 362
- No. 210.—Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, Jamaica, 25 April 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 363
- No. 211.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Marquis of Sligo, dated Downing-street, 28 June 1836 - - - - - p. 368
- No. 212.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Marquis of Sligo, dated Downing-street, 28 June 1836 - - - - - p. 368
- No. 213.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Marquis of Sligo, dated Downing-street, 28 June 1836 - - - - - p. 370
- No. 214.—Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, Jamaica, 7 May 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 370
- No. 215.—Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 24 May 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 374
- No. 216.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 13 June 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 380
- No. 217.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, Jamaica, 23 June 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 386
- No. 218.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Marquis of Sligo, dated Downing-street, 11 July 1836; (with five Enclosures) - - - - - p. 395

TABLE (B.)

- Return of Punishments from 1 August 1835 to 31 May 1836 - - - - - p. 408

P A P E R S

RELATING TO THE

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

SCHEDULE of INSTRUCTIONS addressed by Lord *Glenelg* to the Officers administering the Governments in His Majesty's Possessions in the West Indies, &c.

(L.)

COPY of a CIRCULAR DESPATCH addressed by Lord *Glenelg* to the Governors of the West India Colonies, &c.

Sir,

Downing-street, 18 June 1835.

Despatch
(L.)

IN conformity with an Address of The House of Commons, dated 1st instant, calling for the undermentioned Returns, I have to request that you will cause the same, so far as they apply to the Colony under your government, to be prepared forthwith, and forwarded to this department to be laid before The House.

1. Return of the names of all special or stipendiary Magistrates who have been removed from or resigned their office; specifying the reasons for the same so far as the same can be communicated.
2. Return of the number and nature of the Punishments inflicted on the Apprenticed Labourers in each Colony by the special or stipendiary Magistrates; specifying the offences for which they were inflicted, separating males from females.
3. Return of the names and number of Apprenticed Labourers who have purchased the unexpired term of their Apprenticeship, and the several sums paid for the same.
4. Copies of Instructions given to the special or stipendiary Magistrates, as to the extent and performance of their duties.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Glenelg*.

(M.)

COPY of a CIRCULAR DESPATCH addressed by Lord *Glenelg* to the Governors of the West India Colonies, &c.

Sir,

Colonial Office, 12 October 1835.

Despatch
(M.)

IT has been represented to me, not indeed by any official authority, nor even in any written communication, but by oral statements frequently repeated at this Office, that very extensive purchases have been made in the West Indies of the claims of individuals entitled to participate in the compensation fund; and that, availing themselves of the ignorance and unfounded alarm of the small proprietors, the purchasers have in many instances bought up such claims at an enormous discount, amounting to 50 or even 60 per cent. Cases of this extreme nature were reported at this Office within the present week, by two gentlemen commercially connected with several of the islands, one of whom mentioned that he had himself received and rejected several tenders of the same nature.

If the statement be inaccurate or exaggerated, no inconvenience can result from the instructions which it is my present object to address to you on the subject. On the other hand, if the facts be correctly reported, those instructions may perhaps have the effect of arresting or remedying, through the intervention of the local legislatures, a very grievous abuse and wrong.

Despatch
(M.)

The purchaser of a claim under the Slavery Abolition Act does not incur the slightest assignable risk of losing his money. He has for his security the national faith of Great Britain and Ireland, pledged in the most solemn form in which such an engagement was ever yet made. If the seller supposes that any danger really exists, he labours under an illusion so gross, as without further proof to demonstrate that he is not in a state of general information to deal on equal terms with the speculators to whom his right is transferred. To them it can be no secret, that the payment, though unavoidably postponed until the completion of the returns from the Colonies, was yet from the first absolutely certain.

Under such circumstances it would be contrary to justice, and even to the most obvious and immediate public interest, to allow transactions of this kind to be rewarded by their expected profits. They must deprive of the benefit designed for them by Parliament precisely that part of the population upon whom the Abolition of Slavery will press with the greatest severity; and whose cheerful co-operation in the new order of things it is most important to conciliate.

The Commissioners of Compensation, of course, cannot remedy, or even notice officially, this abuse. They cannot look beyond the strict legal title of those who may prefer claims under the Act of Parliament, nor can the Commissioners of the National Debt decline to pay the sum awarded to the holder of a proper power of attorney, on the ground of any supposed or real want of equity in the terms upon which he may have obtained that power from the original claimant. But it is competent to the local legislature of each Colony to enact, that all sales and transfers of claims made for any pecuniary consideration shall stand only as securities for the money actually advanced upon them, with simple interest, and for any expense which the purchaser may have properly incurred in prosecuting the claim, and in receiving the money. Neither would it be difficult to devise some compendious method of proceeding by which the seller might enforce against the purchaser the right to recover the balance which would be due upon an account to be stated between them on this principle.

The preceding suggestion may probably not be thought unworthy of the attention of the Council and Assembly of———. You will assure them of the cordial desire of His Majesty's Government to second any measures which they may see right to adopt for carrying it into full effect.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Glenelg.*

(N.)

COPY of a CIRCULAR DESPATCH addressed by Lord *Glenelg* to the Governors of the West India Colonies, &c.

Despatch
(N.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 16 November 1835.

I HAVE the honour to enclose for your information a copy of a Letter from my Under Secretary, Sir George Grey, to the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to a proposed application to Parliament for a sum of money in aid of Negro Education, and also a copy of a circular Letter subsequently addressed, by my direction, to the secretaries of several religious societies in this country on the subject of the appropriation of the sum voted by Parliament towards this object.

In the event of any applications for assistance out of the sum placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Government, towards the erection of school-houses being addressed to yourself, I request that you will forward the same to me, with such information and remarks as may enable me to judge of the propriety of complying with them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Glenelg.*

21 July 1835.
12 Sept.

Enclosure 1, in (N.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 21st July 1835.

Enclosure 1,
in (N.)

I AM directed by Lord Glenelg to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that his Lordship has had under his consideration the measures which it will be expedient for His Majesty's Government to adopt in pursuance of that part of the Fifth Resolution on the subject of Colonial Slavery, agreed to by The House of Commons on the 12th June 1833, which resolves, "That His Majesty be enabled to defray any such expense as he may incur in aiding the local legislatures in providing, upon liberal and comprehensive principles, for the religious and moral education of the negro population to be emancipated."

With a view to the consideration of this question, this department addressed to the Governors of His Majesty's Colonies concerned, and to the various societies in this country which interest themselves in the religious instruction and education of the negroes, certain inquiries, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the means actually existing towards the accomplishment of this object, and the different modes in which those means are applied. The voluminous returns and documents which were received in answer to these inquiries were placed by the Earl of Aberdeen in the hands of the Rev. J. Sterling, whose practical acquaintance with the state of the negro population, combined with his general knowledge of the most recent inquiries into the systems of education pursued in this country and on the Continent, qualified him to be of use to His Majesty's Government on the occasion, and whose zeal for the object in view induced him to undertake gratuitously the task of arranging and consolidating the results of the papers intrusted to him, and of investigating the subject at large.

An able and valuable Report has in consequence been made by Mr. Sterling; and, upon a full consideration of this important question, Lord Glenelg desires that you will submit to the Lords Commissioners the following outline of the measures which he proposes to adopt:—

Having especially in his view the observance of those "liberal and comprehensive principles" which Parliament has already determined shall be adhered to, and at the same time the "religious and moral" character of the education to be provided, his Lordship is of opinion, that the proposed end can be most effectually secured through the agency of the different religious bodies already engaged in promoting education in the Colonies, and which comprise, not only the functionaries of the Established Church in the West Indies, but members of most of the leading denominations of Christians. The past success of these various societies in diffusing education among the negroes, though greatly limited by a deficiency of funds, affords satisfactory ground for anticipating the most favourable results from an increase of the means at present available in their hands; while, on the other hand, Lord Glenelg conceives that the establishment of a new and distinct system would tend to interfere with their operations, without deriving any assistance from their agency.

The rule which he proposes to adopt with respect to the distribution of funds to be placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Government for this purpose, is similar in principle to that which has governed the application of the sums recently granted by Parliament in aid of the erection of schools in this country. Upon a review of the Statistical Returns received by this department, it appears that the first step towards the attainment of the object in view must be, the granting assistance for the erection of new school-houses. Lord Glenelg therefore proposes to take into consideration such applications for assistance of this nature as shall be accompanied by a report from one or other of the societies I have adverted to, which shall satisfy him that the case is one deserving of attention, and which shall be accompanied by adequate security, that a fixed proportion of the estimated expenditure shall be provided by voluntary subscription, or from some other source. In the Mauritius, and in some parts of the West Indies, it is probable that the agency of societies of this nature may not be available to the full extent required. In these cases it is proposed to grant sums of money in aid of local contributions towards the erection of schools, to be conducted on the principle of the British and Foreign School Society, or of the National Board of Education in Ireland, according to the circumstances of the Colony. Although it is impossible to form an accurate computation of the sum which will be required for this purpose by His Majesty's Government in the present year, proportioned as it must be to the amount derivable from voluntary subscription, to which he has reason to believe a considerable stimulus will be afforded by the proposed plan, Lord Glenelg is prepared to recommend to their Lordships to submit to Parliament the propriety of placing a sum, not exceeding 20,000*l.*, at the disposal of His Majesty's Government, to be granted in aid of voluntary contributions towards the erection of school-houses in the Colonies and Settlements to which the provisions of the Act for the Abolition of Slavery apply.

From communications which have been held with the representatives of several of the societies in question, Lord Glenelg is led to anticipate, from the adoption of the course suggested, a rapid increase in the number of existing schools, and the extensive establishment of a class of schools for the instruction of infants.

As an additional security for the due appropriation of specific sums granted for the above purpose, Lord Glenelg contemplates the employment of Inspectors in the Colonies, who shall transmit to His Majesty's Government, through the respective Governors, reports on the state and efficiency of the schools which shall have received any share of the public money.

There is, however, an object besides that of the erection of school-houses, which it is

Enclosure 1,
in (N.)

equally necessary to include amongst the earliest measures to be taken for effectually promoting the education of the negroes, and that is, the providing them with competent teachers. Even if a sufficient number of such teachers were to be found in this country (which is far from being the case) they would hardly be induced to go to the Colonies without such salaries as could not easily be afforded, whilst the state of society in the West Indies renders it in vain to seek in that society, at once and without due preparation, for the requisite competency.

Under these circumstances, the most economical as well as the most effectual mode of proceeding will be at once to establish Normal schools. Lord Glenelg is of opinion, that at least two schools of this nature ought, if possible, to be formed in the West Indies, and one in the Mauritius, in the course of the present year. If these schools are to be erected, it is obvious that a longer delay must take place; but his Lordship trusts that buildings may be at once hired, or otherwise obtained for immediate and provisional application to this purpose. The general design of these schools will be to admit, from amongst candidates recommended by the respective societies or their agents in the Colonies, a number of pupils, proportioned to the extent of their means and efforts, who shall have already received a certain amount of elementary education, and whom it may be practicable, in the course of a short time, competently to instruct in the art of teaching. By this means, an adequate number of native teachers may, it is hoped, at no distant period be provided.

It may be necessary to incur some expense in the maintenance of these pupils while thus receiving instruction; and the masters and mistresses of these Normal schools ought to be persons of superior qualifications, and of high character.

The cost of three such schools, including the hire of the buildings as well as the salaries of the teachers and the partial subsistence of the pupils, cannot but be considerable: Lord Glenelg therefore proposes, that, in addition to the sum of 20,000*l.* for the erection of school-houses, the sum of 5,000*l.* should be inserted in the estimate for negro education to defray the expense of Normal schools.

His Lordship recommends, that for the present year His Majesty's Government should confine themselves to the two objects for which these sums of 20,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* will make provision. It is his intention in the meantime to invite the concurrence of the local legislatures in such of the Colonies as possess these institutions in making provision for a portion of the necessary annual expenditure required for the maintenance of schools for negro education.

I am, &c.

To the Honourable J. Stewart,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *George Grey.*

Enclosure 2, in (N.)

Enclosure 2,
in (N.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 12th September 1835.

I AM directed by Lord Glenelg to acquaint you that the sum of 20,000*l.* has been placed by Parliament at the disposal of His Majesty's Government, to be granted in aid of voluntary contributions towards the erection of school-houses in the Colonies and Settlements to which the provisions of the Act for the Abolition of Slavery apply. Lord Glenelg proposes in the distribution of this sum to avail himself, as far as it may be practicable, of the agency of the several religious societies at present engaged in promoting education among the negroes; and with this view his Lordship is prepared to receive from these societies specific applications for pecuniary assistance towards the erection of such school-houses for negro education as they consider to be required during the present year.

He has felt it right to lay down the following general conditions as indispensable to the reception of any such applications:—

That each society making application be required to pledge itself to His Majesty's Government, not to withdraw any portion of its funds now appropriated to negro education, in consequence of the aid to be received from the Parliamentary grant.

That the society be required to certify, that the school for which the aid is applied for is, or is intended to be, conducted on the principles and plan sanctioned by the rules and constitution of the society applying.

That the society transmit with the application a statement of the Colony and situation in which the school-house is proposed to be erected, of its dimensions, and of the number of scholars which it is intended to hold; and an estimate of the probable cost of erection; together with such other particulars as may satisfy His Majesty's Government that the school-house is actually required, and that it is likely to be permanently appropriated to the instruction of the negroes.

That before any grant shall be made to a society towards the erection of a school-house, a written undertaking shall be given by some person authorized on behalf of the society, that a proportion of the estimated expense (to be fixed by His Majesty's Government) will be provided out of the funds of the society.

It is not possible at present to fix the proportion of expense which can be defrayed from the Parliamentary grant, and the amount may perhaps vary with the circumstances of the Colony in which the school will be situated. But it is desirable that His Majesty's Government should be furnished with as early an estimate as can be obtained of the required expenditure for the present year. For this purpose I am to request, that you will inform me if the society is prepared to avail itself of the co-operation of His Majesty's Government, on the conditions above specified. In that case I have further to beg, that you will at your earliest

carries

earliest convenience, transmit to me, for the information of Lord Glenelg, a statement of the probable number of school-houses which the society may be desirous of erecting during the present year, of the Colonies in which they are to be situated, of the probable expense of erection, and of the amount which the society can pledge itself to contribute towards this expense.

It may not be unnecessary to add, that all such schools as may have received aid from the Parliamentary grant will be subject to the inspection of an officer appointed by His Majesty's Government for that purpose, who will report upon their state and efficiency. It is not intended to interfere with the religious instruction given in the schools, but only to ascertain that they really conduce to the moral and religious education and improvement of the negro population, and thus answer the end for which the public money has been advanced.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Grey.*

(O.)

COPY of a CIRCULAR DESPATCH addressed by Lord *Glenelg* to the Governors of the West India Colonies, &c.

Sir,

Downing-street, 25 November 1835.

In my Circular Despatch of the 16th November, I transmitted to you copies of two Letters addressed by my Under Secretary, one to the Secretary of the Treasury, the other to the Secretaries of the various religious societies in this country, which are enumerated in the margin, with reference to Negro education. These documents will have informed you of the steps which have been taken, in pursuance of the Resolution adopted by both Houses of Parliament in June 1833 on this subject.

The readiness with which The House of Commons acceded, by an unanimous vote, to the grant proposed by His Majesty's Government for the education of the recently emancipated population in the West Indies, will afford the strongest assurance to His Majesty's subjects in those Colonies that the British Nation is deeply interested in their welfare, and that it duly appreciates the importance, and is disposed liberally to contribute towards the promotion of the education of that large class of the community, on whose religious and moral improvement the final success of the great measure of Emancipation, under Providence, mainly depends. I have every reason to hope that, in the next Session of Parliament, a further sum will be placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Government for the advancement of the same object.

The British Parliament, both in adopting the Resolution to which I have adverted, and in voting the sum of 25,000 *l.*, in fulfilment of the pledge contained in that Resolution, assumed that the Colonial Legislatures would be desirous to co-operate with them in providing adequate means for the attainment of the end in view; and I cannot doubt that this expectation was justly entertained and will be fully realized.

It is superfluous for me to point out the important interest which the proprietors of land in have in the religious instruction of the labouring population, and the diffusion among them of those principles which afford the best security for good order and the right discharge of every social duty. I am aware that to the success of any means employed for this purpose, individual exertions and assistance are essential; but where the object is of such high importance, and so much is required in order fully to meet the exigency of the case, I trust that the will not hesitate to follow the example of liberality which has been given by the British Parliament, and will readily make such provision as they consider reasonable towards the maintenance, on liberal and comprehensive principles, of schools for the education of emancipated negroes in

You will lay before the in the ensuing Session, copies of this Despatch, and of the enclosures to my Circular Despatch of the 16th November, and you will invite their early consideration of the subject to which they relate. I trust that I may regard this as a question on which little difference of opinion is likely to exist, and that I may confidently anticipate that the wishes and efforts of the British Parliament and of His Majesty's Government, with reference to this important object, will be promptly seconded by the and by all persons of property and influence in

I have, &c.
(signed) *Glenelg.*

Enclosure 2,
in (N.)

Despatch
(O.)

Church Missionary Society.
Society for the Propagation of
the Gospel.
Society for Conversion of the
Negroes.
London Missionary Society.
Wesleyan - - - ditto.
Baptist - - - ditto.
Scotch - - - ditto.
Moravian - - - ditto.
Ladies' Society for Education
Negro Children.
British and Foreign School
Society.

(P.)

COPY of a CIRCULAR DESPATCH addressed by Lord *Glenelg* to the Governors of the West India Colonies, &c.

Despatch
(P.)
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Sir,

Downing-street, 30 January 1836.

THE accounts which I have received from time to time of the conduct and industry of the apprentices, appear to prove that cultivation may be profitably carried on in the West Indies as long as the apprenticeship lasts, and afford much encouragement to hope that full and complete emancipation will be attended with beneficial results, both to the employers and the labouring population. Some precautionary measures, however, seem to be required, in order to guard against that degree of danger to the value of property, or the more permanent interests of society, which can scarcely fail to attach to so great and important a transition.

It must not be forgotten, that the conditions under which society has hitherto existed will, on the expiration of the apprenticeship, undergo an essential change. During Slavery, labour could be compelled to go wherever it promised most profit to the employer. Under the new system it will find its way wherever it promises most profit to the labourer. If, therefore, we are to keep up the cultivation of the staple productions, we must make it the immediate and apparent interest of the negro population to employ their labour in raising them.

There is reason to apprehend that at the termination of the apprenticeship this will not be the case. Where there is land enough to yield an abundant subsistence to the whole population in return for slight labour, they will probably have no sufficient inducement to prefer the more toilsome existence of a regular labourer, whatever may be its remote advantages, or even its immediate gains. Should things be left to their natural course, labour would not be attracted to the cultivation of exportable produce, until population began to press upon the means of subsistence, and the land failed (without a more assiduous and economical culture) to supply all its occupants with the necessaries of life. As soon as a natural labouring population should thus arise, and the growing necessity of making the most of the land should ensure the proper application of their labour, it might be expected that the present staples would again be brought into cultivation. But the depreciation which would take place in property, and the rude state into which society would fall back in the mean time, make it desirable to adopt measures to check this apparently natural course.

How far it may be possible to check it effectually, it is not easy to determine; but by diminishing the facilities of obtaining land, it may certainly be impeded. It is true, that where so much unoccupied land belongs to private persons, it is difficult to make any arrangement which will ensure the proper distribution of it; nor am I prepared at present to recommend any definite measure for that purpose which may be free from inconvenience. But it is of great importance in the mean time that the evil should not be aggravated by the inconsiderate neglect, or the incautious distribution of those lands which are at the disposal of the Crown.

In order to prevent this, it will be necessary to prevent the occupation of any Crown lands by persons not possessing a proprietary title to them; and to fix such a price upon all Crown lands as may place them out of the reach of persons without capital. The specific regulations by which this may be best effected will probably vary with the local circumstances of each Colony. It is my present object to explain to you the nature and grounds of the measure, that you may be enabled to examine those circumstances in their true bearing upon the question, and to arrange the details accordingly.

It would appear that a country is, then, in its most prosperous state when there is as much labour in the market as can be profitably employed. In new countries, where the whole unoccupied territory belongs to the Crown, and settlers are continually flowing in, it is possible, by fixing the price of fresh land so high as to place it above the reach of the poorest class of settlers, to keep the labour market in its most prosperous state from the beginning. This precaution, by ensuring a supply of labourers at the same time that it increases the value of the land, makes it more profitable to cultivate old land well than to purchase new. The natural tendency of the population to spread over the surface of the country, each man settling where he may, or roving from place to place in pursuit of virgin soil, is thus impeded. The territory, expanding only with the pressure of population, is commensurate

commensurate with the actual wants of the entire community. Society, being thus kept together, is more open to civilizing influences, more directly under the control of Government, more full of the activity which is inspired by common wants, and the strength which is derived from the division of labour; and altogether is in a sounder state, morally, politically and economically, than if left to pursue its natural course.

This policy has of late years been pursued with very good results in our North American and Australian Colonies; and there is no doubt that it may be applied with advantage in the West Indies also. It cannot, indeed, be expected to be either so simple or so effectual in its operation, owing to the existing relations of West Indian society contracted under a different system, to the alternately neglected and exhausted state in which the long operation of an opposite policy has left the already appropriated territory to the unnatural condition of the labouring population, and to the artificial channels in which productive industry has hitherto been confined. It is probable that the particular regulations which have been found to answer in the possessions alluded to, may not be applicable to so different a state of things. Of this, however, within the limits of your government, you are the most competent judge. I have therefore to request that you will take the matter into your earliest consideration, and that you will then submit to me, in detail, the arrangements which you may recommend as best calculated to carry the views of His Majesty's Government into effect in the Colony under your care.

One general regulation, however, I am prepared immediately to enforce: that in future no Crown land shall be disposed of to private individuals otherwise than by public sale, a minimum price being fixed, but this price not to be accepted until, upon proper notice, it shall appear that no one is prepared to offer more, the highest bidder being in all cases entitled to the preference; ten per cent. upon the whole purchase-money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder at an early period after the sale, and previously to possession being granted.

The rules to be observed in surveying and portioning out the lands, the number of acres which should make up a lot, and the amount of the minimum price, it will be for you to suggest. It is not impossible that different parts of the Colony under your charge may require different sets of regulations, according to the quality or produce of the soil, the vicinity of towns or rivers, the advancement of the population in the refinements of civilized life, and its greater or less density. On these points I can offer you no other guide than a reference to the object which the proposed measure is intended to effect. That object is not to force the cultivation of the present staples by depriving the negroes of every other resource for subsistence, but merely to condense and keep together the population in such a manner that it may always contain a due proportion of labourers. When that is the case, the most profitable produce will always afford the highest wages, and the highest wages will always draw the largest supply of labour. To discourage the extension of cultivation, or to confine it to any particular field, is by no means desirable. But some security should if possible be taken, that all the territory which is cultivated at all shall be cultivated well. The minimum price of land, therefore, should be high enough to leave a considerable portion of the population unable to buy it until they have saved some capital out of the wages of their industry, and at the same time low enough to encourage such savings by making the possession of land a reasonable object of ambition to all.

I have already intimated, that the large tracts of unimproved and unoccupied land which belong to private persons, though they will interfere with the efficacy of the measure, do not diminish its necessity. I am, therefore, unwilling to encumber the subject with a reference to matters which may be reserved for separate consideration. Many of those persons must, however, be deeply interested in the success of the policy which I have pointed out, and may probably be induced to enter into the views of Government, and to make such cessions or adopt such regulations as may be of advantage to all parties. In pursuing your inquiries on the immediate subject of this Despatch, you will naturally be drawn into communication with them; and you will not fail to recommend any practicable arrangements by which you think the speedy and effectual operation of the measure may be promoted.

In many cases serious difficulties will occur in securing unsold lands for the future from the intrusion of usurpers and squatters. You will not omit to notice the nature and extent of those difficulties in the Colony under your care, and the measures by which they may be most conveniently overcome.

Despatch
(P.)

I have further to request that your communications on this subject may be accompanied by the best information which you can obtain, as to the extent and value of the Crown lands under your government, and the proportion of them which is already occupied by persons without legal title.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Glenelg.*

(Q.)

COPY of a CIRCULAR DESPATCH addressed by Lord *Glenelg* to the Governors of the West India Colonies, &c.

Despatch
(Q.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 15 March 1836.

I ENCLOSE for your information an Extract from a Letter which I have received from the Secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society of London, calling the attention of His Majesty's Government to a very serious abuse which appears to prevail throughout the British West Indies on the subject of the Marriages of the Emancipated Slaves, and pointing out further mischiefs to be apprehended from the present state of the law which confines to Clergymen in Holy Orders of the Established Church the power of solemnizing the marriage ceremony. I also enclose for your information a printed copy of the Bill to which that Letter refers, as now pending in Parliament, for amending the Marriage Law in England.

Concurring without reserve in the opinion that the ministers of the various missionary congregations ought to possess the power of celebrating marriages amongst the members of their congregations, and that all doubts respecting the validity of such marriages in past times ought to be removed, His Majesty's Government would earnestly impress upon the Legislature of the Colony under your government the propriety of enacting on this subject a law conceived in the spirit of the accompanying Bill, although of course comprising such variations in the details as may be necessary for the adaptation of the measure to the physical and social circumstances of the country in which it would have effect. Urgently as such a departure from the ancient strictness of the common law of England is demanded in this country, with scarcely a dissentient voice, the reasons in favour of the change are yet more conclusive in reference to the British West Indies. In those Colonies the number of persons either avowedly separated from the Communion of the Established Church, or celebrating Public Worship in places entirely exempt from episcopal control, bears to the entire population a far higher proportion than in England. There also the great body of Christian worshippers are not, as in this kingdom, gathered from persons trained from infancy in the profession of Christianity; they are converts from heathenism and idolatry. The relation which thus binds the minister and his people to each other is one of a peculiarly impressive nature, and justly gives to the teacher an influence, by the right use of which he can confer the most essential benefits on society at large. To deny to persons occupying such a position the means of promoting a due reverence among their converts for the institution of marriage would be an act which it would be difficult to say whether the impolicy or the irreligion would be more evident. I am persuaded that the Legislature of

will promptly and diligently apply themselves to

the work of maturing a liberal and comprehensive law, dispelling all doubts respecting the validity of marriages already celebrated by the missionaries, and removing all obstacles to their solemnizing such contracts hereafter amongst the members of their various congregations.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Glenelg.*

Enclosure in (Q.)

Enclosure in (Q.)

My Lord,

Wesleyan Mission House, 77, Hatton Garden,
February 24, 1836.

THE committee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society most respectfully solicit your Lordship's attention to the following statement respecting the serious interruption in their labours which the missionaries of the society experience in the late Slave Colonies, and the great injury to the cause of religion and public morals which results from the present unsettled state of the marriage question in those Colonies.

In order to form a correct estimate of the magnitude of the evil complained of, it is necessary to glance at the lengthened period which has elapsed since the society commenced its

its operations in the West Indies, and also at the extent of the missions which it has there established. It is now half a century since the Rev. Dr. Coke founded the first Wesleyan Mission at Antigua; and the work which then commenced has been prosecuted with such success that the society has now flourishing Mission Establishments at Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher's, Tortola, Anguilla, St. Vincent's, Grenada, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Tobago, Demerara, Jamaica, New Providence, Eleuthera, Harbour Island, Abaco, Turk's Island and Bermuda. The number of accredited members or communicants, chiefly black and coloured people, at the stations amounts to at least thirty-two thousand persons; while more than twice that number of people not as yet members of the society attend the ministry of the missionaries, and receive catechetical and other instruction. These societies and congregations are placed under the care of seventy-six ordained missionaries from this country, besides a considerable number of subordinate agents who act under their direction.

Regarding the divine institution of marriage as necessary to secure the foundation of public morals, as the very bond and cement of all well-ordered society, and viewing concubinage as directly opposed to the spirit and precepts of Christianity, the society has made it one of the standing rules, which the missionaries are under obligation constantly to observe, that no persons can be admitted as church members or communicants while living in concubinage, nor can any who are now church members be allowed to remain in the number of communicants, should they enter into the state of concubinage. Previously to the introduction of the great national measure of Negro Emancipation, the missionaries were, therefore, instructed to perform the ceremony of marriage among the slave members of their respective flocks, as well as among those slaves who, after receiving Christian instruction, sought to become members; and they were furnished with books suitably prepared, in order that they might keep a faithful register of all the marriages which they solemnized. The enclosed leaf has been abstracted from one of those register books, that your Lordship may be enabled to judge of the care which has been taken to preserve due evidence of the marriages performed by the missionaries of the society.

So long as the state of slavery continued, those marriages, although not formally recognized by law, were notwithstanding regarded as morally good and binding, and were productive of very salutary effects. The negro mind showed itself susceptible of the sacredness of the union which religion had cemented; true conjugal affection was created; parental and filial affection were strengthened; the domestic virtues were elicited, and the negro marriages generally were so many benefits conferred upon society at large.

The Abolition of Slavery has placed the question of negro marriages in another light, and has incidentally introduced a new and painful state of things. Those marriages among the negroes which were performed by the missionaries of the society while the negroes were regarded by the law as "goods and chattels," as "things" rather than "persons," were sufficient to answer the purpose of marriage so long as such continued to be the legal condition of the negro population; but no sooner were the negroes elevated to the state of *persons* and *freemen*, than doubts were raised respecting the validity of their former marriages. As freemen, they had become capable of contracting legal marriage, and the question arose, whether the marriages which they had entered into while slaves were legally binding on them as freemen; and with this question, that of the legitimacy or illegitimacy of their children, the fruit of those marriages intimately connected itself. Great is the evil which is felt in this new state of things. The mass of the married negro members at most of the mission stations are reduced to the painful alternative either to submit to the unmerited reproach of living together in concubinage, or, by being remarried according to the form required by law, thus to illegitimize their children, and render them incapable of inheriting property. Instances moreover are not wanting where negroes, in whom temptation proves stronger than principle, taking advantage of the uncertainty which now prevails upon the subject of past slave marriages, desert their wives and children, and marry to other persons.

But the unsettling of past negro marriages is not the only evil complained of; the difficulty experienced in the celebration of legal marriage is also extensively and painfully felt. Excepting in Demerara, and in those of the Bahama Islands where there is no minister of the Established Church, the missionaries of other denominations not being empowered by colonial law to marry free persons, cannot any longer celebrate marriage among the negroes. In these circumstances, owing to the paucity of clergymen of the Church of England, in several places marriage cannot be legally celebrated at all; and in other places where there are clergymen within reach, the expense and difficulty connected with the celebration of marriage in the places of worship belonging to the Establishment, prove obstacles more formidable than the negroes are always prepared to encounter. The consequence is, that in numerous instances, negroes who were listening to the religious instruction imparted by the missionaries, and were bidding fair to become respectable and useful members of general society, yield to the pressure of circumstances, and, forming illicit connexions, settle down in the state of concubinage.

The correspondence of the missionaries on this important subject is too extensive to be submitted at length to your Lordship, but a very few extracts will be sufficient to afford your Lordship an opportunity of judging from their own words how deeply the missionaries are convinced of the necessity of providing an adequate remedy for the existing evil.

[Here follow various extracts from the correspondence of the Wesleyan Society in proof of the preceding statements, which extracts it does not, however, seem necessary to transcribe.]

Enclosure in (Q.)

Such is the case which is, with great respect and deference, submitted to the consideration of your Lordship. The committee, painfully alive to the trying situation in which many thousands of the people under the care of the society's missionaries in the late Slave Colonies are thus placed by the incidental operation of the Act designed for their benefit, cannot allow them to remain in circumstances which impose upon them the necessity of submitting to the undeserved odium of living in concubinage or of illegitimizing their children, by being remarried according to the form required by law; the committee cannot abandon them to this cruel alternative, and at the same time leave the societies at the mission stations, generally, destitute of a suitable provision for the due celebration of marriage, without making the utmost efforts to obtain an adequate remedy for the emergency which has thus unhappily occurred. The committee are persuaded that your Lordship will not be found indifferent to a subject affecting so seriously a large proportion of the negro population of the late slave colonies; for if, by the unsettling of such a vast amount of negro marriages, the illegitimizing of the children, the fruit of those marriages, and the want of proper facilities for celebrating legal marriage, the very foundations of morality and good order are thus to be undermined and weakened, the paternal care shown by His Majesty's Government and the Imperial Parliament in furnishing the means of religious instruction to the negro and coloured population must necessarily to a very great extent be defeated, and their liberality be bestowed in vain.

Encouraged especially by this consideration, the committee most respectfully, but most earnestly and importunately, solicit your Lordship to procure that the principle of the General Marriage Bill which a noble Member of His Majesty's Government has submitted to The House of Commons may be applied to all the late Slave Colonies also; or that a separate contemporaneous measure expressly adapted to those Colonies may be prepared; or that such other means may be provided as your Lordship and His Majesty's Government may see fit to adopt for legalizing all past negro marriages performed by accredited missionaries of all Christian denominations, and of which due evidence can be produced; and for empowering all regular Christian missionaries, equally with the clergymen of the Church of England, to solemnize legal marriage for the future, in all the chartered as well as Crown Colonies affected by the operation of the great national measure of Negro Emancipation.

The Right hon. Lord Glenelg,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) J. Beacham.

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(continued.)

—No. 145.—

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No. 145.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of Sligo to the Earl of Aberdeen.

My Lord, King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 12 April 1835.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, having heard that two female apprentices had been flogged at the House of Correction at Kingston, I requested a copy of the examinations, which had been taken by orders of the Corporation before I heard of the offence having been committed. These I have the honour to enclose to you, and have not directed any further inquiry, as all the material facts are there clearly laid down. I have caused it to be intimated that such a mode of punishment is illegal, excepting when ordered by a special justice, and that Dr. Spalding, whether as surgeon to the institution or local magistrate, had no right to order such an infliction, nor could the Board of Superintendence justify any person in so doing. I have not however given that body any opinion. As to the instance in question, as there are some circumstances involved in it which make me wish to act by your Lordship's opinion, it is necessary for me to inform your Lordship that the ordinary dress of the prædial female apprentices in this island is a coarse Osnaburgh shift with short sleeves, half high in front and coming no lower than the waist. They wear, besides, a blue cloth or Osnaburgh petticoat, tied round their waist *under* this short shift, but so arranged that, whenever a weight is lifted, the skin appears between the shift and the petticoat. I mention this, in order that your Lordship may understand that flogging over the clothes, as appears in the evidence, is merely over a *single linen shift*, which is tight on their shoulders and very imperfectly covers them.

My reason for not at once deciding on what should be done is, that though the punishment was decidedly illegal, on whom to visit the offence does not appear to me to be so clear. The Board of Superintendence appear to me to have given a highly illegal order, as they authorized the indiscriminate flogging

of males and females in case they should not stay at the tread-mill the time they were condemned to work at it. Much blame, therefore, must attach to them for this, and *in some degree* does it shield Dr. Spalding for his part of the transaction, but I do not think it affords him a complete justification. In his orders to continue flogging the women, there appears to have been more done than was requisite in his *medical capacity*, as all he would have to do, *did he not wish to have the female flogged*, was to certify to the director *that she was not ill*. It appears to me, therefore, as if he interfered unnecessarily and not very humanely in this case, and that he adopted somewhat of the magisterial character in it. As, however, there is some difficulty in the decision, and I may be perhaps somewhat prejudiced against this gentleman in consequence of some unnecessary severity which he has shown since my arrival here, in forcing, just previous to the 1st of August, a number of lately purchased apprentices, very much against their will, to remove from Plattfield in Saint Mary's to another property, I would rather leave the decision in the hands of another. The affair at Plattfield to which I allude was that where Mr. White excited my displeasure, which I reported home, and which has been continued at intervals almost ever since until lately, when matters have been arranged between him and his people.

It is true that the apprentices, who very much dislike the constant labour of the tread-mill, do throw themselves off of it and refuse to work out their sentences, and that it is very hard to manage them. In the House of Correction at Black River the gaoler has adopted the use of the cat at his own pleasure, but only on males. The moment I heard of it, of course I stopped it, and directed that they should be brought before the special magistrate, who would direct such punishment as he should deem expedient.

If the matter is stopped at the House of Correction at Kingston, perhaps it is not worth while to take any further notice of it; but I feel that it would be very wrong for me to have acquired the knowledge that such a matter had taken place without communicating it to your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Sligo.*

Enclosure in No. 145.

Mr. Chairman,

YOUR committee appointed to superintend the House of Correction in this city have to report, that Nathaniel Bancroft, M. D. has for some time past been humanely employed in attending on the persons afflicted with the king's evil at Coco Bay, in the apartments provided for them in the Institution, and in testing the virtues of a newly discovered medicine in the cure of that loathsome disorder, and which medicine your committee have been informed he procured at a high price. Your committee, in bringing this circumstance under the notice of the Common Council, with a view to the humane and philanthropic endeavours of the doctor to alleviate human misery, being supported, as far as it is in the power of the Court to do so, by the defrayal of the expense of the medicine, take leave to state that their determination was come to without the doctor's knowledge, privity or consent.

It is with regret your committee feel called upon by a sense of duty to report, that two female apprentices have been subjected to corporal punishment in the Institution; the one by William Coffay, a boatswain of the same, and the other by the supposed order of Dr. Spalding.

From the nature of the evidence elicited during the investigation, your committee are led to believe that the former person erred through ignorance of the law, he having been very lately employed in the Institution, and that no blame attaches to the superintendent, who was absent on duty when the punishments were inflicted.

Your committee take leave to annex the statements, on oath, of William Coffay, Edward Brown, Richmond, and the superintendent, with reference to the case of Jeannette Williams. They have not deemed it necessary to give those relative to the case of Aglaia Ceffay, having admitted that he inflicted five or six lashes on her, but that he was not aware at the time that he was acting contrary to law.

Kingston, 12 March 1835.

Referred to a Special Committee appointed on the 16th March 1835.

Wednesday, 18th March 1835.

Aldermen, Dallas.

Brown.

Trowly.

C. C. Men, Taylor.

Woolfrys.

Committee resolved to confine their investigation to the circumstances of the punishment on the female (named Jeannette Williams) said to have been inflicted by the supposed orders of Dr. Spalding.

George Aitchison sworn.—Is superintendent of the House of Correction; there is a woman named Jeannette Williams, sent in on the 27th January last, under a sentence of the Assize Court.

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Court. That sentence directed that she should be worked on the tread-mill; she was in compliance placed upon the mill at the proper periods; she was very obstinate in general; at times she quitted the mill, by throwing herself off on her legs; used persuasive means to keep her on the mill, but without effect; she was never to my knowledge flogged for not remaining on the mill, until the 26th of February, when, finding all other means unavailing, I ordered her to receive two or three stripes over her clothes, which were inflicted.

I felt myself authorized by the chairman and two other members of the committee to inflict punishment with the cat when other means failed; I was at the same time cautioned to use it very sparingly. At the time the committee instructed me to use the cat, my impression was that it should be used to females as well as males; the committee made no exception. I have heard that Jeannette has since received stripes from a cat, but do not know it of my own knowledge; when Jeannette was flogged on the 26th February by my orders, Dr. Spalding was not present; she was so flogged by my orders about eleven o'clock; I went down town on the business of the Institution about two o'clock; Dr. Spalding had not then visited the Institution on that day. I returned between four and five o'clock, when I was informed by William Coffay, boatswain in charge of the tread-mill, that Dr. Spalding had ordered a man to receive a flogging at the gate; that he had also ordered a woman to be flogged on the mill; I asked what woman; he said Jeannette Williams; I cautioned him in future not to receive orders from any one but a magistrate or myself. He said that he had acted under the impression that Dr. Spalding was a magistrate. I saw the woman that evening, she appeared very well, and did not complain. Mr. Coffay has been employed in this Institution since the 14th February; I certainly think that Coffay must have known Dr. Spalding to be the doctor of the Institution; I have no doubt he knew it. The flogging took place on Thursday, and I did not hear of her complaining until Saturday following, when I ordered her to the sea to be washed. For her obstinate conduct she was confined in the cell from the Friday morning until Saturday morning, when she complained. I had frequently before the 26th February used the cat to males and females indiscriminately. The females were more refractory, and the cat had the desired effect of keeping them on the mill.

G. Aitchison.

William Coffay sworn.—I am boatswain of the tread-mill; commenced duty about the 14th last month; I know Dr. Spalding to be the doctor attending this Institution. I have used the cat myself to persons on the wheel, but very seldom; I generally called a boatswain when it was necessary. The cat was used indiscriminately to men and women, sometimes scarcely exceeding three licks, and that always over their clothes. Knows a woman named Jeannette Williams, she was worked on the wheel. She was excessively obstinate; used the cat to her for not remaining on the wheel, by the general orders of the superintendent, which was done; can't say how many times the cat had been used to her; it had been used to her more than once. I recollect her being flogged the day the superintendent was absent, but can't say the day of the month; she was put over the bench, and received a few lashes over her clothes in the presence of the superintendent. I had occasion to order her a few stripes myself that same day to keep her on the mill; she was again flogged that day by order of the doctor; can't say how many stripes; it was over her clothes; the stripes I think exceeded a dozen: she was on the ground, and would not go on the wheel all that could be said. When the doctor came in, there was no boatswain in the mill-house but myself. The woman was then on the wheel; as soon as she saw the doctor she came off; the doctor and myself ordered her on again; she stood up and would not obey; she complained of being sick. The doctor examined her, and said she was not, she must go on the wheel; she would not obey. The doctor said, call the boatswain; I did not tell the doctor I was the boatswain; I told some one passing to call a boatswain. When Richmond came, I can't say whether Richmond had previously struck her, but I heard the doctor say, flog her till she goes on the wheel; Richmond continued to flog her, and she went back on the wheel; the doctor was present during that time; she soon came off the wheel again. The doctor said to Richmond, do your duty, sir, and Richmond again flogged the woman; can't say if she went on the wheel again while the doctor was present, but she did go on the wheel again; saw no blood come through the clothes; at the time that Richmond was flogging her, both the doctor and Richmond were urging her to go on the wheel. Had Dr. Spalding not been there, I should myself have used the cat to Jeannette Williams.—*William Coffay.*

Richmond sworn.—Is one of the boatswains of the Institution; remembers flogging Jeannette Williams; was working at the Asylum; was told that Dr. Spalding sent to call the boatswain; when I came, Mr. Coffay said I must make Jeannette go on the wheel; I told her to go, and she did so, and then fell off. The doctor felt her pulse. The doctor said she was making a sham; flog her up; I flogged her, can't say how many licks; my shoulder was sprained, and I could not use my strength, but I flogged her; the flogging was over her clothes; can't say how many licks; it was not her only I was licking; when they went on the wheel I stopped. Jeannette was very obstinate and would not go on when ordered; licked others at the same time; Jeannette was very obstinate and said she was sick; the doctor said she was not sick, I must make her go up. Jeannette got more flogging from me than the others, because she would not go on the wheel; the others went on the wheel when they were ordered. The doctor went away and left me at the mill. Jeannette worked on the wheel after the doctor went away; I gave Jeannette two or three licks at a time till she went up; then I stopped.

John Nethersole, Esq.—Is an alderman of the city, and one of the managing committee of the House of Correction. The directions given by the managing committee are, to keep up the strictest discipline in the Institution, to enforce strict attention to all sentences, and to keep such offenders as are sentenced to the tread-mill regularly on the wheel during the

stated

stated periods. In consequence of several of the persons sentenced to the wheel throwing themselves off the wheel, and refusing to remain on it, under the impression that they could not be flogged, the committee found it absolutely necessary to give directions that in those cases the cat should be made use of for the purpose of enforcing obedience; that in giving those directions no distinction was made between the males and females; that the cat was made use of, and has had the desired effect, as it is now very seldom resorted to.

John Nethersole, Alderman.

Alderman *Jordon* gave similar evidence.

Gentlemen,

I AM much indebted to the presiding alderman, who has afforded me an opportunity of fully explaining how I came to be concerned in the circumstances which have given rise to the present investigation, what part I took in them, and of exhibiting in its proper light, as I doubt not I shall be able to do, my conduct as Surgeon to the House of Correction.

I visited the workhouse on the 26th February, and, as customary, went into the tread-mill house, not however to exert magisterial authority, but to ask if any person required my professional advice.

One woman, I was told, declared herself sick: I examined her then, but as I thought I could better judge of her pulse, &c. after she had rested a quarter of an hour, I waited and again examined her; I found the pulse (previously quickened by the exercise, as it must be always) had come down to the natural standard; she exhibited no sign of local or general disease, but, on the contrary, was robust, plump, clear in the complexion, and obviously in high health: I accordingly pronounced her to be so, and directed that the boatswain should place her on the mill. I am informed he was not present, but was called, and came. He tells you he put her on the mill, as I desired him, and that she remained on for a time, and then threw herself off. He tells you that I again examined her, and again declared she was shamming, and that he must make her dance the mill.

I expostulated with her, and warned her she would bring punishment on herself if she pursued this refractory conduct. He tells you she again threatened to come down, and I said to him, "Won't you flog her?" I added, "I don't see what else you can do with this refractory woman, to prevent the whole gang coming off, and so rendering the punishment prescribed by the magistrates a farce. He tells you I said to him, "If you don't do your duty and make her dance the mill, you must be reported to the magistrates." I do not recollect this, but it is quite possible I may have said so, with a view to intimidate her, and show her she would be compelled to remain on the mill.

The boatswain tells you, "He gave her two licks by my desire, and she went up again; I then went away." It is obvious that I was made a party to these proceedings, by my duties as an officer of the institution, examining the sick and the pretended sick; that I was, after very careful and repeated examinations, satisfied this woman Jeannette Williams was not sick, and that therefore I was not justified in ordering her to be taken off the mill; but that I never supposed I was exercising any undue authority when I said she ought to be coerced to remain on the mill, knowing, as I did, that punishment, under such circumstances, was a necessary and established part of the discipline of the institution, and inflicted in this case in conformity therewith, and not originating with me. It can be proved, that even this woman had been punished repeatedly during the morning, before I came there, but of which (or its effects at any time) I had no knowledge, as it was always inflicted from time to time over the clothes, and without exposure of the person. It has been stated by Alderman *Jordon*, who presides over the Institution, that it had been, by his and the committee's orders, the practice since the establishment of the tread-mill, though corporal punishment had been abolished in the other departments of the Institution, to use it occasionally, but sparingly, at the tread-mill, in such cases of insubordination and refractory conduct as this woman had exhibited. I therefore submit, that it was in pursuance thereof inflicted in the present case, and its extent occasioned by the unusual hardihood and obstinacy of the culprit. I trust at all events your committee is satisfied that it is unfair to hold me responsible for the punishment, if that was illegal, far more so to consider it as originating with me, as has been erroneously represented.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Hinton Spalding.*

Mr. Chairman,

YOUR special committee, appointed on the 16th March last to make further inquiry into the circumstances which led to that part of the Report presented by the managing committee of the House of Correction, stating that a female apprentice had been subjected to corporal punishment in the Institution, by the supposed order of Dr. Spalding, report that they have taken the examination on oath of George Aitchison, the superintendent of the House of Correction; William Coffay, boatswain of the tread-mill; and Richmond, one of the drivers attached to the Institution. That they have also taken the examinations of Alderman *Jordon*, chairman, and Alderman *Nethersole* (both members of the managing committee), by whom respectively it is admitted, that directions were given by them, that the discipline of the Institution should be strictly kept up, and for that purpose, when it became absolutely necessary that the cat should be resorted to, and made use of to all persons indiscriminately. Your special committee have also had from Dr. Spalding a statement of circumstances as they occurred. From all which your special committee ascertain, that the corporal punishment reported by the committee of management to have been inflicted by the supposed order of the doctor, was only such use of the cat by the driver as was authorized by that committee for carrying the sentences pronounced against offenders into execution, and was not so inflicted with a view to increase the punishment awarded to the prisoner, but for the purpose of compelling

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compelling her to stand on the tread-wheel, to which she had been sentenced by the last Assize Court.

With regard to the supposed order of the doctor, your special committee are satisfied that there was no intention, on his part, of interfering, nor did he interfere with the rules laid down by the managing committee for the internal discipline of the Institution, or of inflicting additional punishment; but that a misconstruction was placed upon his words, when, in the discharge of his professional duties there, the female having refused to stand upon the wheel from alleged illness, he, after careful examination, pronounced her to be in perfect health, quite able to undergo her sentence, and that she should be flogged up to the wheel. When she threw herself off, the cat was, in consequence of this declaration, and in pursuance of the directions given by the managing committee, made use of to the female over her garments, in the presence of the doctor, and this was construed by the boatswain of the tread-mill to be by his orders.

—No. 146.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Glenelg* to the Marquis of *Sligo*.

No. 146.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 1st July 1835.

I HAVE received your Lordship's Despatch, dated the 12th of April last, reporting the punishment with the whip of two female apprentices at the House of Correction in the city of Kingston, in Jamaica. The illegality of these proceedings appears to me to depend upon the answers which must be returned to two questions, neither of which is noticed in the documents accompanying your Lordship's Despatch. The first of these questions is, whether these women had been sentenced to the tread-mill in respect of any violation of their duties as apprenticed labourers? The second, whether, by the general law of Jamaica, women not in a state of apprenticeship are liable to be urged to labour on the tread-mill by stripes inflicted under such authority and in such a manner as in the cases to which this correspondence refers? If the offences of Jeannette and Aglai were committed against the law respecting manumitted slaves, then, under the 17th section of the Act of Parliament, their punishment was evidently illegal. On the other hand, if they were sentenced under the general law of the island for crimes which persons not being apprentices might commit; and if by that general law such persons would have been liable to such chastisement on such authority, then, under the terms of the proviso at the conclusion of the 17th section, I apprehend that the proceeding may be legal. The law for the Abolition of Slavery lays down no general rule respecting the punishment of women by the whip, but merely exempts female apprentices from that punishment to the same extent as if they were not apprentices. Chastisement of this kind cannot form any part of that peculiar code to which they are subject. But to whatever extent it may enter into the general colonial code in reference to women of other conditions of life, it will affect females in a state of apprenticeship also.

Without undertaking to express any positive opinion whether a breach of the law took place in these cases or not, I think that if any penalties have been incurred they ought to be enforced. I should much deprecate any suspicion of indifference on the part of the Local Government on such a subject; and if persons of some consideration in the island of Jamaica have really been guilty of infringing a law so intimately connected with the moral elevation of both sexes, I think the rank of the offenders affords a strong motive for bringing them to justice. The example of their punishment would be peculiarly impressive.

Your Lordship states that you have caused it to be intimated that the punishment by the whip was illegal, except when ordered by a special magistrate. I conclude that there is some accidental misquotation in this passage of the instructions which you have really given, since a special magistrate has no more right than any other justice of the peace to authorize the punishment of women by whipping; indeed, it might be more accurately said that the special magistrate is more clearly incompetent than any other person in the commission of the peace to pronounce such a sentence. The peculiar code which it is his especial province to administer forbids it peremptorily in all cases where females are concerned; although it is possible that the general code, with the execution of which the ordinary magistracy are charged, may be less restricted. Should this be the case, your Lordship will inform me of the date and provisions of the Act under which this punishment is authorized.

I have, &c.

(signed)

Glenelg.

—No. 147.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*.

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No. 147.

My Lord, King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 5 June 1835.

A QUESTION has arisen here, on which I wish to procure your instructions how I am to act. A lady of the name of *Perez* was about to sail from Kingston for Carthage, and was anxious to take her apprentice, lady's maid, with her. The apprentice came before the Special Justice of Kingston and declared her desire to go with her mistress; but from his being uncertain as to the state of the law on that point, he referred the case to me before he gave any decision. I consulted the Attorney General, who considered that under the 14th section of the Jamaica Abolition Act it was illegal. On attentively reading over the clause and that of the 14th of the 1st Act in Aid, passed in the July Session of last year, I considered that the intention was to prevent their being taken off the island against their wills for the purpose of being continued in slavery, and sent back a note of that opinion to the Attorney General. Of his reply I have the honour to send you a copy. Though I think there is much weight in his objection, yet some other legal characters considering that my view was the more correct one, I have directed that in this instance the woman might be allowed to go with her mistress, and shall most probably have your directions how I am to act before any other similar case arises.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Sligo*.

—No. 148.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Glenelg* to the Marquis of *Sligo*.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 12th August 1835.

No. 148.

I HAVE received your Lordship's Despatch, dated the 5th June last, on the subject of the removal of apprenticed labourers from the island of Jamaica, in attendance on the persons of their employers.

The 9th section of the Act of Parliament for the Abolition of Slavery declares that "no apprenticed labourer shall be subject or liable to be removed from the Colony to which he or she may belong." The authority of that Statute in Jamaica not having been superseded by any Order of The King in Council, under the 23d section of it, must be regarded as indisputable. It follows, therefore, that the compulsory removal of any apprenticed labourer in attendance on the employer's person would be illegal, and the mere usurpation of a right not incident to the relation between the parties.

On the other hand, the law does not prohibit the voluntary departure of an apprentice from a British Colony with the consent of the person entitled to his services. If an apprentice should quit Jamaica with such a consent, he would, during his absence, be entitled, in the fullest sense of the words, to all the privileges of a free British subject. He could not lawfully be compelled to return to the Colony nor to serve his employer elsewhere; the relation between them is exclusively local.

The Attorney General of Jamaica objects even to the voluntary departure of an apprentice in attendance on his employer's person, because means might readily be found of selling him into slavery in Cuba. The danger is not perhaps very considerable; but the existence of it scarcely affords any proof that the law has forbidden such voluntary departures. When the apprenticeship shall have come to its close, there will still be a possibility of the same crime being committed. So long as slavery shall exist in any part of the West Indies or America, The King's subjects of African descent or origin may become the prey of slave-traders. Yet no one will maintain that a black colonist in Antigua at the present day is not at liberty to hire himself to go by sea as a domestic servant to any part of the world.

The measures which your Lordship has adopted for preventing abuse on these occasions appear to be as effectual as the nature of the case will allow, with perhaps one exception. At present I understand you to have granted a license for the departure of the apprentice, on proof made to the satisfaction of a special justice that the apprentice was willingly concurring in the measure. Your Lordship might further direct the officers of Customs to make an immediate report to the nearest special magistrate, as often as any vessel shall be about to clear out from the island, having on board any black or coloured person who is

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not on the muster-roll of the ship as a mariner. The special justice might also be instructed to point out distinctly to apprentices about to quit Jamaica the degree of risk which they would incur of being sold into slavery in some adjacent foreign settlement. With these precautions, I should trust an effectual security might be taken against the frauds which the Attorney General apprehends. If not, it would become necessary for your Lordship to propose to the Local Legislature some enactment having that object in view ; nor can I doubt their readiness to prevent a practice, at once so disgraceful and so directly injurious to the interests of their constituents. I have, &c.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Glenelg.*

—No. 149.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*.

No. 149.

My Lord,

Highgate, Jamaica, 22 June 1835.

THINKING that it might be desirable that you should be acquainted with the effect of that part of the abolition law which entitles the apprentices to purchase their freedom on a valuation, I have called upon all the Special Justices to furnish me with a return of the names and valuations of all those whom they have in the course of their duties valued. The result I have the honour to enclose ; by which you will see that up to the 1st, 522 apprentices have been valued ; that out of that number 343 have paid the money, and 166 have declined in consequence of the valuation being higher than their means could reach. Several of the magistrates have not assisted at any valuations, and from two, Messrs. Norcott and M^rLeod, I have received letters declaring that it was out of their power to comply with my orders on the point ; Mr. Norcott, for the reasons mentioned in his letters, which I must confess I deem to be most extraordinary ; and the other, Mr. M^rLeod, because he had kept no register of them.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Sliqo.*

Enclosure in No. 149.

Enclosure in
No. 149.

ABSTRACT of VALUATIONS of APPRENTICES in *Jamaica*, from 1 August 1834 to 1 June 1835.

Special Justices' Names.	Total valued.	Paid.	Not paid.	Special Justices' Names.	Total valued.	Paid.	Not paid.
Mr. S. Lloyd	34	29	5	Mr. W. Finlayson	12	4	8
- D. Macgregor	6	5	1	- John Gurley	5	5	-
- James Nolan	4	3	1	- J. R. Hulme	9	1	8
- J. Odell	5	4	1	- R. S. Haly	10	6	4
- A. L. Palmer	4	3	1	- Wm. Hewitt	3	1	2
- E. D. Philp	3	2	1	- C. Hawkins	5	5	-
- S. Reynolds	3	3	-	- T. W. Jones	3	1	2
- J. R. Thomas	3	3	-	- T. Baynes	6	-	6
- A. Welch	1	1	-	- W. A. Bell	10	8	2
- Henry Walsh	2	2	-	- H. Blake	8	5	3
- R. Cocking	17	16	1	- T. Colebrooke	9	9	-
- Henry Laidlaw	14	9	5	- N. A. Connor	13	8	5
- R. J. Langrishe	8	5	3	Messrs. Connor & Chamberlaine	31	25	6
- E. B. Lyon	38	25	13	Mr. P. Dunne	4	2	2
- Thomas Davies	87	68	19	- R. Daly	3	-	3
- S. Pryce	8	6	2	Messrs. Hill & Norcott	14	6	Not noted.
- J. Daughtrey	10	6	4	Capt. A. Dillon	5	3	2
- S. Rawlinson	14	3	11	Mr. A. N. Macleod	4	-	4
- T. M. Oliver	12	5	7	- J. H. St. John	2	-	2
- Wm. Mariton	21	11	10	Dr. Thompson	1	1	-
- E. D. Baynes	13	12	1	Capt. Kent	2	2	-
Capt. H. B. Clarke	2	2	-				
- Oldrey	3	Not noted.					
Mr. James Clinch	5	3	2				
- J. S. Jerdan	2	Not noted.					
- W. H. Sowley	22	9	13				
- A. T. Dillon	4	3	1				
- J. K. Dawson	6	5	1				
- Bryan Edwards	5	4	1				
- E. E. Fishbourne	7	4	3				
					522	343	166
							509
							13
							522

Mr. Bourne has sent in no Return, though frequently applied to for it.

Mr. Cooper ill.

No valuations made by Messrs. Ramsay, Gillam, Jackson, C. Brown, Eveleigh, Baines, Gregg, Parnell, Lambert, Moresby, Alley, Fitzgerald, Woodin.

ABSTRACT of Valuations of Apprentices—continued.

Special Magistrate.	Name of Apprentice.	The Estate or Master's Name.	Parish.	Class.	Value.	Remarks.
					£. s. d.	
S. Lloyd	George Young	Papine	St. Andrew's	Non-prædial	60	Paid.
	Hannah Lindsay	Airy Castle	ditto	Prædial	35	Paid.
	Fanny Sims	Waterhouse	ditto	Non-prædial	45	Paid.
	Richard	Cherry Garden	ditto	Prædial	26 13 4	Paid.
	Mary Ann Short	Miss Campbell	ditto	ditto	62	Not paid.
	Lucy Gordon	John Mais	ditto	Non-prædial	54 15	Paid.
	Maria Warren	Mrs. Cardoza	ditto	ditto	38	Paid.
	Thomas	Cherry Garden	ditto	ditto	50	Paid.
	Sarah A. Keen	C. M. Jopp	ditto	ditto	27	Paid.
	Eleanor	John Mais	ditto	ditto	39	Paid.
	Letitia Park	William Park	ditto	ditto	54	Paid.
	Robert Patience	John Pine	ditto	Prædial	53	Not paid.
	Christie M'Crea	Airy Castle	ditto	Non-prædial	25	Paid.
	John Strange (boy)	Cherry Garden	ditto	ditto	18	Paid.
	Dorothy Dawson	C. M. Jopp	ditto	Prædial	56	Paid.
	Richard Marshall	Mr. Marshall	ditto	ditto	63	Paid.
	Charles Lindsay	Mr. E. Hall	ditto	ditto	56	Not paid.
	Richard Nicolls	David Ford	ditto	ditto	70	Not paid.
	Eleanor Thomas	Dr. Spalding	ditto	ditto	42	Not paid.
	Charlotte M'Kinzie	Frances Askew	ditto	Non-prædial	67 17 10	Paid.
	Bessy	Clifton Mount	ditto	ditto	45	Paid.
	Rossina Rockwood	Content	ditto	ditto	45	Paid.
	Richard James	James Clark	ditto	ditto	66	Paid.
	Joana Campbell	C. M. Jopp	ditto	ditto	26	Paid.
	Mary Campbell	ditto	ditto	ditto	36	Paid.
	Edward Dawkins	ditto	ditto	Prædial	38	Paid.
	Amelia Moody	ditto	ditto	ditto	26	Paid.
	Cecilia Moody	ditto	ditto	ditto	18	Paid.
	Richard Moody	ditto	ditto	ditto	13	Paid.
	Robert Williams	ditto	ditto	ditto	66	Paid.
	Ann Robinson	Miss Garrow	ditto	ditto	26 13 4	Paid.
	Matilda Campbell	Miss Campbell	ditto	Non-prædial	47	Paid.
	Robert Bounce	Hope	ditto	ditto	45	Paid.
	Nancy Santon	Mr. Marshall	ditto	ditto	40	Paid.
D. M'Gregor	Jane O. Wilson	Boston	Portland	Non-prædial	47 10	Paid.
	Helen Kenlock and two Children	Stoney Hill Estate	ditto	ditto	60	Paid.
	Elizabeth Bailey	Mrs. Hodgson	ditto	ditto	30	Not paid.
	Kitty Sherley	Cambridge	ditto	Prædial	44 15 6	Paid.
James Nolan	George Robinson	Peter Campbell	Vere	Non-prædial	140	Paid.
	John Ferguson	Bog	ditto	Prædial	100	Paid.
	George Cousins	ditto	ditto	Non-prædial	75	Paid.
	Susan Richards	ditto	ditto	Prædial	55	Not paid.
J. Odell	Catherine Buchanan	Industry	Hanover	Prædial	30	Paid.
	John Matherson	ditto	ditto	ditto	10	Paid.
	Mary Wilson	ditto	ditto	ditto	50	Not paid.
	Amelia Letham	Newfound River	ditto	ditto	12	Paid.
	Anne Devey	New Paradise	ditto	ditto	32	Paid.
A. L. Palmer	Samuel Cource	Estate of the late S. Fraser	St. Ann's	Non-prædial	40	Paid.
	Hanahn Park	Westphalia Pen	Port Royal	Prædial	47	Paid.
	George Smart	Pleasant Hill Pen	ditto	ditto	55	Paid.
	Alexander M'Dermott	Washington Pen	ditto	Non-prædial	34 13 4	Paid.
E. D. Philp	Tabitha Campbell	Camp Savanna	Westmoreland	Non-prædial	32 10	Paid.
	Catherine Clement	ditto	ditto	ditto	32 10	Paid.
	David Morrice	Glasgow	ditto	Prædial	87	Not paid.
W. Ramsay	None.					
J. Reynolds	Eleanor Williams	Norfolk	St. Elizabeth	Prædial	20	Paid.
	James and Elizabeth Wright	Manvale Pen	ditto	{Prædial and Non-prædial}	54 3 4	Paid.
J. R. Thomas	William Henry	Claremont Pen	St. Mary's	Prædial	58 13 4	Paid.
	William Bennett	Albion Castle	ditto	ditto	25	Paid.
	Thomas Place	Green Castle	ditto	Non-prædial	20	Paid.
A. Welch	Robert W. Markland	Lottery	Manchester	Prædial	111	Paid.
Henry Walsh	Sophia James	Mango Valley	St. Mary	Non-prædial	30	Paid.
	Catherine M'Cormick	Spring Valley	ditto	ditto	28 3 4	Paid.
R. Cocking	Frances Jones	Islington Estate	St. Mary's	Prædial	32	Paid.
	Cecilia Williams	New Hope ditto	ditto	ditto	42 13 4	Paid.
	Margaret Roughley and Daughter, Jennette Risscock	Pembroke Hall	ditto	Non-prædial	50	Paid.
	Mary Ann Black	Richmond Estate	ditto	Prædial	50	Paid.
	Eliz. Thomson & Son	Oxford Estate	ditto	Non-prædial	45	Paid.
	Mary Jameson	Greenwood Estate	ditto	ditto	45	Paid.
	Edward Morson and Elizabeth Morson	Carlton Estate	ditto	ditto	36	Paid.
	Jane Penser	Roslyn Estate	ditto	ditto	45	Not paid.
	Jennette Forbes	Cromwell Estate	ditto	ditto	45	Paid.
	Edward Reid and Richard Reid	Hopewell Estate	ditto	ditto	40	Paid.
	Archy Johnson	Bellfield Estate	St. James's	Prædial	88 17 9 ½	Paid.

JAMAICA.

ABSTRACT of Valuations of Apprentices—*continued.*

Special Magistrate.	Name of Apprentice.	The Estate or Master's Name.	Parish.	Class.	Value.	Remarks.
					£. s. d.	
R. Cocking	Nancey Weymeess	Castle Weeymess	St. James's	Prædial	32 10 -	Paid.
	Susannah Richards	Little River	St. Anne	Non-prædial	35 - -	Paid.
	T. W. Tysee (a boy)	Ditto	ditto	ditto	12 - -	Paid.
	Eleanor Fullerton	Penny's Penn	ditto	ditto	21 6 8	Paid.
	Eliza Fullerton	Ditto	ditto	ditto	21 6 8	Paid.
	Sarah Borland	Ditto	ditto	ditto	16 - -	Paid.
	Jane Hamilton	Dalrymple Park	ditto	ditto	16 - -	Paid.
Henry Laidlaw	Jane Hawthorn	Unity Valley	ditto	ditto	30 - -	Paid.
	Millie Moncrieffe	Faith Penn	ditto	ditto	42 - -	Paid.
	Morgan Anderson	Mrs. Cocking	ditto	Prædial	35 - -	Not paid.
	William Richards	Unity Valley	ditto	Non-prædial	65 - -	Not paid.
	James Barnett	Walton	ditto	ditto	54 3 4	Not paid.
	Henry Williams	Fullerton Park	ditto	ditto	9 6 8	Not paid.
	Maria Pink Waters	G. F. Arthur	ditto	ditto	20 - -	Paid.
	Susan Darlington	Mount Pleasant	ditto	Prædial	30 - -	Not paid.
	Susanna Simpson	Clarendon Park	Clarendon	Prædial	55 - -	Not paid.
	Charlotte Baines	St. Jago	ditto	Non-prædial	45 - -	Paid.
	Elizabeth Ross	Denbigh	ditto	ditto	45 - -	Not paid.
R. J. Langrishe	Richard Dunkley	Ditto	ditto	ditto	30 - -	Not paid.
	Jane Kenyon	Mount Moses	ditto	ditto	57 15 9	Paid.
	James Allen	Green Park	ditto	Prædial	35 11 -	Paid.
	Charles Hicks	Rhymesbury Park	ditto	ditto	34 14 6	Paid.
	Martha Penley	St. Toolies	ditto	Non-prædial	25 13 4	Paid.
	Jane M'Kie	Lysson Estate	St. Thomas y ^e East	Non-prædial	28 - -	Paid.
	John Casey	Ditto	ditto	ditto	4 - -	Paid.
	Lucy Allen	Leith Hall	ditto	ditto	25 - -	Paid.
	Lavinia Hall	Ditto	ditto	ditto	25 - -	Not paid.
	Matilda Orr	George Taylor	ditto	ditto	24 - -	Not paid.
	Richard Robinson	James Brydon	ditto	ditto	32 - -	Paid.
	Cecilia Burnie	Blue Mountain	ditto	Prædial	50 - -	Paid.
	Henry Phelps	Ditto	ditto	ditto	60 - -	Not paid.
	Mary Waters	Ditto	ditto	ditto	36 - -	Not paid.
	Nancy Lance	Windsor Castle	ditto	Non-prædial	25 - -	Paid.
	Thomas Browning	Ditto	ditto	ditto	14 - -	Paid.
	Elizabeth Robinson	Dun Robin	ditto	ditto	40 - -	Paid.
	Flora M'Kie	Rosette	ditto	Prædial	50 - -	Paid.
	William Palme	Sheffield	St. David's	Non-prædial	45 - -	Paid.
	Susanna Edmondson	Albion	ditto	ditto	45 - -	Paid.
	Jessy M'Culloch	Hall Head	St. Thomas y ^e East	ditto	16 - -	Paid.
	James Callaghan	Buckingham	ditto	ditto	25 - -	Not paid.
	Justinia Simmonds	Sheffield	St. David's	ditto	45 - -	Paid.
E. B. Lyon	Sally Hare	Chreighton Hall	ditto	ditto	37 6 8	Paid.
	Thomas Dunkelly	Little Hill	St. Thomas y ^e East	Prædial	42 13 4	Not paid.
	Robert Dick	Miss Sims	ditto	Non-prædial	37 6 8	Paid.
	Alexander Hutchenson	Buckingham	ditto	ditto	26 13 4	Paid.
	Charles Young	Ditto	ditto	ditto	45 - -	Not paid.
	Joseph Harris	Ditto	ditto	Prædial	25 - -	Paid.
	Ann Hutchenson	Ditto	ditto	Non-prædial	37 6 8	Not paid.
	Allen M'Lean	Ditto	ditto	ditto	5 6 8	Not paid.
	Rose Johnson	Garbrand Hall	ditto	Prædial	37 6 8	Not paid.
	Ellen Phillips	Golden Valley	ditto	ditto	21 6 8	Paid.
	Grace M'Farland	Lyssons	ditto	Non-prædial	27 13 4	Paid.
	Eliza M'Kie	Ditto	ditto	ditto	27 13 4	Paid.
	Ann M'Kie	Ditto	ditto	ditto	27 13 4	Paid.
	John M'Kie	Ditto	ditto	ditto	27 13 4	Not paid.
	Susan M'Kie	Ditto	ditto	ditto	27 13 4	Not paid.
	Margaret Milwain	Ditto	ditto	ditto	36 17 10	Paid.
	Sarah Nangle	Ditto	ditto	ditto	5 6 8	Paid.
	Mary Canning	Hall Head	St. Thomas y ^e East	Non-prædial	36 - -	Paid.
	Charles Anderson	Ditto	ditto	ditto	14 - -	Paid.
	Ann Lewis	East Prospect	ditto	ditto	36 - -	Not paid.
	Isabella Campbell	Georgia	Trelawney	Non-prædial	40 - -	Paid.
	Joseph Bridge	Green Park	ditto	Prædial	42 - -	Paid.
	Ann Elder	York	ditto	Non-prædial	26 - -	Paid.
	Eliza Chambers	Margaret Creighton	ditto	ditto	32 - -	Not paid.
	John Helgame	Roslin Castle	ditto	ditto	14 - -	Paid.
	Sarah East	George's Valley	ditto	ditto	34 - -	Paid.
	Eliza Holliday	Ditto	ditto	ditto	18 - -	Paid.
	Edward Wisdom	Elizabeth Foster	ditto	ditto	25 - -	Paid.
	Glasgow	Mary Spencer	ditto	ditto	32 - -	Not paid.
	Thomas Williams	Water Valley	ditto	Prædial	75 - -	Not paid.
	Eleanor Crew	George Tindal	ditto	Non-prædial	21 - -	Paid.
Thomas Davies	Ann Crew	George Tindal	ditto	ditto	13 - -	Paid.
	Frances Thornton	Thomas Thornton	ditto	ditto	20 - -	Paid.
	Eleanor Reed	Eliza M'Kenzie	ditto	ditto	40 - -	Paid.
	John Gibbs	Brampton Bryan	ditto	ditto	30 - -	Paid.
	Robert M'Kelly	Green Park	ditto	ditto	25 - -	Paid.
	George Wilson	Roslin Castle	ditto	ditto	18 - -	Paid.
	Eliza Dunston	Gale's Valley	ditto	ditto	30 - -	Paid.
	Ann Dunstone	Ditto	ditto	ditto	30 - -	Paid.
	Margaret Geddes	George's Valley	ditto	ditto	18 - -	Paid.
	Louisa Jones	Ditto	ditto	ditto	16 - -	Paid.
	Henry Fisher	Bunker's Hill	ditto	Prædial	50 - -	Paid.
	Robert Jenkins	Orange Valley	ditto	ditto	80 - -	Paid.

ABSTRACT of Valuations of Apprentices—continued.

Special Magistrate.	Name of Apprentice.	The Estate or Master's Name.	Parish.	Class.	Value.	Remarks.
					£. s. d.	
Thomas Davies -	Susan Duncan -	Holland -	Trelawney -	Non-prædial -	30 - -	Paid.
	Betsy Holder -	William Miller -	ditto -	Prædial -	40 - -	Paid.
	Jane Sutherland -	Ditto -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	32 - -	Paid.
	Charles Walker -	Hyde -	ditto -	Prædial -	50 - -	Paid.
	Jessy Hyslop -	Green Park -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	30 - -	Paid.
	Mary Willocks -	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	35 - -	Paid.
	Charles Thompson -	Water Valley -	ditto -	Prædial -	40 - -	Paid.
	Joanna Sims -	Jane Richmond -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	30 - -	Paid.
	Robert Neilson -	Green Park -	ditto -	ditto -	100 - -	Paid.
	James Neilson -					
	Rebecca Harewood -	Hopewell -	ditto -	ditto -	33 - -	Paid.
	Elizabeth Brown -	Silver Grove -	ditto -	Prædial -	20 - -	Paid.
	John Page -	Mrs. Lamont -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	50 - -	Paid.
	Helen Girdwood -	Good Hope -	ditto -	ditto -	25 - -	Paid.
	Elizabeth M'Clare -	Stonehenge -	ditto -	ditto -	25 - -	Paid.
	Lewis Ferguson -	Green Park -	ditto -	ditto -	100 - -	Paid.
	James Brown -	Chester -	ditto -	Prædial -	75 - -	Paid.
	James Kelly -	William Dyer -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	70 - -	Not paid.
	Jane Barrett -	Cambridge -	ditto -	ditto -	25 - -	Paid.
	Walter Park -	Good Hope -	ditto -	Prædial -	40 - -	Paid.
	Robert Walker -	Retreat -	ditto -	ditto -	55 - -	Not paid.
	Ann Johnstone -	Mrs. Brown -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	30 - -	Not paid.
	William Clarke -	Pembroke -	ditto -	Prædial -	50 - -	Paid.
	Joseph Davey -	Mary Earl -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	30 - -	Paid.
	Maria Ainsworth -	Colchis -	ditto -	ditto -	25 - -	Not paid.
	Molly Minto -	Jock's Lodge -	ditto -	Prædial -	20 - -	Not paid.
	Sarah Williams -	Forrest -	ditto -	ditto -	20 - -	Paid.
	Josh Jobson -	Tilston -	ditto -	ditto -	60 - -	Paid.
	Woolary Baker -	Barnstaple -	ditto -	ditto -	60 - -	Not paid.
	Evan M'Lachlan -	Golden Grove -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	20 - -	Not paid.
	Joseph Jerrard -	Alexander Munroe -	Hanover -	ditto -	26 - -	Paid.
	William Johns -	Covey -	Trelawney -	ditto -	10 - -	Paid.
	William Campbell -	Florence Hall -	ditto -	ditto -	20 - -	Paid.
	Charlotte Graham -	Good Hope -	ditto -	ditto -	25 - -	Paid.
	Olive Reed -	Colchis -	ditto -	ditto -	20 - -	Not paid.
	Sarah Russell -	Josh Solomon -	ditto -	ditto -	20 - -	Paid.
	Wisdom Barratt -	Oxford -	ditto -	ditto -	15 - -	Paid.
	Mary Williams -	Silver Grove -	ditto -	ditto -	32 - -	Paid.
	George Anderson -	Bunker's Hill -	ditto -	Prædial -	50 - -	Not paid.
	Mary Brown & Child -	Friendship -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	25 - -	Not paid.
	Frances Gale -	Phedec -	ditto -	Prædial -	50 - -	Not paid.
	Mary Perry -	Windsor Penn -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	22 - -	Paid.
	Ann Johns -	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	10 - -	Paid.
	Diana Cotter -	Roger Davis -	ditto -	ditto -	40 - -	Paid.
	Juliana Whittaker -	Claremont -	ditto -	ditto -	38 - -	Paid.
	Thomas Heggurson -	Alexander Green -	ditto -	ditto -	50 - -	Paid.
	Sophia Willett -	Green Park -	ditto -	ditto -	20 - -	Paid.
	Rebecca Treasure -	Belmont -	ditto -	ditto -	40 - -	Not paid.
	Daniel Kean -	Ditto -	ditto -	Prædial -	55 - -	Paid.
	Letitia James -	Catherine Green -	ditto -	ditto -	35 - -	Not paid.
	Arabella Stewart -	Irving Tower -	ditto -	ditto -	8 - -	Paid.
	Mary Gale -	Water Valley -	ditto -	ditto -	35 - -	Paid.
	Alex. Ferguson -	Green Park -	ditto -	ditto -	80 - -	Paid.
	Eliza Henlen and two Children -	Samuel Jackson -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	32 - -	Paid.
	Ann Dobson -	Orange Valley -	ditto -	ditto -	40 - -	Paid.
	Mary Hunter -	Barnstaple -	ditto -	ditto -	34 - -	Paid.
	Margaret Kelman -	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	22 - -	Paid.
	Jesse Campbell and Son -	{Retrieve Old Works -}	Hanover -	ditto -	26 - -	Paid.
	Lawrence Campbell -	Weston Favell -	Trelawney -	Prædial -	21 - -	Not paid.
	John Baillie -	Georgia -	ditto -	ditto -	75 - -	Paid.
S. Pryce -	Jessy Walker -	Good Hope -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	30 - -	Paid.
	Maria Jackson -	Bunker's Hill -	ditto -	ditto -	35 - -	Not paid.
	David Barth -	Silver Grove -	ditto -	ditto -	32 15 7	Paid.
	Ann Evans -	Good Hope -	ditto -	ditto -	35 - -	Paid.
	Thomas Taylor -	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	21 13 4	Paid.
	Mary A. Hetton -	Jock's Lodge -	ditto -	ditto -	35 - -	Paid.
	Edward Spencer -	Cambridge -	ditto -	Prædial att ^d -	88 5 -	Paid.
	David Lyon -	Fontabelle -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	21 13 4	Paid.
	James Kelley -	Green Castle -	{St. Thomas y ^e East -}	Prædial -	80 - -	Paid.
	Lydia Bolton -	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	65 - -	Not paid.
John Daughtrey -	Romeo Clark -	Ginger Hall -	ditto -	ditto -	100 - -	Paid.
	Lucy Allen -	Leith Hall -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	65 - -	Not paid.
	Louisa Neal -	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	55 - -	Not paid.
	George Lake -	Romeo Clarke -	ditto -	Prædial -	70 - -	Not paid.
	Sophia Schroeder -	Holland -	ditto -	ditto -	20 - -	Paid.
	James Charity -	Golden Grove -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	60 - -	Paid.
	Ann Baker -	Fuller's Wood -	St. Elizabeth -	Prædial -	50 - -	Paid.
	Alex. Ogilvie -	Brighton -	ditto -	ditto -	60 - -	Paid.
	James Finlayson -	Penshurst -	St. Ann -	ditto -	73 6 8	Paid.
S. Rawlinson -	William Dalling -	Ditto -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	70 - -	Not paid.
	George H. Warren -	Ditto -	ditto -	Prædial -	55 - -	Not paid.

JAMAICA.

ABSTRACT of Valuations of Apprentices—*continued.*

Special Magistrate.	Name of Apprentice.	The Estate or Master's Name.	Parish.	Class.	Value.	Remarks.
					£. s. d.	
S. Rawlinson	Peter W. Atkinson	Penshurst -	St. Ann -	Prædial -	55 - -	Not paid.
	Mary Notice	Muir House -	ditto -	ditto -	50 - -	Not paid.
	Jane White	Easing -	ditto -	ditto -	50 - -	Not paid.
	Robert Dixon	Cave Valley -	ditto -	ditto -	78 4 6	Not paid.
	Jervis Webb	Knapdale -	ditto -	ditto -	110 - -	Not paid.
	William Wisdom	Greenwich -	ditto -	ditto -	45 - -	Paid.
	Henry Peat	Knapdale -	ditto -	ditto -	53 6 8	Paid.
	Frances Brown	Unity -	ditto -	ditto -	36 3 4	Not paid.
	John Gabandan	Hampstead -	ditto -	ditto -	57 - -	Not paid.
	George Berwick	Ballinty -	ditto -	ditto -	100 - -	Not paid.
	Ann Fullerton	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	50 - -	Not paid.
T. M. Oliver	Maria	Mr. Farquharson	St. Dorothy -	Prædial -	55 10 -	Not paid.
	Richard Clarke	Elizabeth Russell	Westmoreland -	ditto -	65 - -	Not paid.
	Alexander Forrest	Mount Edgcomb	ditto -	ditto -	63 15 -	Paid.
	Amos Cremon	Belleisle -	ditto -	ditto -	60 - -	Not paid.
	Thomas Williams	John G. Campbell	ditto -	ditto -	59 - -	Not paid.
	Joseph Wedderburn	Bath -	ditto -	Non-prædial	100 - -	Not paid.
	Charles Raddoch	Catherine Richard	ditto -	Prædial -	50 - -	Not paid.
	Mary Williams	Peterville -	ditto -	Non-prædial	30 - -	Paid.
	Eleanor Sweeney	Jane Salter	ditto -	ditto -	56 - -	Paid.
	Maria Philby	W. S. Grignon -	ditto -	ditto -	31 13 4	Paid.
	John Wright	Amity -	ditto -	Carpenter -	132 - -	Paid.
	William Roach	George Kirlew -	ditto -	Prædial -	62 - -	Not paid.
Wm. Marilton	Jane Brown	Stony Field Penn	St. Mary's -	Prædial att ^d	50 - -	Paid.
	Charles Palmer	Fontabelle -	ditto -	ditto -	64 - -	Not paid.
	Neil	Pemberton Valley	ditto -	Non-prædial	20 - -	Paid.
	Robert Johnson	Warwick Castle	ditto -	Prædial att ^d	44 - -	Paid.
	Sarah A. Empty	Bremmer Hall	ditto -	ditto -	25 - -	Not paid.
	Bessy Bayly	Heywood Hall	ditto -	ditto -	35 - -	Not paid.
	Robinson Taylor	Aqualta Vale	ditto -	ditto -	35 - -	Paid.
	Robert Campbell	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	50 - -	Paid.
	Lucretia Waters	Jane Bertins	ditto -	Non-prædial	32 13 4	Paid.
	Cornelia Johnson	Ballard Valley	ditto -	ditto -	18 6 8	Not paid.
	Mary Colinridge	Llan Rumney	ditto -	Prædial att ^d	35 11 2	Not paid.
	James Ritchie	Jobs Hill -	ditto -	ditto -	35 11 2	Paid.
	Ann Davies	Union -	ditto -	ditto -	53 - -	Not paid.
	Mary Ann Ray	Llan Rumney	ditto -	Non-prædial	34 13 4	Paid.
	Gracy Ann	Trinity -	ditto -	Prædial att ^d	17 6 8	Paid.
	George Bagnall	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	14 - -	Not paid.
	Elizabeth Kelly	Frontier -	ditto -	Non-prædial	43 - -	Paid.
	Margaret Bucknall	Rock River	ditto -	ditto -	35 - -	Paid.
	Jeannette Anderson	Nonsuch -	ditto -	Prædial att ^d	50 - -	Not paid.
	William Harrison	Braemar -	ditto -	Non-prædial	12 13 4	Not paid.
	Christiana Frank	Albion -	ditto -	Prædial att ^d	53 6 8	Not paid.
E. D. Baynes	Robert Edwards	Thomas Oliver	St. John's -	Prædial -	60 - -	Paid.
	James Wilson	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	20 - -	Paid.
	Jane Wilson	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	20 - -	Paid.
	John Richards	Rectory -	ditto -	ditto -	40 - -	Paid.
	Francis Foster	Sir Rose Price	ditto -	Non-prædial	32 - -	Paid.
	Louisa Dale	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	10 - -	Paid.
	Susanna Hoare	Thetford -	ditto -	ditto -	32 - -	Paid.
	Kitty Pengelly	John Defell	ditto -	ditto -	32 - -	Paid.
	Elizabeth Williams	Wm. Coleman	ditto -	Prædial -	35 - -	Paid.
	Mary Datnes	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	45 - -	Paid.
	Ann Frances	Thomas Oliver	ditto -	ditto -	29 15 4	Paid.
	Robert Gordon	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	44 13 4	Not paid.
	Rosa Thomas	Watermount	ditto -	ditto -	75 - -	Paid.
W. Gillam	None.					
H. B. Clarke	Cecilia C. Jackson	Virgin Valley	St. James -	Prædial -	14 - -	Paid.
	Catherine Hamilton	Sunderland	ditto -	ditto -	32 - -	Paid.
William Oldrey	Betsy Boyd	Hut Scott Esq.	St. Elizabeth -	Non-prædial	26 13 4	
	Margaret Hill	Hon. J. Salmon	ditto -	ditto -	Gift.	
	A Boy	Fonthill Estate	ditto -	ditto -	5 10 -	
J. Jackson	None.					
Jas. Clinch	Sarah Martin	Reeds Penn	St. Catherine -	Prædial -	53 6 8	Paid.
	Emily Williams	Miss Depesney	ditto -	Non-prædial	60 - -	Not paid.
	Grace Curtis	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	45 - -	Not paid.
	Mary Ann	Robert Russell	ditto -	ditto -	40 - -	Paid.
	Edward Salisbury	Dan Saa -	ditto -	ditto -	40 - -	Paid.
J. S. Jerdan	Ann Bessett	- - -	{ St. Thomas y ^e }	Non-prædial	42 - -	
	Charlotte Watson	- - -	{ East - }	ditto -	21 - -	
C. Brown	None.					
W. H. Sowley	Sarah Shelley	Blenheim Estate	St. Ann's -	Non-prædial	105 - -	Not paid.
	Kitty Burbridge					
	Eliza Burbridge					
	John Burbridge					

ABSTRACT of Valuations of Apprentices—continued.

JAMAICA.

Special Magistrate.	Name of Apprentice.	The Estate or Master's Name.	Parish.	Class.	Value.	Remarks.
					£. s. d.	
W. H. Sowley	Ann M'Cook	Cranbrook Estate	St. Ann's	Non-prædial	16 - -	Paid.
	Charles Barnsley	Blenheim Estate	ditto	ditto	10 - -	Paid.
	Isabella Noire	Ditto	ditto	ditto	25 - -	Paid.
	Maria Jones	Unity Pen	ditto	Prædial	40 - -	Not paid.
	Janet Cindie	Ditto	ditto	ditto	36 13 4	Not paid.
	Frederick Carter	Ditto	ditto	ditto	14 13 4	Paid.
	Margaret Wilson	Seville Estate	ditto	ditto	66 - -	Paid.
	Rebecca Afleck	Ditto	ditto	Non-prædial	34 17 11	Not paid.
	Patrick Cook	W. L. M'Cook	ditto	ditto	68 6 8	Paid.
	Richard Shelley	Sheba Shelley	ditto	ditto	68 6 8	Not paid.
	Charlotte Miller	Ditto	ditto	ditto	38 16 8	Not paid.
	Catherine French	Mrs. Hull	ditto	ditto	9 12 6	Not paid.
	Edward Heming	Seville Estate	ditto	ditto	38 10 5	Paid.
	Jesse Barnett	Ditto	ditto	ditto	28 17 11	Paid.
	Mary Jackson	Ditto	ditto	ditto	22 4 7	Not paid.
	Maria Hay	Mary Fraser	ditto	ditto	38 10 5	Paid.
A. T. Dillon	Peter M'Farlane	Seville Estate	ditto	Prædial	74 18 4	Not paid.
	Catherine Fleming	Ditto	ditto	Non-prædial	36 11 10	Not paid.
	Thomas Watson	Ann Cherriers	Clarendon	Prædial	58 - -	Paid.
	Ann Bailey	Bryan's Hill	ditto	ditto	33 - -	Paid.
J. K. Dawson	Sarah Thomas	Mirth Place	ditto	ditto	60 - -	Paid.
	Diana Gale	Schickle Penn	ditto	ditto	32 - -	Not paid.
	Sarah Leon	Hector's River Estate.	St. Thomas y ^e East.	Non-prædial	32 13 4	Paid.
	Maria V. Clarke	James M'William	ditto	ditto	17 10 -	Paid.
B. Edwards	William Brown	Hector's River Estate.	ditto	Prædial	58 13 4	Paid.
	Catherine Delancy	Unity Valley Estate	Portland	Non-prædial	35 - -	Paid.
	Esther Saunders	Elm Wood Estate	St. Thomas East	Prædial	14 - -	Paid.
	Robert Foster	Edward Pantan	ditto	ditto	105 - -	Not paid.
J. Eveleigh	Amelia Lewis	Bog Estate	Westmorland	Prædial	28 - -	Paid.
	Jane Woollery	Archd. Campbell	ditto	Non-prædial	31 6 3	Paid.
	Henry M'Donald	Hut Scott	ditto	Prædial	71 2 3	Paid.
	Margaret Gale	Glenburnie	ditto	Non-prædial	6 6 10	Paid.
E.E. Fishbourne	Eliza Leslie	Thomas Tate	ditto	Prædial	50 - -	Not paid.
	William Irving	Gibraltar	St. George	Non-prædial	30 6 8	Paid.
	Christiana Strachan	Fort George Pen	ditto	ditto	10 - -	Paid.
	Sarah Williams	Jane Shawe	ditto	ditto	26 13 4	Paid.
W. Finlayson	Richard Williams	Alex. Campbell	ditto	Prædial	42 13 4	Not paid.
	Sarah Anderson	Susannah Roper	ditto	Prædial	51 13 4	Not paid.
	Robert Douglas	Windsor Castle	ditto	Non-prædial	21 12 2	Not paid.
	Lawrence Mason	Dr. W. Robertson	ditto	ditto	16 17 8	Paid.
John Gurley	Alexander C. Rose	Hoghole Estate	St. Thomas y ^e Vale.	Non-prædial	50 - -	Paid.
	Cornelia Williams	Shenton	ditto	Prædial	60 - -	Paid.
	Peggy Thomas	Newhall	ditto	ditto	64 13 9	Not paid.
	William Graham	Rio Magna	ditto	Non-prædial	40 - -	Not paid.
	Nanny Waters	Dove Hall	ditto	ditto	30 - -	Paid.
	James M'Dougall	Hyde	ditto	Prædial	33 10 -	Paid.
	Juliana Edwards	Boosy Ridge	ditto	ditto	61 17 6	Not paid.
	Eleanor Hare	Ditto	ditto	ditto	10 - -	Not paid.
	Maria Williams	Dove Hall	ditto	ditto	35 - -	Not paid.
	Sally Poole	Ditto	ditto	ditto	28 10 -	Not paid.
	Jane Godfrey	Pear-tree Grove	ditto	ditto	32 10 -	Not paid.
	Samuel Godfrey	Ditto	ditto	ditto	43 - 8	Not paid.
J. R. Hulme	Ann Allen Rose	Estate of late Mr. M'Crankin.	St. Elizabeth	Non-prædial	32 10 -	Paid.
	William Banton	Happy Retreat	ditto	ditto	10 - -	Paid.
	R. F. Holdness	Thatchfield Pen	ditto	Prædial	48 4 -	Paid.
	Elizabeth Oliphant	John Potter	ditto	Non-prædial	10 - -	Paid.
	Mary Ann Willet	Ditto	ditto	ditto	10 - -	Paid.
R. S. Haly	Euphemia M'Kenzie	Tryall Estate	Hanover	Non-prædial	60 - -	Not paid.
	Christiana Stephenson	Neil M'Callum	ditto	ditto	43 5 6	Not paid.
	Harriet Lawrence	Barbican Estate	ditto	Prædial	70 - -	Not paid.
	Anne Cameron	Retrieve Old Works	ditto	Non-prædial	43 6 8	Paid.
	Frances Carr	Bamboo Estate	ditto	ditto	43 6 8	Paid.
	Margaret Forbes	Kew Estate	ditto	Prædial	54 - -	Not paid.
	Joseph Williams	Rose Hill	ditto	ditto	60 - -	Not paid.
	Davis Campbell	David Pullar	ditto	ditto	50 - -	Not paid.
	Amelia Knubley	Ditto	ditto	ditto	40 - -	Not paid.
	John M'Donald	Kellit's	Clarendon	Non-prædial	18 - -	Paid.
J. R. Haly	Ann M'Donald	Ditto	ditto	ditto	29 - -	Paid.
	Edward Aldred	Mr. K. M'Donald	ditto	ditto	85 - -	Paid.
	William Fearson	Prevost's Rock River	ditto	ditto	85 - -	Paid.
	Margaret Johnson	Crawle River	ditto	ditto	18 - -	Paid.
	Annie Bird	Vakes	ditto	ditto	49 - -	Not paid.
	Pompey Chambers	A. Dunne	ditto	Prædial	55 - -	Not paid.
	Thomas Watson	Ann Chener	ditto	ditto	58 - -	Paid.
	Jane Lawrence	Kellit's	ditto	Non-prædial	18 - -	Not paid.
	John Nelson	Ditto	ditto	Prædial	45 - -	Not paid.

(continued.)

JAMAICA.

ABSTRACT of Valuations of Apprentices—continued.

Special Magistrate.	Name of Apprentice.	The Estate or Master's Name.	Parish.	Class.	Value.	Remarks.
William Hewitt	Robert Jacquet -	Low Layton Estate	St. George -	Non-prædial	£. s. d. 51 6 8	Not paid.
	Mimba Maxwell -	Ditto -	ditto -	Prædial -	18 - -	Paid.
	William Muir -	Guatemala -	ditto -	Non-prædial	100 12 7	Not paid.
C. Hawkins	Thomas Henry -	Stonehenge -	Trelawney -	Prædial -	50 - -	Paid.
	Mary Clarke -	Baoca -	ditto -	ditto -	50 - -	Paid.
	Sarah Spence -	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	18 - -	Paid.
	Henrietta Codling -	Stonehenge -	ditto -	Non-prædial	22 10 -	Paid.
	Joseph M'Kenzie -	Vale Royal -	ditto -	Prædial -	56 13 4	Paid.
T. W. Jones	Robert Bailey -	Mulloch -	St. Thomas y ^e Vale.	Prædial -	106 13 4	Not paid.
	James Brown -	Phillipsburg -	ditto -	ditto -	71 2 2	Not paid.
	Mary Grove -	West Prospect -	ditto -	Non-prædial	28 17 9	Paid.
T. Baynes	Frances Godfrey -	C. H. M'Dermot	St. Thomas y ^e Vale.	Prædial -	26 13 4	Not paid.
	Samuel Fletcher (Boy) -	John M'Gregor -	ditto -	Non-prædial	13 - -	Not paid.
	G. Davidson -	Wallins -	ditto -	Prædial -	352 - -	Not paid.
	Ann Crawford (Girl) -	Rose Hall -	ditto -	Non-prædial	9 7 11	Not paid.
	Fanny Foote -	Hayfield -	ditto -	Prædial -	68 17 9	Not paid.
	James Martin -	Serj. Davis (Police)	ditto -	ditto -	68 17 9	Not paid.
W. A. Bell	James Perkins -	Drax Hall -	St. Ann's -	Prædial -	130 - -	Paid.
	Harriett Dennison -	Blenheim Estate	ditto -	ditto -	105 10 -	Paid.
	Eliza Foster -	Lancaster Estate	St. Elizabeth -	Non-prædial	40 13 4	Paid.
	Sarah Leman (12 yrs.) -	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	11 6 8	Paid.
	Marien Cope -	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	21 6 8	Paid.
	Janet Boyd (7 years) -	Union Estate -	ditto -	ditto -	4 13 4	Paid.
	James Anderson -	Bagdale Estate -	ditto -	Prædial -	128 6 8	Not paid.
	David Anderson -	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	128 6 8	Not paid.
	Ann Allen -	Bogue Estate -	ditto -	Non-prædial	37 6 8	Paid.
	Mary Peddie -	Biscanny Estate -	ditto -	ditto -	34 13 4	Paid.
H. Blake	James Charity -	Golden Grove -	St. Thomas East	Non-prædial	60 - -	Paid.
	Jane Lewis -	Ditto -	ditto -	Prædial -	14 - -	Paid.
	Maria White -	Mr. M'Farquhar	ditto -	Non-prædial	15 - -	Paid.
	Christian Kelly -	Mr. G. Halleburton	ditto -	Prædial -	25 - -	Paid.
	Fanny Barclay -	Plantation Garden River.	ditto -	ditto -	70 - -	Not paid.
T. D. Baines	William Hoap -	Holland -	ditto -	ditto -	112 - -	Not paid.
	Robert Farrant -	Pleasant Hill -	ditto -	Non-prædial	30 - -	Paid.
	Thomas Gillepsy -	Mr. Hallyburton	ditto -	Prædial -	17 10 -	Not paid.
	None.					
T. Colebrooke	Caroline Swaby -	Spur Tree Plantation.	Manchester -	Non-prædial	40 - -	Paid.
	John Nunes -	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	60 - -	Paid.
	Ann Boodle -	Mount Nelson Pen	ditto -	ditto -	10 6 8	Paid.
	John King -	Bull Dead Pen -	ditto -	ditto -	15 - -	Paid.
	Sappho Beadle -	Blenheim Pen -	ditto -	ditto -	35 15 10	Paid.
	Francis James -	Miss E. Compess	ditto -	ditto -	35 11 2	Paid.
	Richard Coley -	John's Hall Pen -	ditto -	ditto -	21 13 4	Paid.
	Caroline Davies -	Wear Pen Estate	ditto -	ditto -	43 6 8	Paid.
N. A. Connor	Sarah W. Mullins -	Mr. Telpe -	ditto -	ditto -	48 8 9	Paid.
	Sarah Nelson -	Liberty Hill -	St. Ann's -	Prædial -	40 - -	Paid.
	Erving Bennett -	Southfield Estate	ditto -	Non-prædial	70 - -	Paid.
	Thomas Wilson -	Seville Estate -	ditto -	ditto -	60 - -	Paid.
	Elizabeth Offlick -	Ditto -	ditto -	Prædial -	40 - -	Not paid.
	Thomas Reitchie -	Windsor Lodge -	ditto -	Non-prædial	76 13 4	Not paid.
	Thomas Walworth -	Alexandria -	ditto -	Prædial -	70 - -	Not paid.
	Thomas Parkinson -	Sarah Parkinson	ditto -	ditto -	96 13 4	Not paid.
	Elizabeth Willey -	Retreat Pen -	ditto -	Non-prædial	36 - -	Not paid.
	Mary Ann Small -	Hamilton Brown	ditto -	ditto -	44 - -	Paid.
	Margaret Ingram, Thomas Ingram, Eliza Ingram and Peter Ingram -	Blenheim -	ditto -	ditto -	150 - -	Paid.
	Charlotte Ingram, Alexander Ingram and David Ingram -	Blenheim Estate -	ditto -	Non-prædial	- - -	Paid.
	Eliza Gaynor -	Miss O'Brien -	ditto -	ditto -	65 - -	Not paid.
	Esther Cohen -	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	26 - -	Not paid.
	Samuel Wood -	Mr. Menzies -	Kingston -	ditto -	69 5 -	Paid.
	Lyddie -	Mr. Da Costa -	ditto -	ditto -	29 1 8	Not paid.
	Richard Cornelius -	Mr. Safferty -	ditto -	ditto -	69 - -	Paid.
	Kitty Smith -	Mr. Mendid -	ditto -	ditto -	39 - -	Paid.
	Edward Brown -	Miss Bailly -	ditto -	ditto -	50 11 2	Paid.
Messrs. Connor & Chamberlaine	Edward Cantalo -	Mr. James -	ditto -	ditto -	25 - -	Paid.
	Jane Lyewood -	Miss Murray -	ditto -	ditto -	39 9 8	Paid.
	Kate Bryan -	Miss Dunbar -	ditto -	ditto -	29 12 2 1/2	Paid.
	Betsey Miller -	Miss Miller -	ditto -	ditto -	39 9 8	Not paid.
	James Yates -	Miss Yates -	ditto -	ditto -	53 10 4 1/2	Not paid.
	Robert Gardiner -	Mr. Anderson -	ditto -	ditto -	10 1 10	Paid.

ABSTRACT of Valuations of Apprentices—continued.

JAMAICA.

Special Magistrate.	Name of Apprentice.	The Estate or Master's Name.	Parish.	Class.	Value.	Remarks.
					£. s. d.	
Messrs. Connor & Chamberlaine	Marg ^t Montgomery	Miss Bish -	Kingston -	Non-prædial	38 10 4½	Paid.
	Choissier -	Mr. Abrahams -	ditto -	ditto -	63 11 3	Not paid.
	Mary Hall -	Mr. Brown -	ditto -	ditto -	18 15 8	Paid.
	Francis Lunan -	Mr. Atkinson -	ditto -	ditto -	28 3 4½	Paid.
	Dorothy Dixon -	Mr. Lavine -	ditto -	ditto -	41 5 10	Paid.
	James Tindall -	Mrs. Z. Cohen -	ditto -	ditto -	84 10 -	Paid.
	Catherine Kenton -	Eaolus Estate -	St. David's -	ditto -	56 6 7½	Paid.
	Sarah Duffin -	Mrs. Ruben -	Kingston -	ditto -	16 - -	Paid.
	Mary Howlett -	Mr. R. Barnes -	ditto -	ditto -	16 - -	Paid.
	Alexander Keane -	Mr. Fannin -	ditto -	ditto -	1 - -	Paid.
	George Logan -	Mr. Pearson -	ditto -	ditto -	5 6 8	Paid.
	Robert M'Dermott -	Mrs. Emily Rowley -	ditto -	ditto -	5 6 8	Paid.
	Prudence -	Madame Dreaux -	ditto -	ditto -	16 - -	Paid.
P. Dunne	Mary Ann -	Miss M'Kay -	ditto -	ditto -	16 - -	Paid.
	Darby English -	Mr. Furtado -	ditto -	ditto -	24 - -	Paid.
	Agnes Anderson -	Windor Castle -	St. David's -	Non-prædial	40 - -	Not paid.
	Margaret Shea -	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	40 - -	Not paid.
R. Daly	John Phipps -	Radnor -	ditto -	ditto -	48 17 9½	Paid.
	Robert William -	Carrick Hill -	ditto -	Prædial	60 - -	Paid.
	Margaret Blair -	Grand Vale -	Westmoreland -	Non-prædial	26 - -	Not paid.
	" " Child -	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	5 - -	Not paid.
Messrs. Hill & Norcott*	Eliza Cathcart -	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	26 - -	Not paid.
	John B. Howard -	James Jackson -	St. James's -	Non-prædial	25 - -	Paid.
	Charles Bowen -	P. A. Morris -	ditto -	ditto -	35 - -	Paid.
	George Earl -	Richard Smith -	ditto -	ditto -	40 - -	Paid.
	Margaret -	Mrs. J. J. Bernard -	ditto -	ditto -	25 - -	Paid.
	John M'Lelland -	Thomas J. Gray -	ditto -	ditto -	15 - -	Paid.
	Joseph Bulgier -	Guildboro' Estate -	ditto -	Prædial att ^o	81 - -	
	Ann Crombie -	Virgin Valley Estate -	ditto -	Non-prædial	30 - -	
	Robert Crombie -	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	15 - -	
	Robert Montague Fen -	Ditto -	ditto -	Prædial	40 - -	Paid.
	Jane Anglise -	W. S. Grignon -	ditto -	Non-prædial	35 - -	
	Mary Lyon -	Mrs. Coates -	ditto -	ditto -	27 10 -	
	Ann Lyon -	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	43 19 2	
A. Dillon	Sarah Lyon -	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	40 12 6	
	Charles Lyon -	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	30 5 10	
	Margaret Dawson -	Harriet Gordon -	St. Ann's -	Prædial	40 - -	Not paid.
	Margaret Williams -	Farm Plantation -	ditto -	Non-prædial	34 5 -	Not paid.
	Edwin Incher -	Orange Valley -	ditto -	ditto -	10 - -	Paid.
	Adam Incher -	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	8 - -	Paid.
G. D. Gregg	Catherine Brown -	Kensington -	ditto -	Prædial	34 - -	Paid.
	None.					
A. N. M'Leod†	Elizabeth Richards -	Spring Garden -	St. Dorothy -	Prædial	71 18 2	Not paid.
	Cecilia Henry -	Bodle's Pen -	ditto -	ditto -	17 6 8	Not paid.
	Henry Taylor -	Loyd's Pen -	ditto -	ditto -	112 - 9	Not paid.
	John Webley -	Amity Hall -	ditto -	ditto -	113 18 -	Not paid.
R. C. Pennell	None.					
R. S. Lambert	None.					
H. Moresby	None.					
W. Halley	Included in Mr. Colebrooke's valuation.					
J. H. St. John	James Tyrrell -	J. Williamson -	Port Royal -	Non-prædial	20 - -	Not paid.
	Richard Harvey -	George Harvey -	ditto -	ditto -	55 - -	Not paid.
R. Fitzgerald	None.					
W. Gillam	None.					
John Eveleigh	None.					
W. Woodin	None.					
Dr. Thompson	Catherine Munroe, an old woman.	Mr. M'Cook -	St. Anne -	Unknown	5 - -	Given to her by her master.
H. Kent	Samuel Casar -	Pleasant Hill -	Port Royal -	Prædial	21 6 8	Paid.
	Eliza Cross -	Lunna -	St. Mary's -	Non-prædial	40 - -	Paid.

* Extracted from their Journals; but from their irregularity in not notifying the payment, I am unable to say if paid or not paid.

† Extracted from Reports.

JAMAICA.

Sir,

Old Harbour, 3 June 1835.

IN reference to the circular from the King's House of the 26th ultimo, I have to mention that I have kept no register of the valuation of apprenticeships made by me in concert with other magistrates. I have received no official order to keep a register of this description, and I never had an idea that the record would be of any use whatever. While upon the subject I may state in reference to the postscript of your letter of the 25th ultimo, that I never yet thought of making a valuation, except upon the oaths of at least two witnesses.

I am, &c.

W. G. Nunes, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.(signed) A. N. M^cLeod,
Special Justice.

Sir,

Head Quarters, Kingston, 16 June 1835.

I HAVE the honour (in reply to yours of this date) to inform you that I do not retain a copy of the valuations required.

Led to anticipate my removal from this island, I have some time past forwarded these with other documents home.

On referring to my weekly diary forwarded to you from Montego Bay, you will be enabled to obtain the information wished for, or by application to Mr. Hill, before whose resignation (if I remember right) the better part of these valuations took place.

I am, &c.

W. G. Nunes, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.(signed) W^m Norcott,
Special Justice.

—No. 150.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Glenelg* to the Marquis of *Sligo*.

No. 150.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 17 August 1835.

I HAVE received your Lordship's Despatch of the 22d June, enclosing a Return from the special magistrates of the names and valuations of the apprentices whom they have valued up to the 1st of June. Of the 523 apprentices included in these Returns, you state that 166 have declined to pay the money, in consequence of the valuation being higher than their means could reach. You do not offer any opinion as to the principle on which the appraisalment has been made in these cases; nor do the Returns themselves afford me any ground for inferring that the amount fixed has been exorbitant, as compared with the valuation of the 343 who have paid the money. I have, however, had under my consideration your Despatch of the 18th October 1834, addressed to my predecessor, on the subject of the valuation of apprentices, and the answer of Lord Aberdeen of the 30th December 1834; and I have to request that your Lordship will inform me whether the conduct which was adverted to in that correspondence on the part of certain magistrates with respect to the valuation, and which was so justly censured, has again come under your notice, and whether your subsequent observation has led you to believe that the evil therein complained of has continued to exist. I should wish also to be informed, whether the non-payment of the money, in the case of the 166 apprentices before adverted to, or of any large proportion of them, has arisen from an undue and excessive valuation, or merely from the apprentices not having at the time the means of paying the amount, though fairly and equitably assessed. Any combination or habitual practice tending to defeat the compulsory manumission clause of the Act of Parliament, would not only merit the severest censure, but would require from you the exercise of that authority which, by removing the magistrate proved to have been guilty of it from the commission, would, I trust, effectually prevent its recurrence, and secure to the apprentices that right which it was the intention and object of the Legislature to confer upon them.

In reference to this subject, I enclose copy of an extract from a Memorial addressed to me by a committee of the Church Missionary Society, and request your remarks on it.

I cannot conclude this Despatch without expressing my surprise and regret that the information which you have taken so much pains to procure, and which it is of great importance to the Government to possess, should be incomplete, owing to two of the special magistrates not having been able to comply with your orders, for the reasons alleged in their letters. It certainly was the duty of Mr. Norcott, so long as he remained in Jamaica, to have retained in his possession

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sion all such documents as he was bound to furnish to your Lordship, either for your own information or that of His Majesty's Government. Mr. M'Leod appears, from his own statement, to have kept no record of the valuations made by him. I am happy to find that he is the only special magistrate chargeable with such neglect. A Return having been ordered, by The House of Commons, of these valuations, I hope that you may have it in your power to remedy the inconvenience which this remissness might occasion, and to procure the requisite information from some other source. You will inform Mr. M'Leod that it will be his duty for the future to keep an exact register of all valuations made by him; and that he will be expected, when required, to furnish the fullest information on this and every other matter connected with the discharge of his magisterial functions.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Glenelg.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 150.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo*, dated 18th October 1834.

I BEG leave to add that the corporation magistrates, with but one exception, have combined to make the valuation of those apprentices who wish to purchase their own freedom so high as effectually to counteract the compulsory manumission clauses. This attempt has also, I regret to say, been made in many other parts of the island; and though very many of the magistrates would be quite above such conduct, I regret to say that there are many also who, under the pretext of a conscientious valuation, adjudge the payment of sums for which the services of the whole life of such a slave has not for many years been paid. They cannot be brought to feel the difference between the *limited period* of the present apprenticeship and the *fee simple*, if I may so term it, of the slave's person which used formerly to be disposed of.

Enclosure 1,
in No. 150.

Enclosure 2, in No. 150.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Secretary the Earl of *Aberdeen* to the Marquis of *Sligo*, dated Downing-street, 30th December 1834.

It is with deep regret that I have read your Lordship's statement of the habitual injustice with which appraisements are made, under the Act of Assembly, of the value of the services of labourers availing themselves of the right to purchase a discharge from apprenticeship. Remembering that those valuations are made under the sanction of an oath, I need scarcely observe that it would be alike uncharitable and dangerous to impeach the fidelity with which that duty has been discharged in any particular instance, unless the accusation should be advanced upon grounds not only valid but susceptible of proof. Yet if any case should be clearly established of the injustice to which your Lordship refers, it would be fit that an example should be resolutely made of the danger of such misconduct. Any magistrate failing to exculpate himself from a charge so disgraceful should be dismissed from that office with the most unequivocal expression of your displeasure. If sufficient evidence of a corrupt or dishonest motive could be adduced, the offender ought to be prosecuted for the misdemeanor, of which, on such a supposition, he would, as I apprehend, be guilty. Proceedings of this nature are, however, as I need scarcely remark, to be taken only with the utmost circumspection. In exact proportion to the gravity of the offence, and to the public advantage of punishing a real delinquent, would of course be the reluctance which your Lordship would feel in imputing such a crime to any one, and especially to a person charged with the execution of His Majesty's commission for the maintenance of public peace. On any such occasion it will therefore be necessary to obtain the deliberate opinion and advice of the Attorney General of Jamaica before engaging in such a prosecution.

Enclosure 2,
in No. 150.

Enclosure 3, in No. 150.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from *D. Coates*, Esq. Secretary to the Church Missionary Society, dated Church Missionary House, 8th August 1835.

THE Committee are using every exertion to extend the society's operations in Jamaica at the present conjuncture. One mode of doing this will be by the formation of a Normal school for training natives to act as schoolmasters and catechists. This the committee deem essential to the extensive communication of religious instruction to the apprentices, as European agency can, from the nature of the climate, be employed in the island only to a limited extent. They have therefore learned with much concern, from recent communications from the island, that an obstacle is presented to the success of the plan by the high price required for the enfranchisement of youths suitable for reception into the proposed Normal school. The principle by which the enfranchisement of apprentices in

Enclosure 3,
in No. 150.

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Jamaica is governed is, the committee understand, to take the annual value of the services of an apprentice, multiply that by the number of years of apprenticeship unexpired, and then to deduct one-third for the chance of life. Assuming this principle to be a just one, it is obvious that the equitable operation of it will depend upon the annual value of the services of an apprentice being rated not unduly high. It is equally obvious that it is the interest of the master to have the ratio fixed as high as possible. Hence it is of the utmost importance that the fixing of the annual value of the apprentice's services should be assigned to a tribunal at once well informed and impartial. But the committee are given to understand that the valuers of the apprentices consist of two local magistrates, who are for the most part planters, and one special justice. Such a tribunal must, it is to be feared, in too many instances, lie under a bias to fix an unduly high value on the apprentice's services, and by consequence defeat the benevolent object of the Abolition Act, which was to provide facilities for the equitable enfranchisement of the apprentice. It is the more necessary to guard against the undue influence of the pecuniary interest of the planter in regulating the terms of the apprentice's enfranchisement, since it is clear that the more industrious and well conducted he may have been, the more valuable he will be to his master. Hence, unless the impartiality of the enfranchisement tribunal be effectually secured, the good conduct of the apprentice will be made to operate to his disadvantage. The committee are induced to press this subject on your Lordship's consideration, in consequence of the enfranchisement of a youth deemed suitable for admission into their intended Normal school having been prevented by the unduly high price at which his annual services were valued.

—No. 151.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg.

No. 151.

My Lord,

Highgate, Jamaica, 31 July 1835.

It being likely that the conduct of the police and their utility would be considered, when the re-enactment of the Police Bill during the approaching Session would be under discussion, I sought by means of circulars to obtain the opinions of those persons* who were best acquainted with their services, as to their efficiency: thinking that the testimonials I have procured will justify to your Lordship all that I have said in their favour, I have caused copies of them to be made, and have the honour herewith to enclose them.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Sligo.*

Enclosure in No. 151.

COPY of a LETTER received from Mr. *T. Baynes*, Special Justice, 8th July 1835.

Enclosure in
No. 151.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have never had occasion to call in the assistance of the police. I have employed them as orderlies and carrying service letters; in performing these duties I have found the police diligent and attentive.

COPY of a LETTER received from Mr. *Arthur Welch*, Special Magistrate, Warwick, 7th July 1835.

I HAVE never had occasion to call in the aid of the police, but I am aware that Mr. Justice Colebrook has done so on various occasions; indeed, that he could not have carried the law into effect without their assistance. I consider the police establishment most material for the safety and well-being of the island, and so intimately connected with the working of the new system under the Abolition Act, that the one cannot go on without the support of the other.

COPY of a LETTER received from Mr. *W. A. Bell*, S. M., Elme Great House, St. Elizabeth, 6th July 1835.

I COULD not possibly have discharged the duties of special justice on many petty occasions, too numerous to mention, without the aid of the police, and had they not been at hand to inflict corporal punishment when required, and promptly to repress insolence by seizure, &c.

* Exclusive of the testimonials herewith annexed, this Despatch likewise transmits Letters from upwards of 200 gentlemen connected with the various parishes in Jamaica, bearing witness to the general good conduct and discipline of the Police, and their efficiency whenever they have been called on to act.

&c., it would often have led to serious results, from there being no other force of the same sort, or with the same powers, as I have heard military men say, that they objected to the regulars being made use of for chastisement.

On three separate occasions, if I may say downright mutiny, I have found the police as attentive, courageous and quick as I could have wished for. In December 1834, at Windsor estate in St. Ann's, the same period at Carlton, St. Ann's, and in January 1835 in St. Elizabeth's, when a gang raised their hoes and in aggression, and the police marched in with bayonets fixed, routed them, and by their determined and orderly conduct enabled me to bring the gang in question, Barton Isles Pen gang, into subjection to the law, and I am sure hindered the whole in most of the districts from following their example. In carrying letters on service and summonses, and doing the various duties that a servant boy would be unfit for, they must always be of great use; in fact I see no possibility of justice without some such force.

COPY of a LETTER received from Mr. J. R. Thomas, Special Justice, Mount Pleasant Residence, near Annotto Bay, St. Mary, 7th July 1835.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular, "King's House, July 1835, requiring some information of the services of the police since the apprenticeship system, either in repressing insubordination under the special magistrate's orders, or in enforcing his decrees." In reply, I would beg leave most respectfully to state to your Lordship, that I have had little or no occasion to call to my aid the services of the police force since I assumed my duties in this district, otherwise I am confident, my Lord, I should now have it fully in my power to report to your Lordship most favourably of the efficiency of that body of men.

The only occasion upon which I considered it likely that I might need the assistance of the police force was that of the "Cromwell People" on 10th May last, but which eventually became unnecessary, *a police orderly in readiness and attendance upon me at Cromwell being quite sufficient display for the gang on that estate*, added to the determination I had expressed to enforce their obedience to the laws the day before. Having by your Lordship's commands taken Egypt Pen Station under my inspection occasionally, I can bear ample testimony to the uniform steadiness and correctness of the force mustered there on all occasions when visited by me.

I consider the police force, my Lord, a sure and strong arm of support to the magistracy of this island.

COPY of a LETTER received from Mr. W. Moulton, Special Justice, New Rumble, St. Mary's, 7th July 1835.

I HAVE the honour to represent to your Lordship, that during the six months I have been acting in St. Mary's I have only on two occasions employed the police as a body. The first occasion was on my first visit to Wentworth estate in January; I applied to the sub-inspector, who accompanied me to Wentworth with six men and a non-commissioned officer. I had occasion to inflict corporal punishment on an apprentice, and as I was aware of some riotous conduct which had occurred on the estate, I considered it necessary to direct the attendance of the police. The example made had the best effect, and the appearance and conduct of the police, in my opinion, satisfied the apprentices that an efficient force was ever at hand to support my authority.

On my first visit to Warwick Castle I directed a party of six men and a non-commissioned officer from Derry to meet me at Warwick Castle, having been informed it would be necessary, as the apprentices were ill disposed. Their appearance there had the best effect. I have always considered the police as the only support to be had when required, and have frequently used their name as a check, by telling the apprentices, "If you give me any trouble, I will order a party of police here and put you in order." I have an application from a manager in writing, requesting me to order the police to the property and act with decision. The managers are quite aware of the support the police are to the special magistrates; I consider them just now in this quarter as a silent support, and the apprentices will know their efficiency in case of need. Although I have every faith in the good conduct of the apprentices, I should be sorry to be left to act as a special magistrate without the power of calling on them or some equally efficient force to support me when required. As far as I have seen and can judge, the police in this quarter are in good order, and have been very useful in taking runaways. I have in some cases employed them to escort prisoners, and should have been at a loss without their aid. If insubordination occurred in any property, I should be at a loss to use the coercion necessary without the aid of the police.

COPY of a LETTER received from Mr. H. Blake, Special Magistrate, Retreat, 7th July 1835.

As to the services of the police in relation to their employment by me as special magistrate, I beg leave to inform your Lordship that I have sent them about twenty times to see the apprentices turn out to work on Saturday, though I am sure, had I not sent the police, the people would turn out just as well; but still I am far from saying,

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that had there been no police (who the negroes know I have at a call to punish them should they disobey), that my orders would be as strictly attended to as they are now; I therefore consider the police my greatest support in the discharge of my duties as special magistrate. As to their efficiency, I consider them a very efficient body, and ready at any moment for any duty they may be called on. From what I know of police I will venture to affirm, there are few stations (if any, in Jamaica) where the police are kept so clean or so orderly as the police at Friendship Castle under Sub-Inspector Verly. I have also to state, that (except when I sent them on the duty above stated) I kept no regular account of the different times I may have sent them to Morant Bay with prisoners, or with letters of business to overseers or managers.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Honourable A. Bravo, dated 13th July 1835.

THE police, when they first came into the parish, behaved in a most disgraceful manner; they were almost constantly drunk, and were engaged in perpetual fights and riots; but since the arrival of Sub-Inspector Adams a most radical reform has taken place, and they have become a tolerably disciplined body, and I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to Mr. Adams's worth and talents as a police officer; a better cannot be desired; and he has invariably attended with a degree of promptness and civility to all the calls made upon him, and shown a zeal in the execution of his duty highly creditable to himself as an officer, and honourable to the service in which he is engaged.

EXTRACT of a LETTER received from Mr. Purrier, Lucea, 13th July 1835.

IN reply to that part of your inquiries which regards the police, I beg to state that their conduct has never come under my own personal observation, but from the testimony of gentlemen in whose vicinity they are stationed. I have reason to believe that the general conduct of both officers and men has been meritorious whenever their services have been required, and that they have with promptitude and civility attended to any calls made upon them. I am also however informed, that from the happily peaceable state of this parish it has been found necessary to have recourse to their assistance on much fewer occasions than had been anticipated.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. Dunne, Special Justice, St. David's, 14th July 1835.

IN answer to your letter with regard to the police, I have to say that I consider them a useful and indispensable force. On two occasions I stationed a party of them, with the best effect, on properties where I apprehended that the apprentices were disposed to conduct themselves in a refractory manner. I have frequently employed them in attending me when holding courts, and consider them essentially necessary to support the special magistrates in carrying the law into execution. I am fully of opinion that their presence in the country tends to preserve order, and to repress any disposition to insubordination.

EXTRACT of a LETTER received from Mr. Sowley, Special Justice, St. Ann's, 13th July 1835.

I TAKE leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d inst., and I beg to state for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that in consequence of the great distance the police stations are placed from the routine of my duties, I have scarcely ever availed myself of their services since I have been appointed to this district, except their attendance on court-days at St. Ann's Bay, and at Octro Rios, and during the troubles at Southfield I had them there twice with me, upon which occasion I considered their services of the greatest moment, and they then behaved themselves to my entire satisfaction. And since I have had a small body of them placed on St. Ann's Bay, I have received every assistance from them I could wish.

EXTRACT of a LETTER received from Mr. E. D. Philp, Special Justice, Villa, Westmoreland, 14th July 1835.

I BEG leave to report for his Excellency the Governor's information, that on January the first, at Masemme Estate, also on the 27th of the same month, at Midg Lane, and on the 27th of May last, I was under the necessity of requiring the aid of the police, in order to repress insubordination and carry into execution the several sentences I there passed, and it is my decided opinion, their services on each occasion were important and in every way efficient.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. Hewitt, Special Justice, Belle Vue, St. George's, 7th July 1835.

IN reply to your Lordship's circular of the 2d instant, I have to state that I have only had occasion to employ the police once since my appointment, and that they acted on that occasion in a most satisfactory manner. In fact the estate (Lennox) would have been in a state of insurrection but for their presence. I have no hesitation in saying, that it would be quite impossible for me to discharge my duties in this district without the police; a threat of marching them on an estate has more than once produced order.

COPY of a LETTER received from Mr. *Thomas Davies*, Special Justice, Falmouth,
7th July 1835.

I HAD the honour to state to your Excellency that on all occasions I have found it requisite to employ the police of this parish on estates that were in any way refractory. I have found them prompt in being there when ordered, and every wish displayed on their parts to a due execution of their duties, and that I did not observe in any one instance any degree of insubordination amongst them. I beg further to say, Mr. Sub-inspector Christie was on all occasions most attentive to his duties. The estates I have had occasion to employ them on are as follows:

COPY of a LETTER received from Mr. *S. Rawlinson*, Special Justice, Brownstown,
7th July 1835.

IN answer to Letter of the 2d instant, requesting information of the services of the police since the apprenticeship system, I beg to state, since my arrival in this district in February last, a party of the police (generally three) have regularly attended the courts held at Brownstown and Runaway Bay; that about two months ago I had occasion to send a party of three to Dunbarton, and last week I ordered a party of them to Aboukir, as I had complaints from the way-wardens respecting the insufficiency of work of the different gangs in the King's Road. In my opinion, on these occasions they have been efficient, and afforded support to me in the discharge of my duties.

COPY of a LETTER from Mr. *R. C. Pennell*, Special Justice, Rio Bueno,
7th July 1835.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a Circular, dated the 2d instant, requesting a statement as to the conduct of the police, and in reply, I beg to inform your Excellency that I have only required their assistance on one occasion since my residence in this parish, at Jock's Lodge estate, where there existed a spirit of insubordination; they then showed much activity in the discharge of their duties, and although I detained a few of them on that estate for several days, I never heard of their ill-behaving themselves in any way, but, on the contrary, were sober and regular in their habits; beyond this I can say nothing, as their station is at such a distance from my residence as to enable me to report on their general conduct.

I consider the police to be of the greatest utility in this island at present, for although their assistance may seldom be required, yet the apprentices *know* it is *at hand*, and I should have been very sorry to have found myself on Jock's Lodge estate, on the occasion before-mentioned, without having had them with me.

Mr. Christie, the sub-inspector in this parish, is universally praised for the assiduity and the zeal which he shows in the discharge of his duties.

COPY of a LETTER from Mr. *C. Hawkins*, Special Justice, Aberdeen, Rio Bueno,
7th July 1835.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Circular of the 2d instant.

In reply I beg leave to state, that I have had occasion to call for the police in this district five times; on three occasions of a serious nature, viz.: on Vale Royal, Harmony Hall, and on Hampshire estates; on each occasion I found them of most essential service, for without the police I could not have subdued the refractory spirits of the apprentices on those estates; on the other estates where I have called on the police, they have been most prompt and efficient, and whenever the apprentices have known that the police was sent for, they immediately returned to their duty; the presence alone of the police has prevented punishment, which I must otherwise have been under the necessity to inflict; without having the police, I must, in three instances, have been under the necessity to call on the militia.

From the very prompt manner the police arrived when called on, and their good conduct on the estates, I feel much indebted to Sub-inspector Christie.

COPY of a LETTER received from Mr. *Thomas Baines*, Special Justice, Unity,
7th June 1835.

I HAVE the honour to state for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that I have only employed the police upon two occasions; a corporal and four privates at Harbour Head, 12th May, when I held a court in consequence of a negro-house being robbed and set fire to; and a corporal and six on the 20th of June, at Clifden Hill, in consequence of the great gang not turning out to do the work ordered by me as a special justice: upon both these occasions the police performed their duties most satisfactorily. Being stationed at a considerable distance from them, I have not so good an opportunity of coming to any defined opinion as Mr. Blake, who resides so near them, but from what I have seen, I think I may venture to say such a description of force most desirable.

COPY of a LETTER received from Mr. *R. S. Haly*, Special Justice, Janekey,
7th July 1835.

SINCE the commencement of my duties in Clarendon, I do not recollect on more than three or four occasions requiring a party of police on my visits to estates supposed or represented to be generally insubordinate. I have more frequently taken one or two

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orderlies with me, to give the courts, when held on the estates, a degree of importance that I have ever found efficacious in dealing with the negroes. I do not believe I have had occasion to make any complaint upon such occasions, and I must say I have always found the appearance of the police attended by the best results. I have never had any thing approaching resistance to the law to repel by this useful arm; had I been so unfortunate, I feel justified in stating the steady and obedient deportment of the men give me perfect confidence in my ability to repress any manifestation of general disobedience. I am sorry it is not in my power to bear equal testimony in favour of these men when at their quarters in Chapelton; rum shops abound, and their duties in this neighbourhood light; I am persuaded more active service, even something approaching the bodily labours of the special magistrates, would be of infinite service to them.

COPY of a LETTER received from Mr. *H. Walch*, Special Justice, Derry Great House, Pear Tree Grove, (P. O.) 8th July 1835.

I HAVE the honour to report the "Jamaica Police" as a most "efficient" body of men, and particularly the "St. Mary's Police," which I conceive to be in good order, and well-intentioned men to aid the magistrates when required on duty; "I speak from experience," knowing what soldiers and policemen "should be." I am of opinion that we cannot ever do without the body "now in existence" again.

I find both the "officers" and men of great use in the upright and honest discharge of my duty, and it would be impossible to carry on the government of Jamaica without "the police force;" on all occasions I found the men ready and determined to execute my orders; I have not got an exact return of the several times that they were employed by me "on duty."

FROM Mr. Special Justice *Pryce*, dated 7th July 1835.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Excellency's communications, dated 29th June and 1st and 2d instant, which shall receive my particular attention.

In conformity with the instructions received from your Lordship, I shall prepare and have the honour to lay before your Excellency a report of the services of the police; in the mean time I have humbly to state to your Lordship my opinion of the indispensable necessity of the continued services of that body, unless their arduous duties could be imposed on His Majesty's regular troops.

FROM Mr. Special Justice *E. D. Baynes*, dated 9th July 1835.

IN reply to your Circular of the 2d July, requiring information respecting the services of the police in this district, I beg to state, that in consequence of two letters, dated respectively 1st and 3d August 1834, founded on certain misrepresentations sent to the King's House relative to my employing the police, I found myself under the necessity of determining not to call on them except on occasions of manifest urgency. I am happy to say none such have occurred in this parish, and I have consequently been able, both before and since the police force was removed, to carry on the duties without its assistance, but I have to observe, that for some time past I have become gradually more in need of its presence, not only owing to the want of constables to carry, as to the details of the service, but because I conceive that the apprentices have been taking advantage of its absence, and think that its return to the parish will act as a wholesome check and restraint; on this account it has become indispensable to the maintenance of good order and obedience in the district.

FROM Honourable *W. Fraser*, dated 7 July 1835.

THE sub-inspector of police, Mr. Christie, I understand has been very attentive to all calls of duty made on him, and the men under his command have generally conducted themselves properly and correctly; but the station which they now occupy is by no means central nor convenient, being in a detached district and far from the cultivated part of the parish, except Mr. Thorp's properties; if his Excellency will permit me, I shall suggest that this parish ought to have two stations for police, one in the eastern part about the neighbourhood of Mahogany Hall, and the other in the neighbourhood of Fontabelle, which stations would be central, and where many apprentices are congregated.

FROM *S. Farrar*, Esq. Special Magistrate, dated 6 July 1835.

I HAD the honour of receiving your Excellency's Circular of the 3d instant, and in reply beg to inform your Lordship that the police force have been required and called on by me on various occasions, and that I have found them a very efficient body of men, and at all times anxious to obey my instructions. The county inspector, Mr. Daly, has occasionally associated himself with me in this district as a special magistrate, and from him I can assure your Excellency I have received great assistance and support.

On all occasions during the sittings of the special magistrates at the Court-house at Montego Bay, the police force are in attendance, and I consider that their services are of great benefit to the magistrates in the performance of their duty.

If your Excellency would pardon me, I should suggest to your Lordship that a station be formed from ten to twelve men in this vicinity, as I think they would be of considerable service to the magistrates in their various duties.

FROM Mr. Special Justice *G. A. Dillon*, dated 8 July 1835.

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IN reply to your Excellency's Letter requiring my opinion of the efficiency of the police, the support afforded by them to my authority, and the number of times they have been employed by me as special magistrate, I have the honour to observe for your Excellency's information, that the men, as regards age and appearance, are competent to perform the duties required of them; and further to acquaint your Excellency that I have never had occasion to demand their assistance, but I am bound to affirm, that if I needed their aid, I should have full confidence in their obedience.

FROM Mr. Special Justice *Dawson*, dated 7 July 1835.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of Circular of 2d; in reply I beg leave to state for his Excellency's information, that the police have been employed by me on the following occasions:—

1. At Muirtown Estate, on the 18th and 19th January last, to enforce the apprentices to keep spell and to carry the punishments into effect ordered by me, which never have been done without the police.

2. At Mulatto River Estate, on the 24th, 25th and 26th January, to enforce the apprentices to dig cane holes on Saturday 24th, in obedience to my sentence, which the apprentices refused to comply with. On this occasion Serjeant Johnson and his men acted with great promptitude and decision.

3. At Weybridge Estate, on 2d March, upon a change of overseer, the apprentices being very riotous, which was all put to rights in one day.

4. At Thetford Estate, on the 5th March, for the jobbing gang of P. Hearn, esq. of the Grange Pier, Portland, who would not dig their proper number of cane holes; they (the police) were not called upon to act in this instance.

5. At Weybridge Estate, on the 14th and 15th April, to enforce the apprentices to keep spell, which they had refused to do; this duty was performed by the police.

6. At Spring Valley Estate, on the 30th April, and 1st and 2d May, to enforce the apprentices to keep the mill about by spell, which they had positively refused to do; this duty was admirably performed, and I consider that it would have been impossible to have made the apprentices keep spell without the assistance of the police force, or resorting to a great deal of corporal punishment, which was avoided by the prompt measures of that body. I have only stated the occasions when I have had a detachment of men out. I have on many different times had one or two men along with me, partially to see my sentences carried into execution, partly for the exercise of the men.

It is incumbent on me to add, that on all occasions the police of this district have behaved remarkably well, carrying all my orders into immediate effect with the greatest promptitude and decision; and I consider it would have been totally impossible for the special justice to have made the apprentices keep the mill about by spell, and conduct the business of the estates without the assistance of that body, or some other military force, which I do not think would have been so efficient.

If the police force is done away with, the cultivation of sugar, &c. must be abandoned. I must also testify to the uniform good conduct of both officers and men; not a single complaint having ever to my knowledge been brought against either.

FROM Mr. Special Justice *Fishbourne*, dated 7 July 1835.

IN reply to the Circular Letter dated 2d instant, I have the honour to state, that when I first commenced duty as a special magistrate, I heard several complaints about the inefficiency of the sub-inspector of police, and the want of discipline, sobriety, order and cleanliness of the men. Some of these reports were not, I believe, altogether unfounded; but I was too short a time in the parish to become fully convinced of their truth or falsehood when Mr. Curlin was removed, and therefore I did not bring the matter under your Excellency's notice. Upon the appointment of Mr. Martin, a very great amendment took place in the appearance and discipline of the men when on duty, as well as in their conduct at the police station.

The withdrawal of a license from a public-house close to Tranquillity tended very much to the sobriety of the men; whenever they have come under my observation, which is very seldom, owing to the distance of Tranquillity from my district, their conduct and appearance have been very creditable to them. Upon one occasion only had I any necessity for their particular service, which was upon the 16th March last, when the Pontefract gang refused to obey my order given personally in the field; at my request, Mr. Sub-inspector Martin attended with sixteen men, arrested and escorted six men to Annotto Bay Court, and carried into effect my sentence upon two of them; throughout the affair the police behaved themselves in a firm and temperate manner. Under the command of an intelligent and active sub-inspector, I am convinced the police force would be made very efficient and useful, both in suppressing insubordination as well as in preventing robbery; and were the station-house not so far from the great body of apprentices upon sugar estates, or were there small detachments established in central situations, to be relieved every week or fortnight, so as to keep up discipline, and prevent too much intercourse with the surrounding negroes, I am convinced their effect and usefulness would be much increased.

JAMAICA.

FROM Mr. Special Justice *Cocking*, dated 6th July 1835.

IN reply to your Letter of the 2d inst., respecting the service of the police since the apprenticeship system, I take leave to state, that I always found that able and valuable support from them to enable me to repress insubordination, and to carry into effect the Abolition Act and the well working of the new system, and attribute it to the activity and efficiency of that highly useful body of men in aiding my efforts to support the law, and, without a continuance of their services, it will be impossible to keep the apprentices in their present well organized state of industry.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. *Nolan*, Special Justice, Vere, July 15, 1835.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Circular, relative to the utility of the police force in this district. I beg leave to state for your Lordship's information, that, from the peaceable state of the apprentices, I have now seldom any occasion to call upon them to enforce obedience on the estates; however, some time back, I was under the necessity of having them to attend me at Amity Hall and the Bog, which by my so doing had the desired effect. I also beg leave to state, that in my opinion the police force is a most useful body of men; and I am firmly convinced that a special justice could not enforce obedience to the laws without having such a force under his command; their appearance at my courts twice a week, and marching the delinquents found guilty of dereliction of duty to the House of Correction, has the best effect possible; and from their patrolling at night, has put a stop to a system of stealing produce, which had been carried on, my Lord, to a very great extent in this parish, previous to their going out on such duty.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from A. *Munkison*, Esq. to W. G. *Nunes*, Esq., dated Vere, 20th July 1835.

I CONSIDER the present station of the police in the parish sufficiently central, and, as far as I am able to judge, both officers and men under the present sub-inspector have conducted themselves with propriety, and have acted promptly and with due civility to all the calls made upon them.

FROM Special Judge *M^cLeod*, dated 8th July 1835.

IN obedience to the order conveyed in the Government Circular of the 2d instant, respecting the police, I have to report as follows:—When special magistrate in Westmoreland, I was obliged at different times to order a serjeant's guard of police to repair for the purpose of preventing or repressing disturbances to the following estates—Masemure, Mesopotamia, Shrewsbury, Albany, Retreat, and the Bay, the first five of these estates in August, the last in September; since I have acted as special magistrate in St. Dorothy's, I have been obliged to employ the police for the same purpose at Bushy Park, and once at Cherry Garden, besides the occasions in which I have required the services of a number of policemen in a body. I have found it necessary to employ individuals belonging to that force very frequently for the enforcement of the law in the apprehension of culprits and the pursuit of fugitives. I have to add, that in every instance the commanding officer of the police has met my requisition with alacrity and promptitude, and his men have performed their duty with zeal and efficiency.

From the knowledge which experience has given me of the police, I have no hesitation in expressing my conviction, that they are of the utmost service to the country; I do not, in fact, understand how the apprenticeship could have continued to this moment without their services, or by what other means than those of the police the new system can henceforth be carried on to the period fixed for its termination. To suppose that their place could be supplied by the militia, appears to me entirely out of the question, since this body consists of men a great deal too much occupied with other business, and far too widely disposed to be able to attend nearly as frequently or promptly to the call of a magistrate as the police; the knowledge among the negroes of their being a body of men wholly and exclusively employed in preserving peace and order through the island must, in my humble opinion, have been sufficient of itself to prevent a great deal of disturbance and the commission of many crimes, and the promptitude and efficiency with which the police have acted on all occasions when their services have been required cannot have failed to be attended with results of the most beneficial description.

FROM Special Magistrate *Langrishe*, dated 8th July 1835.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 2d instant, requiring me to furnish you with an account of the police force. I have to state, that the six men stationed here have only been employed in attending under arms on the estate adjoining, when corporal punishment has been inflicted, on which occasions, I consider their presence have a great effect on the apprentices belonging to the property; two men then generally attend the place where a session is held, for the purpose of keeping the court quiet and orderly; I have found this very necessary, as, besides, among other advantages, it tends to make the court more respectable. An orderly is stationed at the Great House every day from eight o'clock till three. On all occasions, the police force have been very prompt in the execution of my orders; but the great fault I find, and which is very prevalent, is habitual drunkenness; this may easily be obviated by a smart active non-commissioned officer being appointed to command the detachment here.

SLAVERY IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.

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JAMAICA.

FROM Spècial Justice *McGregor*, dated 6th July 1835.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular Letters, dated 29th June, and that of the 2d instant; the instructions in the former have already been fully acted on by me, and with respect to the other relative to the police, I have much pleasure in stating that ever since Mr. Willock assumed the command of the Portland Police, they have improved amazingly both in appearance and discipline; I regret much that he is ordered away. I generally take two or three of them with me about twice or three times a week in my rounds. I have had only one or two occasions to employ them particularly at Burlington and White Hall Estates, where the negroes were somewhat refractory. There is no question but their very presence does a great deal of good in the checking any embryo disturbances. General Williams is sensible of this, that he told me the other day he would strenuously support the establishment as most necessary in his place in the House of Assembly.

FROM Special Magistrate *Daly*, dated 7th July 1835.

In reply to your Circular of the 2d instant, I beg leave to state, that on many occasions I was accompanied by detachments of police to various estates, and that on all occasions I found their services of the utmost importance, and on some particular occasions I had reason to believe, that without the support of this force I could not proceed in the adjudication of cases equally important to the interests of the apprentices themselves as that of their masters; I have ever found the services of this force available at a moment's call. I am decidedly of opinion that the apprentices would conduct themselves very differently from that which is at present the case were there not such a force at the immediate command of the authorities appointed to administer the law; and I am satisfied that there is no other force in the island which could possibly be employed with the same effect.

FROM *J. S. Williams*, Custos of Westmoreland, dated 7th July 1835.

I HAVE now to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular, dated the 30th ultimo, which you did me the honour to send me by directions of his Excellency the Governor, and in reply I have to state, that after every consideration I am unable to suggest any measures, from the quiet state in which this parish continues, to be laid before his Excellency which would be likely to contribute more than at present towards the preservation of the peace, obedience to the laws and the prosperity of the country, with regard to the police not having heard any thing unfavourably of the conduct either of the officers or men, which I certainly would have done had there been any grounds; it is not in my power to make any representations against them, which affords me much pleasure; I have further to observe, that I do not think that they can be better located than they are at this moment.

FROM Special Magistrate *Oliver*, dated 7th July 1835.

I HAVE to acquaint you for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that when I have thought it requisite to call on the police, the order has been immediately attended to, and the men have on all occasions behaved themselves in a proper and regular manner. I consider them an efficient body of men and a great support to the authority of the special justice when required.

FROM Special Magistrate *Lloyd*, dated 8th July 1835.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 2d instant. I beg leave to acquaint you for the information of his Excellency the Governor, I had occasion, in the execution of my duty as special justice, to employ detachments of the police at Hall's Delight, Hope, Temple Hall, Airy Castle and Hall Green, on which properties I deemed it expedient, in order to enforce obedience to the law, to station them several days. I have always found the police an efficient and willing body, and fully adequate to give me any further support I may require.

FROM Special Magistrate *Dillon*, dated 8th July 1835.

In reply to your Circular, dated 2d July, in which you state, his Excellency being desirous of receiving information as to the services of the police since the apprenticeship system, I have the honour to report, that on my first going to St. Ann's, I was frequently obliged to call in the above force to repress insubordination, and that in every instance I found them active, attentive, and most zealous in the discharge of every duty performed under me as special justice.

FROM *Thomas Ruffington*, Esq., Senior Magistrate, St. Ann's, dated 8th July 1835.

ON careful perusal of your Circular of the 30th, I beg leave to say, that, considering the general conduct of our apprentices in this parish, their sulky habits and aversion from moderate labour, their indifference and disrespect towards their former owners and those in authority over them (with but few exceptions), compel me to be of opinion that they will embrace the first favourable opportunity to throw off the yoke entirely, and therefore the presence or continuance of the military is most desirable to the preservation of the peace and due observance of the laws.

As to the general conduct of the police, I can only say, that I have heard no complaint against them collectively or individually; the stipendiary magistrates, I should suppose, are best qualified to speak on the subject.

JAMAICA.

FROM *Thomas Thomson, Esq.*, Morant Bay, 16th July 1835.

IN answer to your Despatch of the 30th ultimo, I beg you to have the goodness to state to his Excellency, that I am not aware of any additional measures required to preserve the peace and due obedience to the laws in the parish. Regarding the police, having had no complaints, I have reason to think that their conduct generally has been good. In as far as relates to the York station (more particularly under my notice), I consider them zealous and efficient, adequate to and answering the purpose of their establishment.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. *Laidlaw*, Special Justice, Moneague, 14 July 1835.

WITH reference to your Letter of the 2d instant, regarding the police, I have to state that during the month of August last, when this parish was in a very disturbed state, I found their services of the greatest assistance to me in quelling the insubordinate spirit that there prevailed. I had occasion to call for their aid in support of my authority as a magistrate, at Shaw Park, Crescent Park, Thickets, Islington and Goshen; and upon all these occasions I had every reason to be satisfied with their conduct. For a considerable period, the distance of the station at Bonham Spring from the central parts of my district made it very inconvenient to call for their assistance. But since the establishment of the station at Belmont Chapel, I have found them a very serviceable body, and of considerable assistance in the execution of my duty as a special magistrate. A party attends me three times every week at the courts I hold in different parts of my district; and without their aid in the apprehension of offenders and the execution of sentences pronounced by the magistrate, I cannot see how the peace and tranquillity of the country can possibly be preserved.

I have no hesitation in stating, that, as far as my experience extends, they are a very efficient body.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. *Finlayson*, Special Justice, Montego Bay, 14th July 1835.

WITH reference to your Letter of the 2d instant, I beg leave to submit the following explanations relative to my employment of the police force.

While I was officiating as special magistrate in the parish of St. Thomas in the Vale, from the end of August to the beginning of March last, the police station was situated, for the greater part of the time, at the distance of 11 miles from my residence, so that I did not so frequently apply for the assistance of the police as I might have done under other circumstances.

The only occasions of my ordering the attendance of parties of the police were the following, viz., at New Works on the 5th December 1834; at Airy Mount in Guyshill District on 12th January 1835; at Hopewell on the 19th January; at Newhalls on the 22d and 23d of January; at Harker's Hall on the 2d February; and at Bunker's Hill on the 3d March 1835. The complaints upon all these occasions were of a serious nature, and required the adoption of prompt and decisive measures. At New Works, the apprentices during crop time refused to work, except in day-light. At Airy Mount, several persons ordered for punishment ran away from the estates constables; at Hopewell they had been abusive to the overseer and book-keeper; at Newhalls they refused to fulfil their agreement to work during crop time, and had been insolent to the attorney; at Harker's Hall they refused to work on Fridays afternoon during crop time; and at Bunker's Hill a gang of jobbers refused to work upon a neighbouring property.

On all these occasions I found the parties of police punctual in their attendance; and they uniformly executed the orders which I gave them with firmness and discretion. Their appearance upon the different estates, and the punishment which followed, had always the effect of repressing every attempt at insubordination.

Since I came to the parish of St. James in the end of April last, I have never had occasion to call in the assistance of the police in my district, as the estates constables have been sufficient, but there is always a serjeant's guard of police at the special magistrate's courts, which are held twice a week at Montego Bay.

I am fully persuaded that without the assistance of the police, the special magistrates would never have been able to carry their decisions into full effect. Their attendance is often required in considerable strength upon the shortest notice, when delay might eventually produce serious consequences, and in cases where it might be impossible to obtain other aid. I have at all times found their attendance prompt and willing; and I am convinced that the support afforded by the police to the authority of the special magistrates has been of the most essential benefit to the island.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. *Pryce*, Special Justice, Trelawney, 14th July 1835.

WITH reference to the police of this district, I humbly submit to your Excellency that they are a necessary, indispensable and efficient body (with due submission to their number), which I regret has not been augmented to the extent directed by your Excellency. I have found the police at Windsor station most serviceable, my Lord, on all occasions of duty, and more particularly so on my arrival in this district, where the whole of the apprentices were represented to be in a most refractory state, and I submit to your Excellency, had it not been for the prompt and efficient aid of the police on several occasions, I could not possibly have succeeded in tranquillizing the district with such comparatively trifling examples; and I also submit to your Excellency, that the punishments inflicted in this district have been remarkably

remarkably trifling, with reference to the numerous population, bordering on 9,000 to 10,000 souls.

My Lord, I humbly submit to your Excellency, that the presence of the police tends to check theft, vagrancy and crime; and consequently has prevented much punishment throughout this important parish.

At Schawfield, Dumfries and Pantrepant, where the whole of the apprentices were in riotous insubordination, I could not have subdued their rebellious spirit without the aid of the police.

Independent of the arduous and harassing service which has been performed by the police in this parish, my Lord, it appears manifest to me the good they do by the harm which they prevent. And I humbly submit to your Excellency, that their attending the courts of the special magistrates in the interior of the country has been attended with very beneficial results, inasmuch as their presence gives effect to the laws and the special justice's adjudication, and forcibly convinces the negro mind of the necessity of obedience to all authorities under the law.

I feel a pleasure in reporting to your Excellency, that Sub-inspector Christie (who has carried on his duties with much zeal and alacrity) and the police at Windsor station, have on all occasions conducted themselves orderly, and performed their duty promptly, steadily and effectually.

Names of Properties in Mr. Pryce's beat in Trelawney, where he has been attended by the police on his visits, or other duty.

Pantrepant.	Linton Park.	Good Hope.	Pem.
Unity.	Belmont.	Lansquenet.	Silver Grove.
Covey.	Wales.	Hampstead.	Tiltstow.
Fontabelle.	Schawfield.	Garradhu.	Bounty Hall.
Merry Wood.	Friendship.	Chester.	Dundee.
Gale's Valley.	Bunker's Hill.	Forrest.	Phoenix.
Green Vale Pen.	Wakefield.	Potosi.	Dumfries.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. Manderson, St. James's, 14th July 1835.

I HAVE to state for his Excellency's information, that the conduct of the police here, since under the more immediate control and superintendence of Mr. Inspector Daly, has been of the most orderly nature. They have upon all occasions, where their services were required, performed their duty with zeal and alacrity. At present I am not aware of any occasion for a change in their location; nor do I believe there exists a necessity for their presence in any particular district of this parish.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. E. B. Lyon, Special Magistrate, Green Wall, 15th July 1835.

I HAVE not regularly recorded the various periods I have had occasion to call for the services of the police, and in consequence can only write of them generally.

At the time of my appointment to the magistracy, the whole of this district was extremely insubordinate, and there was a necessity for an almost hourly reference to the police; and to their ready and prompt attendance, I in a great measure attribute the speedy subsidence of turbulence and anarchy, and the subsequent permanent tranquillity of the district.

At Belvidere they were placed in a trying and difficult situation; surrounded with twenty times their number of highly exasperated and tumultuous beings, they exhibited the coolness, discipline and courage of veteran soldiers; and, from their courage that day, convinced me that they were fully competent for all the purposes of their appointment.

They are a body of young and healthy men, and have conducted themselves in general with great propriety and decorum; and I think it will be difficult to select thirty individuals better adapted for the establishment of such a corps.

Though no great necessity at this moment exists for the active employment of police in enforcing the decrees of the special justice, I am quite satisfied that if it were not for their vicinage, a necessity would be immediately created. All is quiet, and is likely to be quiet, while a power exists to keep things so; but should any alteration of opinion take place so as to cause the disbanding of the police, it would be the signal for disturbances more serious and more fatal than the misunderstandings of the past year. It is not in human nature to submit to the penalties of a coercive law with resignation and cheerfulness, where the power to enforce is wanting. We have not yet arrived at that Utopian state of society, where man can be governed by the force of moral influence alone. To the presence of the police in this parish, I attribute the general respect and almost implicit obedience paid to my decrees; for though I am sure I do not err in believing that I have acquired the confidence, and in a great degree the esteem of the apprentices, I am inclined to think that those feelings would be found to be but fragile barriers to duty when opposed to the violent assaults of passion, and the mistaken view of self-interest.

My experience as a special magistrate has shown me the necessity of a police force, and my knowledge of the men at the York station convinces me they are quite adequate to the performance of all the duties that may be required of them; and were the officers to pay more attention to the apprehension of runaway apprentices, I should say that they had in every respect accomplished the object of their appointment.

JAMAICA.

COPY of a LETTER from the Hon. *J. J. Bernard*, Custos of St. Catherine, dated
21st July.

As regards the police, I have to state that I am not aware of any impropriety of conduct committed by them in this parish, and that I have always found them ready and willing to act when I have had occasion to call for their services, which I am happy to say has been but upon few occasions.

I think however their utility would be much increased were I permitted to call upon them to patrol the streets at night, for the purpose of preventing petty thefts, and better enforcing the provisions of the Spanish Town Police Act, respecting idle and disorderly persons and vagrants.

W. G. Nunes, Esq., Secretary, in reply to the Hon. *J. J. Bernard*, Custos of St. Catherine,
30th July 1835.

I HAVE been directed by his Excellency the Governor to inform you, that since receiving your Letter, stating how much the utility of the police would be increased by their patrolling the streets of Spanish Town, he has inquired why his orders, given long since to the inspector-general on that point, had been disobeyed. The answer afforded by that officer is, that they have constantly done so for eleven months. His Excellency, however, fears there must be some mistake in this, as he hardly thinks it possible that, if they did so, it would for so long a time have escaped the notice of the custos of the parish.

FROM *J. W. Jones*, Esq., Special Magistrate, dated Rodney Hall, 22d July.

IN answer to your Letter of the 17th instant, I beg leave to state, the conduct of the police constables and serjeants in this district has been most exemplary, at least as far as I could see from personal observation; and whenever called upon by me to execute warrants, they exerted themselves creditably, and performed the duty with punctuality and despatch. I consider them all quiet, well-disposed men, and never have had a complaint of their insolence or disobedience.

FROM Special Justice *Edwards*, dated 21st July 1835.

IN reply to the Circular requiring to know upon what particular occasion the police have been employed by me to repress insubordination, or to enforce my decree, I beg leave to say I have not at present had occasion to call upon them, except in attending the Session Courts and in apprehending delinquents. Upon these occasions, I have found them to be prompt and of material service.

I beg leave to remark, the exemplary conduct of the detachment at Bluefields is highly praiseworthy, and without such a force at immediate command, the district would not remain in the present tranquil state.

FROM Mr. Special Justice *Moresby*, dated 23d July 1835.

IN answer to a Circular, dated 2d July, wherein information is desired respecting the services of the police as far as I have individually employed them, I have to state, that there is but one occasion, since my very recent appointment to this district, on which I have thought it necessary to apply for their assistance out of Spanish Town; that was in conveying two refractory negroes from Dawkins's Caymanas to the House of Correction.

But whenever I hold a court in Spanish Town, I consider their services most essential. I am of opinion, that if it was not for the knowledge that a body of men similar to the police were at hand to enforce my decisions, the Abolition Act would be a dead letter.

COPY of a LETTER received from Mr. *Daughtrey*, Special Justice, dated St. Elizabeth's,
21st July 1835.

ON the commencement of my official duties nearly a year ago, in St. Thomas in the East, I was unfortunate enough not to have the aid of a police force; the two stations in that parish being at that time too remote to give me the command of their services.

To the absence of this power, I attribute a portion of the comparatively few difficulties which attended the change in the district to which I had the honour to be first appointed. On only one estate, previously to putting the mills about, was there even a symptom of combined resistance to the requirements of the law; and my subsequent experience most fully convinces me, that a small detachment of police would have been sufficient, promptly and effectually to have subdued that resistance. Your Excellency will be aware, that I refer to the estate of *New Pera*, near Port Morant.

The absence of police compelled me to have recourse to the troops, and the rising mischief was soon repressed. It would, however, have been done, I believe, just as certainly and expeditiously by a civil force, and with the advantage of less riot.

Supposing, possibly, it must be some great occasion which required their interference, or perhaps a little, inclined to make it great, the military, as I found, however, in the particular instance I am now referring to, are sometimes disposed to do too much. I have never found this the case with the police.

It would be foreign to the object of this report, and equally so to my own intention, to attempt a comparison between the two descriptions of force, my remarks, with respect to the military, having reference to their employment on minor services alone. But it will be scarcely, I think, deemed irrelevant for me to state, that whether from previous want of proper

proper and regular exercise, or whatever cause, the march from Bath to Pera, and the trifling discomforts connected with that service, filled the hospital, and in a few days there were not half a dozen men fit for duty.

I have never found the police to fail me in any considerable numbers in the same way, though their fatigue and exposure, on one instance, was much more severe.

The death of Lieut. Everard, who held the office of county inspector, was the cause of some delay in the completion of the arrangements your Excellency had made, for the removal of part of the Manchioneal Police to Barretts, in the heart of my former district.

On their establishment there, I marched a few of them, as my attendants, round the district, in order that the negroes may be aware that I had now such a force at hand; and it was visibly attended with a beneficial effect.

The commencement of crop brought with it in one special instance an occasion for their services, on which they were found of the utmost value. I refer to the confusion which arose between overseer and people, and the subsequent insubordination on Holland Estate, Plantain Garden River. The people on that extensive property, conceiving that the law could not compel them to do so, had pretty generally determined not to keep the mill about after sunset. The overseer called for my interposition, and I carried down a pretty strong body of police; but when I came to ascertain the merits of the case, the body of people who were brought forward as delinquents, for refusing to supply the mill after sundown, had already worked their full nine hours.

The same perverse blunder was committed on the second day. I was obliged myself to go to the field and draw off a body of people, at twelve o'clock, that they may be in a situation to be legally compelled to keep the mill about in the evening. Before sundown, I of course again repaired to the estate, to watch the conduct of the people, and to be ready to act as occasion required. The overseer, who had been jabbering about rebellion, martial law, &c., and blaming me for not supporting him in violating the *Abolition* Law, was at this critical moment absent from the property; the sub-inspector, by some accident, was likewise absent. Observing suspicious symptoms among the people at the mill, I drew out the police. At sundown the cane carriers stopped as before. The police, being so stationed as to be a guard over them, I tried expostulation; but that being in vain, I ordered them to be secured. The rain was pouring in torrents and all parties soaked, but nothing could be more firm and decisive, yet temperate and orderly, than the conduct of the police. Every individual was secured; the most of them immediately, and the rest soon after, without the slightest injury or violence to any one. They had a similar duty to perform the next evening, and it was some days before their services could be safely dispensed with.

It is but justice to say, that their conduct throughout was exemplary.

This was a crisis in the behaviour of the apprentices in that quarter; and, though I was sure there was nothing really formidable about it, mismanagement might have made it so.

The only occasions upon which I had afterwards to employ them in that district were to enforce, by the use of their presence, the repayment of time by bodies of people.

Since my arrival in this parish, I have not had to call upon the police for any duty more important than this; and I have had no fault to find with the manner in which their duty had been discharged.

In no single instance has any order I have given for the repayment of time by a body of people been disobeyed; and I attribute it entirely (in some instances) to the precaution of having a few police on the spot. From the commencement of my duties, I have been particularly anxious to guard against the possibility of any failure here; not merely for the sake of justice to the master, but as a great practical mischief which must inevitably lead to the necessity of severe coercion.

The police of this parish, although their general conduct when acting under my directions have been free from blame, appear to me inferior in discipline and training to those of St. Thomas in the East. The sub-inspector suffers from want of health, and it is an essential disadvantage to any body of men, especially such as those of which the police is necessarily composed, that the sub-inspector does not reside at the station, and is therefore, as a matter of course and necessity, so much absent from it.

COPY of a LETTER from Captain *Kent*, Special Justice, dated Port Royal Mountains,
22d July 1835.

IN compliance with your Excellency's commands, conveyed in Mr. Secretary Nunes' letter of the 2d instant, to state an opinion of the efficiency of the police force, and the several occasions on which they have been employed by me, and of the support afforded to my authority, I beg respectfully to state, that I have never yet had occasion to call them out; but in the event of requiring support, that their services would prove most valuable to the special justice.

FROM Mr. *J. Baines*, Unity, 21st July 1835.

I TAKE this opportunity of stating that the police have given me great satisfaction by their promptitude, as also the manner that they have performed their unpleasant duty; and I feel convinced, that without having such a force to apply to in certain cases, we could not carry on our duties.

JAMAICA.

FROM Mr. Special Justice *Odell*, dated *Saxham*, 28th July 1835.

2d March, at *Saxham*. In repressing the insubordination and gross misconduct of a large jobbing gang belonging to Upper Kendal Pen, and arresting the principal ringleader.

19th March, at *Saltspring*. In enabling me to carry into effect sentences of corporal punishment on some of the above gang, and preventing their attempted escape from its infliction.

16th May, at *Industry*. In assisting, by their presence, the fulfilment of a decree of mine, made for non-performance of labour, against sixty-six apprentices of this estate, and who had on the previous day, Friday, quitted the estate in defiance of the sentence.

2d July, at *Orange Bay*. In enabling me to assemble, try and have punishment inflicted on some of the apprentices, whose conduct, where all was impropriety, had been particularly improper.

17th July, at *Harding Hall*. In rendering effective aid to my authority, by enforcing the fulfilment of a sentence previously passed on a majority of the apprentices, for insufficiency of labour.

I have in more instances than the foregoing, but of a less important nature, had occasion for the services of the police; and at all times as a body they conducted themselves to my satisfaction.

FROM Mr. Special Justice *Cooper*, dated *Montego Bay*, 22 July 1835.

I HAVE been commanded by your Excellency to forward a return of the services of the permanent police performed under my orders.

As I never contemplated such an order as my being called upon to particularize the services of that corps, I am not, I must confess, prepared to furnish the returns required; that is, so far as relates to the details. But I am bound in truth and justice to assure your Excellency that to their promptitude and general efficiency I mainly ascribe the success of my efforts to establish tranquillity and order both in *St. Mary's* and this parish; and I trust your Lordship will not consider me presumptuous, nor the assertion gratuitous, when I declare it to be my firm conviction that without the aid of the permanent police the special magistracy could not, and if deprived of that aid cannot, act with any confidence of doing good.

I have on several occasions called out small parties of them, and on all such occasions with the most satisfactory results; but conceiving that the duty of reporting their movements would devolve on their own officers, I did not keep any minutes of their transactions.

FROM County-Inspector *Gregg*, dated *Kingston*, 20th July 1835.

IN reply to your Letter (No. 1,390), I beg leave to state that I am ready to be removed at a moment's notice.

The only report I have to make as regards visiting my county since my appointment, is, that I have every month visited each detachment since my appointment, without one single exception.

FROM the Inspector-General of Police, dated 29th July 1835, to *W. G. Nunes*, Esq.

IN reply to your Letter of the 25th instant (No. 4,237), I have the honour to state for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that an order was issued in the month of September last to the police of *St. Catherine* to patrol the streets of *Spanish Town* during the night; and no order countermanding that order has since been issued from this department.

I beg further to add, that the police have patrolled the streets for the last eleven months; and I enclose a letter for his Excellency's further information, from the serjeant of police who has always been quartered in this town, and who has generally conducted the nightly patrol duties.

FROM Serjeant *Dunne*, *St. Catherine's Police*, (the Letter alluded to in that of the Inspector-General.)

I BEG to write for your information, that since the first organization of the police force in the parish of *St. Catherine*, stationed at *Spanish Town*, 21st July 1834, I have been a member; and further beg to state, the patrolling the streets commenced immediately after the 1st of August 1834, from which time up to the early part of December following I have been out in charge of one patrol in turn for two hours each night, from the hours of seven P.M. to two A.M., during which time I frequently broke up the meetings called merry-makings. After being out on one occasion with the late special magistrate for *St. Catherine's* in the month of October last, when we proceeded between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock at night to *Frankson's Hall*, in the rear of the soldiers' barracks, made a prisoner of the acting fiddler, whom we lodged the same night in the county gaol; the special justice called for the proprietor of the premises, Mr. Frankson, and ordered that no such meeting should be held there after the hour of nine P.M. after that night. The parties attended the peace-office the following day.

I further

I further beg liberty to state, that Sub-inspector Barrett, then in charge of the detachment, received a written document from Mr. Bernard, dated 14th December 1834, requesting that the police would put a stop to the drumming, fifeing, &c., going on early in the mornings, annoying the inhabitants of the town. I then, together with other policemen in town, patrolled the streets from three A. M. to six A. M. Sub-inspector Barrett shortly after received a verbal order from Mr. Bernard, desiring that the police would not interfere night or morning with the apprentices during the Christmas. The patrolling the streets then ceased for about three weeks or a month, commenced again early in the month of January 1835, part of which time since, they have continued patrolling from eight P. M. to twelve at night. The town being somewhat quiet, the patrols were reduced to two; the first gang out at eight P. M. return at nine, the second gang out at nine and return shortly after ten. About the 1st May, a verbal order was sent by Mr. Bernard to have the first patrol attend at the market from seven to nine P. M. for the purpose of assisting the constables to see the market broken up; they have since attended to the latter order and received little or no assistance from the constables, they being very seldom in attendance. The second patrol go out at nine and return shortly after ten P. M., if the town is quiet.

You are aware, from information you have heretofore received, that the Spanish Town police are at all times ready to attend to their duty when legally called on, and when they themselves hear the least sound of a riot. I refer you to the night of the 8th June last, when the police went literally, by order of the Attorney General, to put a stop to one of those noisy merry-makings held at Frankson's Hall, between the hours of eleven and twelve at night. The police, without interfering more than calling on the owner of the house and the meeting in general (from 200 to 250 persons) in the King's name, to break up that late hour, were on their return assailed with brickbats, stones, &c. and the most marked vituperations of foul abuse. I also refer you to the night of the 11th instant, when a serjeant and ten policemen put a stop to one of these noisy meetings, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock at night; after patrolled the streets till nearly one A. M.: every other part quiet but the place alluded to, in the rear of the town, near to the race-course.

I further assure you, that we are frequently called on, both day and night, to put a stop to scolding matches, represented to us as riots; as well as taking up apprentices by the request of their masters.

FROM the Hon. *Maurice Jones*, Custos, Portland, 13th July 1835.

IN reply to your Circular, dated 30th ultimo, regarding the police, I have heard no complaints of the men not doing their duty; but the force stationed at Port Antonio are considered not a very efficient body of men.

FROM the Hon. *Abraham Hodgson*, Custos, St. Mary's, 6th June 1835.

I HAVE not had any occasion myself to call on the police for their service, nor have I had any opportunity of knowing from my own observation "if the officers and men have attended promptly and with civility to the calls made upon them, and shown zeal in the execution of their duty." I, therefore, at this time, cannot send you any information for his Excellency on the subject.

J. Manderson, Esq. to *W. G. Nunes*, Esq.

Sir,

St. James's, 14 July 1835.

HIS Excellency's communications of the 27th and 30th June, 3d and 10th of the present month, have been received. Indisposition prevented an earlier acknowledgment of the two first.

I have to state for his Excellency's information, that the conduct of the police here, since under the more immediate superintendence and control of Mr. Inspector Daly, has been of the most orderly nature; they have upon all occasions where their services were required performed them with zeal and alacrity. At present I am not aware of any occasion for a change in their location; nor do I believe there exists a necessity for their presence in any particular district of this parish.

The special justices, to whom is confided the administration of the Abolition Laws in this district, are, from information from various sources, succeeding to the satisfaction of all concerned. The results must be alike beneficial to society, and diminish the number of complaints, which tended to encourage excitement.

HIS Excellency's pleasure relative to the clerk of the peace and magistracy of St. James's have been signified to them.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Manderson*.

JAMAICA.

— No. 152. —

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*,
dated The King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 6 August 1835.

No. 152.

I AM happy to have it in my power to inform you that not a single breach of the tranquillity which has prevailed for some time past in this island now exists. This morning's post brought me in the usual weekly reports from the special magistrates, and as I thought they might be interesting, I have enclosed the autograph letters of those gentlemen and one or two other persons, though they contain much extraneous matter, in order that you may see the precise state of the case.

I have the honour also to enclose herewith the usual return for the past month of the number of miles travelled by the special justices, estates visited, and where no complaints have been made.

Enclosure 1, in No. 152.

Port Antonio, 4 August 1835.

Enclosure 1, in
No. 152.

It affords much pleasure to state, that all the apprentices of this district have resumed their labours yesterday and to-day in the most cheerful and obedient manner, and thus realizing my formerly stated anticipations on the subject, and showing how utterly unfounded the silly rumours were which, I hesitate not to say, were most industriously circulated by persons who would be glad that the negroes should *misbehave*, and I cannot help thinking, secretly wishing the very thing they affected to dread. This being my last report as a special justice, it is with sincere satisfaction I bear testimony to the general good conduct of the apprentices of this district; they have given me very little trouble latterly.

(signed) *Donald Macgregor*,
Special Justice.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from *R. Thompson*, Esq., Special Justice,
dated Hazlenymph, 3 August 1835.

My Lord,

I HAVE heard from every property in my district to-day, and all the apprentices have gone to their work quietly. As far as I can learn, all is peace and quietness to-day.

It is highly gratifying to me to be able to inform your Excellency of peace and quietness, for I was so pestered with alarms that I knew not what to do; I went to every property, and told the apprentices your Excellency's wish that they should turn out to-day and work; I received for answer, "Yes, massa, we will do what you bid we;" and they have verified their promise.

I think I can get along here without the police. I have some trouble about the treatment of the sick on several of the properties, but I will bring them into measures by and by without giving much offence.

My Lord,

Unity, near Barking Lodge, 4 August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that every thing has passed off quietly in this district, and from the reports I received yesterday from the overseers of their respective properties, I find all the apprentices turned out as usual to their work. In consequence of several communications I received from respectable individuals of an idea having been entertained in other parishes that the term of apprenticeship would cease on Saturday last, and of an intention not to work afterwards for their masters, I deemed it my duty to guard against such a baneful influence extending itself into this parish; I placed myself in communication with Captain Draper, commanding the detachment of the 64th regiment, forwarding the letters I had received for his perusal. I also wrote to Mr. Kelly, sub-inspector of police, and on Saturday, 1st August, remained at Pleasant Hill, it being more central, and Mr. Loague being the senior officer of the militia in this part of the country. Had it been requested, I feel confident that I should have every support from all parties. On Thursday and Friday, 30th and 31st ult., finding that Mr. Barclay, as attorney to Golden Grove, Plantain Garden River, Bachelor's Hall and the Rhine estates, intended serving out clothing to these properties, I accompanied him; feeling that, as every individual would be present, I should be able to form a pretty accurate idea if dissatisfaction or combined resistance to work existed. I am happy to say nothing could be more orderly or contented than this numerous body; the child in arms not only received an equal share of clothing with the apprentice, but was assured of the same care in medical attendance, &c., as the rest, and a little present of money was given to the mother for each infant. We both availed ourselves of this opportunity to impress upon the head people and constables their

their duty, and pointing out also ours, that a union of good feeling and interest should exist between the master and apprentices. Mr. Barclay, anticipating your Lordship's Circular, No. 4,449, strongly impressed upon the overseers and constables the necessity of seeing that the negro grounds were properly cultivated, otherwise the idle and profligate would prey upon the honest and industrious apprentice, and that it was necessary that habits of industry should be enforced to make them ultimately to benefit by their freedom. Mr. Barclay concluded his judicious appeal by giving to every head man and constable a present of six dollars each, trusting that by their own good conduct and example he should be enabled to do the same next year. Thus, my Lord, I have had the pleasing task of seeing the old and the young upon these estates alike fostered and protected, nor was there the shadow of a complaint. I hope I shall be empowered to avail myself of the same means of observation upon other properties. There is another circumstance I wish to state to your Lordship; on Saturday, 25th ult., 17 waggons loaded with provisions belonging to apprentices of Golden Grove and Plantain Garden River were shipped by them for Kingston market; the carts, with eight oxen each, given gratuitously by the master. This will in some degree account for an unwillingness to work, when their grounds, if attended to, are more valuable than the money the master is able to afford to give for their labour.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Thos J. Baines.*

My Lord,

Palmetto River, 5th August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to forward my diary for the past week, and also a return of properties visited and otherwise during the last month. It will be seen that I have not been able to visit all, having been compelled to visit properties not in my district, in consequence of the inability of Captain Eveleigh to attend to them, from sickness. I have spared no bodily exertion, having worked on twenty-four days, not including two that I was unable to move from Morant Bay, from the flooding of the river. Duart Castle and Windhill, two coffee mountains belonging to the same proprietor, and Benlomond, also a coffee plantation, have not, from the commencement of the apprenticeship, had one complaint furnished against an apprentice, and consequently no punishment or disgrace of any kind incurred by any apprentice belonging to them.

The apprentices throughout the whole of this district, as far as I have been able to learn, were at their work on Monday with unusual alacrity and cheerfulness; satisfactorily proving that they had not laboured under any misapprehension of the duration of their apprenticeship term. Of this I was convinced previously, and am perfectly assured that the apprentices throughout the parish are well aware of their legal position, and have never entertained an idea of altering it by active or passive resistance. That they do talk, and occasionally grumble about working without payment, I know, and conceive they would be ultimately ill fitted for uncontrolled freedom, if they were not now sensitively alive to the difference and disadvantage of their situation.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Edmund B. Lyon,*
Special Justice.

My Lord,

Morant Bay, 5th August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith my weekly report, and am happy to inform your Lordship that this town and district are in a peaceable and quiet state. I have had very few complaints from either overseers or apprentices; I am also glad to be able to inform your Lordship that the anniversary of the 1st of August passed off quieter here and in this district than almost any other Saturday, and on Monday the apprentices were at their work as usual, notwithstanding the unfounded reports of some who, from the mere laugh or whisper of a negro, and their own timidity, can construe it nothing less than downright rebellion and assassination.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Blake,*
Special Magistrate.

My Lord,

Moneague, St. Ann's, 4th August 1835.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting my report for the week ending of this date, including a few cases brought before me previous to my leaving the parish; and also a return of the properties visited during the past month.

It affords me the highest gratification to have it in my power to state to your Excellency that the people have conducted themselves with the greatest propriety at this crisis, and that they returned to their duty on Monday last with as much alacrity as at any former period. A few more cases than usual appear on my report, in consequence of my recent absence from the parish; but I am happy to inform your Excellency that the apprentices in this quarter appear in general to be animated by the best feelings, and to understand their duties as well as their rights.

I have, &c.,

(signed) *Henry Laidlow.*

JAMAICA.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from *John Daughtrey*, Esq., Special Justice, to the Marquis of *Sligo*; dated Whitehall, 4 August 1835.

SUCH was my confidence in the general steadiness of the negroes in this district, and that they would resort to me for information before they would suffer any delusion to take possession of their minds, that I thought it the best course to take no notice of the notion which some persons it seems had about the 1st of August, and the succeeding Monday. Believing, as I did, that in their heads, at least, the idea had no existence, I thought it the part of wisdom not to originate any talk about it. I thought too they were entitled to all the credit of doing right without so many cautions and precautions.

Their behaviour has fully justified my confidence. The 1st of August was in general spent by them as a holiday, but it was spent peaceably and rationally.

Their turning out on Monday was just as usual. I have not heard a single complaint of it.

St. Ann's, 4th August 1835.

I AM sure it must be gratifying to his Excellency the Governor to learn that the apprentices are behaving so very well, that I have no complaints of moment made me this week.

So far as I can learn where I have already visited, the people have all gone to their usual occupations; and I have not heard a case to the contrary any where.

Every thing is going on in this district very well, cheerfully, and to the satisfaction of every one.

The apprentices are picking the pimento in their own time for wages; and from having the advantages pointed out to them of working for money, they are now really doing very well.

I beg his Excellency the Governor may be pleased to refer to my present report, when his Lordship will at once see the state of this district.

(signed)

W. H. Sowley,
Special Justice.

My Lord,

Trelawney, 4 August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to state, that I arrived in this part of my county yesterday, and after travelling through a considerable part of the parish, having heard that a detachment of police had been marched to Hyde estate, I have the pleasure to state that nothing could exceed the orderly conduct of the apprentices, or the satisfactory accounts which I have received relative to their manner of turning out to work yesterday. For my own part, I cannot forbear stating one circumstance which accidentally came under my observation. Having made a halt at Bideford estate, I saw the gang employed planting canes near the house, and on the cart arriving with plants, such was the emulation on the part of the whole gang, that there was a perfect contest to get the cart emptied expeditiously, which was done in about five minutes, and the gang then, with equal anxiety, resumed the planting.

I have, &c.,

(signed)

R. Daly,
Special Magistrate.

My Lord,

Houghton Grove, 4 August 1835.

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward for your Lordship's approval, my weekly report of proceedings to the present date; also my return of properties visited during the past month.

I have much pleasure in being enabled to state to your Excellency that the apprentices in this district turned out on the 3d instant to their usual avocations; neither have I heard of one instance to the contrary in this neighbourhood. I had conversation with several managers of estates yesterday, and they expressed themselves well satisfied with the general good conduct of the apprentices. As no instance of disaffection or insubordination has evinced itself amongst them up to the present period, I trust they will still continue to conduct themselves in the same cheerful and industrious manner in which they have done for some weeks past.

I have, &c.

(signed)

Simcon Farrer,
Special Magistrate.

My Lord,

Torrington Castle, 4 August 1835.

I HAVE much pleasure in stating to your Excellency that the apprentices upon the different properties in this neighbourhood have strictly fulfilled their promises to me, namely, that they should not fail to turn out to field labour at an earlier hour than shell-blow, on the morning of the 3d instant. I enclose herewith a letter of Mr. Miller, a large planter, to that effect.

I have, &c.

(signed)

J. Reynolds,
Special Magistrate.

My

My Lord,

Amity Hall, 5 August 1835.

I HAVE the honour of enclosing to your Excellency my weekly and monthly diary. I also feel most happy to inform your Lordship that the apprentices on all the estates in this parish have, without any exceptions, turned out with the greatest cheerfulness to work on Monday morning without a single apprentice being absent.

From the late rains, my Lord, the appearance for next year's crop is most satisfactory. From what I can learn from the different managers of properties, their estates are now in the highest state of cultivation; and I will be bound to say, should the seasons continue, that a larger crop will be made in the ensuing year than has been made in this district for some years past. The conduct now of the apprentices, generally speaking, is far beyond any expectations that could be hoped for.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *James Nolan.*

My Lord,

Hill-side, Lucea, 4 August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, No. 4,492, containing the enclosed paper; and beg to state, in reply to your Excellency's observations respecting the discontent among the negroes in this district, that had such existed to any extent, I should certainly have considered it a great neglect of duty not to have mentioned the circumstance to your Excellency. There is not a day passes that I am not in some part of the district, and have consequently very little time for reading newspapers; I am therefore perfectly ignorant of the nature of their reports respecting the state of the negroes in this parish. On one or two estates only in this district a few of the negroes were heard to say that they were to be paid for their work after the 1st of August; but I satisfied them that such was not the case; and on all estates I told the head people, in case they heard any report of the kind, to contradict it, and to bring the parties making such reports before me; but hitherto I have had no such complaints, and had such discontent existed, I should certainly have heard of it. The 1st of August has passed over, and on those estates visited on the 3d, the apprentices had all turned out to work cheerfully, and without a murmur, and as yet I have had no complaints from other parts of the district of their refusing to turn out. I told the custos I did not think any thing serious was to be apprehended in this district; but every precaution was taken to repel any thing like insubordination, had it shown itself. I considered that the worst to be apprehended was merely a sullenness on the part of the apprentices when called upon to turn out, as yesterday; but even this does not appear to be the case. With respect to any disturbance having taken place at any of the sectarian chapels, I can only say I am not aware of it. I beg to enclose my weekly diary, with monthly return of properties visited, and have, &c.

(signed) *John R. Hulme.*

My Lord,

Great House, Oliphant's, 5 August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that the apprentices in my district continue to give every satisfaction to their managers. I visited many of the largest sugar estates in my district yesterday, and on every estate, notwithstanding the erroneous reports generally circulated in the island, every apprentice was in the field and at their work, and doing it cheerfully and properly by six o'clock.

The whole of them celebrated the first of August in the most quiet and peaceable manner, and went to their work on the Monday as usual.

I enclose my monthly report, as also my diary, for your Excellency's information.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. E. J. Langrishe,*
Special Justice.

My Lord,

Aylmers, 5 August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the usual hebdomadal report and have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship that the apprentices in this district returned without difficulty to their ordinary occupations on Monday morning last; they are, in fact, perfectly peaceable and orderly as regards general obedience to their masters and those in authority over them, though I regret to say that complaints, especially for minor offences, do not decrease in number; but I attribute this, without hesitation, in a great measure to the want of judicious and consistent management on the part of the individuals intrusted with the care of properties. There is no uniformity in the systems pursued by them; some are much too lax, whilst others err in like manner on the side of severity: one man gives all the former indulgences; his neighbour, perhaps, will allow his people nothing that is not absolutely extorted

JAMAICA.

extorted from him by the letter of the law; hence ill-will, bickerings and heart-burnings between managers and apprentices, and hence it no doubt often arises, that his labour is imperfectly performed, or begrudgingly given by the latter, who looks with envy on his more fortunate fellow on the adjoining estate. Nothing, I am convinced, would more effectually promote the success of the great measure now in progress than entire equalization and assimilation of the condition of the apprentices throughout the island, as well touching the allowances and indulgences accorded them, as a uniformity in the hours of labour, in the manner of allotting them the time which the law has placed at their disposal, and, as far as is practicable, in the decision of the special justices.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Dacres Baynes.*

EXTRACT of a LETTER from *S. Pryce, Esq.*, Special Justice, to the Marquis of *Sligo*;
dated Top Hill Pen, Trelawney, 4 August 1835.

I AM happy in reporting to your Excellency the continued peaceable and orderly state of this district. The apprentices every where have turned out to their work in the most satisfactory manner; and two of the managers, viz. Fontabelle and Pantrepant, have reported to me an increased return of labour on those properties during the last week.

I have the pleasure to submit to your Excellency my diary of duty for the past week, accompanied by a monthly return of estates visited; both of which may, I hope, receive your Excellency's approbation.

My Lord,

Savanna la Mar, 3 August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to enclose my report, at the same time the satisfaction to inform your Excellency that in no one instance since the 1st of August have I received any communication requiring my attendance on any one estate in my district; and those which I have visited, and the managers that I have otherwise met, say they at present have no complaint as to the apprentices, who all resumed their labours on the 3d instant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. M. Oliver.*

EXTRACT of a LETTER from *D. Macgregor, Esq.* Special Justice, to the Marquis of *Sligo*;
dated Port Antonio, 4 August 1835.

YOUR Excellency will be pleased to see by my weekly report that *all* the apprentices of this district resumed their usual labours both yesterday and to-day, in the most cheerful and obedient manner. I well knew that such would be the case, notwithstanding the silly and, I may say, malicious rumours to the contrary.

My Lord,

Belle Vue, St. George's, 4 August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the Circular Letter, No. 4,447.

I will inspect the grounds on the different properties in my district, and act according to your Lordship's directions. I had in fact already prepared a letter to your Lordship on the subject, which your Lordship's instructions render it unnecessary for me to forward.

I will also report to your Lordship the state of the hospitals and cells.

The corporal punishment of apprentices has hitherto taken place at the workhouse, in the presence of the superintendent. We have no sub-inspector in St. George's, and I shall therefore be under the necessity of desiring a non-commissioned officer of police to attend at the workhouse one day in every week to see the punishments inflicted. In Portland I send the delinquent to the sub-inspector, with a notice to that officer to see him punished; I do not know whether it is done at the station or at the workhouse.

The return of estates on which the apprentices work in their own time has been already forwarded on the 7th July to the King's House.

The manner in which the apprentices conducted themselves yesterday shows their good disposition. I held a court at my house, and had eight policemen to attend in case of being called on, but the day passed off like any other day.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Hewitt, Sp. Justice.*

Special Magistrate's Residence, Mount Pleasant, 4 August 1835,
near Ann Bay, St. Mary.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship my report of properties visited the last month, and my usual weekly return of duty in this district; and I have considerable satisfaction in stating to your Lordship (as my weekly report corroborates) that my district has never discovered greater peace, quietness and good order among the apprentices than it does at the present moment.

With

With great respect I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's "Circular, No. 4,464, the King's House, July 1835," and your Lordship may rely on my scrupulous attention to the directions and suggestions set forth therein.

Having already made a report of the state of hospitals and cells, as well as of those estates working and not working for hire, your Lordship will no doubt be pleased to dispense with a second report from this district.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Hawkins Thomas.*

My Lord,

Janikey, August 5th, 1835.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the usual Returns, monthly and weekly. The very bad state of the mountain passes, and the increase of duties consequent upon the departure of Mr. Dillon, have prevented my visiting the ridge during the last fortnight, but the reports I have received from the estates in that quarter, mostly coffee plantations, satisfy me that I was not wanted.

I am extremely concerned to observe, by a letter shown me by the sub-inspector from the inspector-general, that the removal of the police altogether from Chapelton is contemplated. What other point of Clarendon they can occupy with more advantage to the public, I know not; but your Excellency will allow me to say, that I consider the police at Chapelton as the right arm of the special magistrates in the upper district of Clarendon; for although there has never been occasion to call upon their services forcibly to suppress riot or insubordination, had not the prompt means of coercion that arm supplies been given to us, quietness and discipline could not have been maintained.

On Sunday last I was informed, that upon one estate the negroes intended to refuse going to work on the next morning; I despatched a serjeant and four policemen to the spot. The apprentices went to labour as usual, without even a symptom of discontent, much less disobedience. I had not any apprehensions myself, but the report made to me by the proprietor was alarming, the more so as I knew him to be a weak man, likely to create the disturbance by his very dread of it; had the police been away from me, I should not have had the means of giving the quiet effect to the law of the country which their appearance in this case accomplished.

I am informed the Great House of Sutton's estate, for which Mr. Bernard is attorney, might be had, and is easily convertible to a good station for policemen. I am induced to dwell longer on this topic than your Excellency may think becoming or necessary, because I shall consider myself, by their removal from Chapelton or its immediate vicinity, deprived of the means of punishing culprits under your Lordship's regulation, or of maintaining securely that order and discipline that have distinguished the estates in this parish.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. Standish Haly.*

EXTRACT of a LETTER from *C. Hawkins, Esq.*, Special Justice, to the Marquis of *Sligo*, dated Aberdeen, Rio Bueno, P. O., 4th August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Circular of the 31st July, No. 4,445.

Agreeable to his Excellency's directions to make inquiries as to the state of the provision grounds of the apprentices, I will give the necessary directions, and will inspect them should they be neglected, as ordered.

Your Excellency having again called our attention as to the mistaken idea as regards the termination of the apprenticeship than that decided by law, and which your Excellency alluded to in Circular 4,076, 10th July, I beg leave to state, that on Monday the 3d instant, I visited Vale Royal estate, that being the only place that I had previously received any information as to the apprentices saying that they did not intend to work after the 1st August, as stated in my letter to your Excellency of the 14th July.

I found the whole apprentices turned out to work, and Mr. M'Kenzie, the attorney and overseer, mentioned that not one were missing; from those estates around me I have the same reports; should any others act differently, I shall not fail to acquaint your Excellency.

I beg leave to enclose my diary and monthly report for July.

JAMAICA.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from *Walter Finlayson, Esq.*, Special Justice, to the Marquis of *Sligo*, dated Montego Bay, 4th August 1835.

My report for last week and my monthly return of visits are enclosed.

I think it proper to explain that in my district the apprentices do not appear to have entertained any mistaken idea with regard to the 1st of August. They seem to be fully aware that the term of their apprenticeship will not be shortened; and, accordingly, upon the different estates which I visited yesterday and to-day, they had all turned out to work as usual.

My Lord,

Logan Castle, 5th August 1835.

I AM sorry my report this week contains more cases than I ever before heard within the same period of time; this may be accounted for by my attending generally to the two districts, and but one report being made out instead of two.

I find a good deal of discontent amongst the apprentices in this parish, arising from their being worked on different properties different ways; for instance, one works eight hours a day, the neighbouring property nine hours, giving the apprentices either the half of every Friday or the whole of every alternate Friday, which the apprentices always prefer. I intend using any influence of which I may be possessed to solicit the planters in the parish to call a meeting for the purpose of working (as far as it may be deemed advisable) all on the same system, to which all persons to whom I have spoken seemed willing to concede; there seems almost a general disposition on the part of the apprentices to work for hire; at Harker's Hall they worked cheerfully in their own time, digging cane holes, and able people earned four shillings per day; at Palm and Byndloss they work for money; at Williamsfield they are now working 10 hours a day for all their old allowances, taking every alternate Friday; in fact, during crop, upon most estates, they worked extra hours either for allowances or money. Mr. Harris arrived on Friday, since which time we have adjudicated on the cases which appear on the report; he received a list from Mr. Nunes of the properties on Captain Baynes' district, and I having received directions from your Lordship's secretary to reside at Logan Castle and take the said district, we are rather in doubt upon the matter. However, I wait your Lordship's reply on the subject; at the same time I beg to state, that Mr. Harris is married, and wishes to rent Logan Castle, and visit the district of Captain Baynes, to which I have no objection, if such an arrangement meet the approbation of your Lordship. I am happy to inform your Lordship the apprentices in this parish all resumed their work on Monday morning last as usual, without showing the least symptoms of dissatisfaction.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. Watkins Jones.*

My Lord,

Old Harbour Market, 5th August 1835.

THE general state of my district continues satisfactory. Some opposition to the five days' work has been manifested on Bushy Park, but I expect soon to remove it, and without the exercise of severity. On going to Wood Hall yesterday, I found the overseer gone out; but the head book-keeper told me that neither the overseer nor himself entertained the least idea of there being a general spirit of insubordination upon that estate.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Alexr N. M'Leod.*

My Lord,

Black River, 4th August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to report that every thing is going on quietly in this district, and that there has been no manifestation whatever on the part of the apprentice population to absent themselves from their usual labour; indeed they appear to understand the law quite as well as their employers in this respect, and there is an evident improvement throughout in their general demeanor.

There was a very appropriate sermon preached to a very large congregation of apprentices on Sunday by the Rev. Thomas Williams, rector of this parish, in allusion to one year of the apprenticeship having expired.

I am sorry to inform your Lordship that there appears a disposition on the part of the employers, attornies and overseers, to resist supplying the aged and infirm, alluded to in your Excellency's circular of the 29th June (not numbered), with the necessary maintenance.

I am in correspondence with Mr. Salmon on the subject, as the infirm apprentices of Cushoo have not yet had the supplies I requested. I am waiting a reply from Mr. Salmon before I address your Lordship on that particular subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Gurley.*

My

My Lord,

Aboukir, 4th August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the usual weekly diary, which I am obliged to close on the Tuesday, being a distance of 14 miles from the post.

The sheet I am sure will afford your Excellency as much satisfaction as it has given me surprise, having anticipated very different results.

I think it right to acquaint your Excellency, that it was very generally circulated, and as universally believed, that the apprentices in this district calculated upon unconditional freedom on the 1st of this month, which made me very desirous of visiting every estate; and as complaints of general relaxation were made upon almost all the properties, it gave me a fair opportunity of incidentally (and I hope impressively) explaining the law, and thereby remove the delusion; and it rejoices me to add, that up to this hour the utmost tranquillity prevails.

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. A. Dillon.*

My Lord,

Dering, Pear Tree Grove, P.O., 5th August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to forward your Excellency my report for the past week, and am happy to state that my district is in good order, and that if the full complement of work is not performed it is entirely the fault of the overseers, as from my anxiety and resolution to enforce the law, to procure and obtain for each his rights under the Abolition Act, nothing can be said to the contrary in my district; and I am of opinion that the negroes give to their masters full 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours honest labour in each week.

Your Excellency will perceive that I fined Mr. Barrett, the book-keeper at Dounington Castle, in the sum of 5 *l.*; and his conduct having been so gross, I have given an order to arrest to the lawful constable of the parish. I regret that, in justice to the apprentices of my district, I cannot recommend Mr. Barrett to your Excellency's pleasure. Without impartial and an upright discharge of the arduous duty which devolves on me, justice and good order cannot be maintained.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Walsh.*

Mile Gulley, Manchester, 5th July 1835.

I HAVE found in general the conduct of the apprentices, during my visits of the last week, orderly and willing.

I have received very few complaints from either master or apprentice; and although the preparations for bringing to perfection the abundant crops of coffee are not so forward as at this period last year, which is accounted for by the diminution of the hours of labour, yet the prospect is a most cheerful one, from the general conduct of the labouring classes.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Alley.*

EXTRACT of a LETTER from *Arthur Welch, Esq.*, Special Justice, to the Marquis of *Sligo*, dated Oliphants, 5th August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency the usual diary, together with the monthly report. It affords me much pleasure to be able to inform your Excellency that in a circuit of 36 miles on Monday last, there was not the shadow of complaint from any party.

I must beg to defer making a report on the free labour of the apprentices in my district until the coffee picking becomes general. In the meantime, as far as I know, they all work willingly for hire.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from *J. Odell, Esq.* Special Justice, to the Marquis of *Sligo*, dated Saxham, 4th August 1835.

UNTIL I had the honour of receiving your Lordship's memorandum enclosed in Mr. Nunes' of the 31st ultimo, I was not aware that even rumours of disturbance in Hanover were in circulation.

I beg to assure your Lordship that as far as the district in my charge is concerned, at no period has it been more peaceable, and up to the moment I write, I have every reason to believe that it will continue so. Previous to yesterday (Monday) I took those precautionary measures to ensure tranquillity which I thought necessary; but the good conduct of the apprentices themselves has rendered any further proceeding on my part unnecessary.

JAMAICA.

Enclosure 2, in No. 152.

Enclosure 2,
in No. 152.

RETURN OF MILES TRAVELLED, AND ESTATES VISITED.

NAMES of SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.	2d July 1835.			9th July.			16th July.			23d July.			30th July.		
	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no Complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no Complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no Complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no Complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no Complaints.
Alley, W. H. - - -	92	8	3	57	5	-	53	6	1	34	10	7	77	9	2
Baynes, E. D. - - -	66	17	13	73	15	9	102	16	12	85	19	15	118	27	23
Baynes, Thomas - - -	79	20	10	-	ill	-	70	14	9	resigned	-	-	-	-	-
Baines, Thomas J. - - -	46	9	5	46	7	7	48	7	4	82	18	12	42	11	6
Blake, Henry - - -	23	5	4	53	14	6	-	-	-	59	13	9	22	9	7
Bell, W. A. - - -	-	ill	-	-	ill	-	64	13	9	on leave	-	-	fever	-	-
Bourne, Stephen - - -	62	16	14	18	3	-	52	8	5	39	11	8	57	7	5
Browne, Otway - - -	-	-	-	39	16	13	65	23	21	76	23	13	52	16	9
Connor, N. A. - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocking, Ralph - - -	41	10	9	86	15	12	74	11	9	69	9	7	63	14	10
Cooper, Richard S. - - -	38	12	4	10	3	2	-	2	-	53	15	10	39	10	4
Dunne, Patrick - - -	71	18	9	80	10	8	96	14	8	82	16	11	48	8	2
Daughtrey, John - - -	77	11	8	63	15	14	51	11	7	58	13	11	53	11	7
Davies, Thomas - - -	33	11	8	37	15	11	-	-	-	32	14	6	25	10	6
Dawson, James K. - - -	54	24	17	14	7	4	43	16	13	-	-	fever	-	-	-
Dillon, T. A. - - -	66	7	6	97	14	9	-	-	-	removing to St. Ann	-	-	-	-	-
Eveleigh, John - - -	29	8	5	-	ill	-	resigned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edwards, Bryan - - -	119	25	23	86	21	20	on leave	-	-	128	13	10	95	21	19
Fitzgerald, Robert - - -	45	2	9	45	9	7	40	9	2	52	12	7	-	-	-
Finlayson, Walter - - -	83	26	17	84	24	15	87	24	16	86	25	17	85	24	15
Farrer, Simeon - - -	-	16	11	77	14	9	58	13	11	65	19	17	78	11	7
Fishbourne, E. E. - - -	68	18	3	52	12	5	87	15	9	83	17	12	55	18	6
Gillam, William - - -	on leave	-	-	86	27	17	28	7	-	-	-	fever	-	-	-
Gurley, John - - -	70	13	9	38	14	9	66	19	14	82	13	7	58	15	10
Haly, Richard S. - - -	96	16	12	95	15	10	91	18	15	68	8	6	54	8	2
Hulme, John R. - - -	84	31	21	69	16	10	70	25	14	92	20	9	80	29	25
Hawkins, Charles - - -	76	25	22	63	24	18	80	15	14	78	16	11	64	19	4
Hewitt, William - - -	108	25	12	36	4	1	45	5	2	71	12	3	82	18	4
Jones, Thomas W. - - -	127	12	6	28	6	3	88	11	4	-	ill	-	52	6	3
Kent, Henry - - -	91	27	13	63	24	18	36	8	5	34	10	7	55	7	3
Langrishe, R. J. - - -	113	16	11	106	23	16	91	19	13	100	13	11	126	20	15
Laidlaw, Henry - - -	106	26	24	66	13	10	85	20	15	-	-	on leave	-	-	-
Lambert, R. S. - - -	84	19	12	72	18	11	68	21	10	73	17	10	76	17	6
Lyon, Edmund B. - - -	72	17	8	85	9	-	67	14	6	92	20	11	61	14	5
Lloyd, Samuel - - -	124	16	8	122	19	14	56	13	7	8	3	-	81	6	5
McGregor, Donald - - -	46	18	10	-	-	-	48	15	11	28	13	10	49	18	11
M'Leod, A. N. - - -	71	23	14	32	12	6	51	18	13	32	13	7	12	7	3
Moresby, Henry - - -	-	ill	-	-	-	-	14	7	1	25	4	-	26	12	6
Marlton, W. F. - - -	85	19	3	88	27	20	57	21	17	111	21	15	70	18	11
Nolan, James - - -	77	24	19	81	23	16	79	19	10	-	-	ill	-	-	-
Odell, John - - -	-	-	-	53	13	9	40	13	11	52	22	16	41	10	6
Oliver, Thomas M. - - -	75	15	10	60	8	4	124	11	5	90	11	8	68	9	4
Pryce, Samuel - - -	109	45	33	77	30	23	74	36	34	77	28	25	62	21	15
Philp, E. D. - - -	103	29	21	104	29	23	108	27	18	100	19	14	108	34	25
Pennell, R. C. - - -	58	13	8	66	12	9	52	13	10	66	11	4	72	12	10
Ramsay, William - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	no duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rawlinson, S. - - -	74	13	6	62	10	5	44	17	15	60	18	12	59	23	17
Reynolds, John - - -	96	11	4	88	11	9	-	-	-	62	6	2	54	8	5
Sowley, W. H. - - -	20	6	3	55	11	5	52	13	9	80	24	13	80	20	15
Thompson, Robert - - -	-	-	-	71	15	6	31	4	-	-	-	-	134	27	14
Thomas, J. R. - - -	72	22	11	73	27	15	55	16	8	56	14	4	66	21	11
Welch, Arthur - - -	102	23	16	100	31	3	117	14	10	48	20	16	78	19	17
Walsh, Henry - - -	56	16	4	78	21	14	68	25	18	78	15	12	59	15	13
St. John, Richard - - -	-	-	-	43	8	-	46	6	3	50	10	6	45	17	13
TOTAL - - -	3,337	696	510	3,077	716	455	2,945	682	448	2,784	636	399	2,731	656	306

RECAPITULATION.

	Miles travelled in the Month of July.	Number of Estates visited in July.	Number of Estates in the preceding Column in which there were no Complaints.
2d July - - -	3,337	696	510
9th „ - - -	3,077	716	455
16th „ - - -	2,945	682	448
23d „ - - -	2,784	636	399
30th „ - - -	2,731	656	306
TOTAL - - -	14,874	3,386	2,121

—No. 153.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Glenelg* to the Marquis of *Sligo*.

No. 153.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 29 September 1835.

I HAVE received your Lordship's Despatches, dated the 31st July, No. 69, and the 6th of August, No. 74, with their voluminous Enclosures, containing testimonies in favour of the Police Force of Jamaica, and in proof of the general tranquillity which prevailed throughout the island at the commencement of the month of August last.

The reports are in the highest degree interesting and acceptable to His Majesty's Government; nor can I forbear to congratulate your Lordship on the evidence they afford of the success with which, under circumstances of such extreme difficulty, your efforts for the maintenance of peace and industry amongst the apprenticed labourers have been attended. Your Lordship need not doubt that I shall very gladly receive the further intelligence of the same general character which you have intimated your intention to transmit to me; although in the extent of this correspondence I have a proof, not to be contemplated without some concern on your own account, of the extraordinary amount and variety of the official duties in which you are so constantly engaged.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Glenelg*.

—No. 154.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*.

My Lord,

The King's House, Jamaica,
6 August 1835.

No. 154.

ENCLOSED herewith I have the honour to send to you a Supplementary List of Estates that have worked for hire; those that have never either had it offered to them, or have refused it; and of those who have absolutely refused so to do. The sum total of this list, and that by the last packet, makes it that 407 estates have been worked by the apprentices for hire; on 158 it has neither been offered or refused, and on only 47 in the whole island has it been refused. The middle calculation would be much increased had I the whole Returns come in. I trust that your Lordship will feel the truth of that part of my speech at the opening of this Session, saying that the idea of the negroes refusing to work in their own time for hire must be abandoned.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Sligo*.

JAMAICA.

Enclosure in No. 154.

Enclosure in
No. 154.

ESTATES where the APPRENTICES work for HIRE.

Main Savanna	-	-	-	Clarendon.	Bondenn	-	-	-	-	St. James.
Parnassus	-	-	-	ditto.	Palmyra	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Adelphi	-	-	-	St. James.	Nore Hall	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Belfield	-	-	-	ditto.	Running Gul	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Barrett Hall	-	-	-	ditto.	Spring	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Canaan	-	-	-	ditto.	Spot Valley	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Castle Wemyss	-	-	-	ditto.	Success	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Chatham	-	-	-	ditto.	Sygall	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Carlton	-	-	-	ditto.	Windsor Lodge	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Content	-	-	-	ditto.	Appleton (refused latterly)	-	-	-	-	St. Elizabeth.
Hampden	-	-	-	ditto.	Barton's	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Lima	-	-	-	ditto.	Lancaster	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Somerton	-	-	-	ditto.	Mexico	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Dumfries	-	-	-	ditto.	Oxford (on road for contractor, but not offered on estate)	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Belmont	-	-	-	St. John.	Union	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Bonerswood	-	-	-	ditto.	The Bog	-	-	-	-	Westmoreland.
Crawle	-	-	-	ditto.	Bushy Park	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Fuller's Rest	-	-	-	ditto.	Darlaston	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Mountain River	-	-	-	ditto.	Grand Vale	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Mount Pleasant	-	-	-	ditto.	Glenburnie	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Spring Vale	-	-	-	ditto.	Hopeton	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Aqualta Estate	-	-	-	St. Mary.	Lennox	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Aleppo	-	-	-	ditto.	Old Shaftson	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Ballard's Valley	-	-	-	ditto.	Orange Grove	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Charlottenburg	-	-	-	ditto.	Richmond Lodge	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Cromwell	-	-	-	ditto.	Abingdon	-	-	-	-	Hanover.
Esher	-	-	-	ditto.	Blenheim	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Frontier	-	-	-	ditto.	Caldwall	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Friendship	-	-	-	ditto.	Cambleton	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Greencastle	-	-	-	ditto.	Cousins' Cove	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Heywood Hall	-	-	-	ditto.	Fish River	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Islington	-	-	-	ditto.	Houghton Hall	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Koningsberg	-	-	-	ditto.	Houghton Town	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Langley	-	-	-	ditto.	Mount Pleasant	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Llanrumney	-	-	-	ditto.	New Ground River	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Moorhall	-	-	-	ditto.	New Paradise	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Nonsuch	-	-	-	ditto.	Orange Bay	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Newry	-	-	-	ditto.	Bell River	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Nutfield	-	-	-	ditto.	Phoenix	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Orange Hill	-	-	-	ditto.	Prospect	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Quebec	-	-	-	ditto.	Rock Spring	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Tremolesworth	-	-	-	ditto.	Saxham	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Water Valley	-	-	-	ditto.	Spring	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Whitehall	-	-	-	ditto.	Woodchurch	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Blue-hole	-	-	-	St. James.	Rhodes' Hall	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Cinnamon Hill	-	-	-	ditto.	Hampstead	-	-	-	-	St. Elizabeth.
Crawle	-	-	-	ditto.	Whitehall	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Eastham	-	-	-	ditto.	Baynes' Town	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Glasgow	-	-	-	ditto.	New Savanna	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Hartfield	-	-	-	ditto.	Ginger Hill	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Ironshore	-	-	-	ditto.	Holland	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Kirkpatrick Hall	-	-	-	ditto.	Woodlands	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Lilliput	-	-	-	ditto.	Holland	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Leogan	-	-	-	ditto.						
Millenium Hall	-	-	-	ditto.						
Moor Park	-	-	-	ditto.						
Paisley	-	-	-	ditto.						

SLAVERY IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.

55

WAGES neither offered nor refused.

JAMAICA.

Clarendon - - - - Clarendon.	Caledonia - - - - Westmoreland.
Whitney - - - - ditto.	Culloden - - - - ditto.
Virgin Valley - - - - St. James.	Forrest - - - - ditto.
Agualta Pen - - - - St. Mary.	Hopewell - - - - ditto.
Carlton - - - - ditto.	Haddo - - - - ditto.
Claremont - - - - ditto.	Mount Edgecumb - - - - ditto.
Pimento Hill - - - - ditto.	Mount Sinai - - - - ditto.
Cape Clear Pen - - - - ditto.	Maxfield - - - - ditto.
Clonmell Pen - - - - ditto.	New Shaftson - - - - ditto.
Flower Hill - - - - St. James.	Petersville - - - - ditto.
Bogue - - - - St. Elizabeth.	Robins' River - - - - ditto.
Bagdale - - - - ditto.	Woodstock - - - - ditto.
Breadnut Valley - - - - ditto.	Welchpool - - - - ditto.
Content Pen - - - - ditto.	Giddy Hall - - - - St. Elizabeth.
Cabbage Valley - - - - ditto.	
Carisbrook - - - - ditto.	
Elim - - - - ditto.	
Gilnock Pen - - - - ditto.	
Grossmonde Pen - - - - ditto.	
Harmony Hall - - - - ditto.	
Island - - - - ditto.	
Lamont Pen - - - - ditto.	
Mitcham Pen - - - - ditto.	
Magolly Pen - - - - ditto.	
Pen's Pen - - - - ditto.	
Two-mile Wood - - - - ditto.	
Vauxhall - - - - ditto.	
Wallingford - - - - ditto.	
Windsor - - - - ditto.	
Achendall - - - - Westmoreland.	
Blue Fields - - - - ditto.	
Chiverton - - - - ditto.	
Clifden - - - - ditto.	
Conise - - - - ditto.	

Offer to do so :

Y. S.
 Ipswich.
 Middlesex.
 Mount Charles.
 Mount Lebanon.
 Mount Pleasant.
 Hartshall.
 Bloomsbury.
 Spring Vale.
 Hazle Grove.
 Happy Grove.
 Cottage.

60

REFUSED to work for HIRE.

Denbigh - - - - Clarendon.	Windsor Forest - - - - Westmoreland.
Halse Hall - - - - ditto.	Cessnort - - - - Hanover.
St. Joolies - - - - ditto.	Grange - - - - ditto.
St. Jago - - - - ditto.	Green River - - - - ditto.
Clifford's - - - - St. John's.	Hardy Hall - - - - ditto.
Lloyd's - - - - ditto.	Industry - - - - ditto.
Gibraltar - - - - ditto.	Salt Spring - - - - ditto.
Prospect - - - - ditto.	Lacovia - - - - St. Elizabeth.
Retreat - - - - ditto.	
Spring Mount - - - - ditto.	
Water Mount - - - - ditto.	
Albany - - - - ditto.	
Bellefield - - - - St. Mary.	
Biscany - - - - St. Elizabeth.	
Mount Pleasant Pen - - - - ditto.	
Whitehill - - - - ditto.	
Chilton - - - - Westmoreland.	

(Offered since to do so.)

25

JAMAICA.

—No. 155-7.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*.

No. 155-7.

My Lord,

King's House, St. Jago de la Vega,
7th August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular of the 18th June, requiring certain Returns.

1st. A Return of all special magistrates who have either resigned or been removed from their commissions since the commencement of the new system.

I have made out such a Return this morning, and have the honour to enclose it to you.

2d. A Return of the number and nature of the punishments inflicted on the apprenticed labourers by the special justices, specifying the offences for which they were inflicted, separating males from females.

This will take considerable time and expense to effect. It is to be recollected, that for 52 weeks there have been, including the specials who have served without salary, from 30 in the commencement to 65 or 66 weekly returns; all of these are to be examined, say an average of 50 returns for 52 weeks. All the offenders introduced in these returns will have to be classified into male and female; all the offences also placed under different heads, and the punishments also classified. All this will take a very long time to get done, and I must therefore get two or three extra clerks to work as soon as possible, and will send it home as soon as I can.

I trust that I shall be allowed to draw on the Treasury for the amount of what this will cost, as it would be quite unfair to make my secretary, out of his now so much diminished income, go to this expense. Understanding that there are other precedents for this being done, I shall draw for the amount; and if it is not your pleasure to pay it, I will repay to the Treasury the amount. I trust, however, that your Lordship will see the injustice of putting what I fear may be a heavy sum on either my salary or my secretary's. I will, however, turn the matter in my mind, and perhaps be able to simplify the return in such a manner as to make it less expensive than I at present anticipate.

The third Return which you require I have had the happiness, in anticipation of your wishes, of sending home up to the 1st of June. I will cause a Return for the past month to be made out, and will have it sent home if possible by this post, if not, by the next.

The fourth Return I have also sent home already, and felt myself honoured by the notification of your satisfaction at the contents.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Sligo*.

Enclosure in No. 155-7.

Enclosure in
No. 155-7.

LIST of SPECIAL JUSTICES who have ceased to hold Commissions, and the Causes thereof.

Amyas Deane:—Ill-health, which rendered him unequal to the duties of the commission. He was therefore suspended.

R. R. Madden:—Alleged cause, insufficiency of pay and unsuitable climate; real cause, as I think, vexation at all the obstacles which were interposed to prevent his doing his duty.

William Norcott:—Having been ordered to Tobago, received money and instructions, and assented to going: retained the money and instructions till the packet for England sailed; embarked in it; published a letter in the newspapers before I could have received it, returning me the money and letters, and declaring his intention of going home for the purpose of impugning my conduct; and had it sent to me the day after he left the island. Being thus absent without leave, I struck his name off the list of special magistrates.

Charles

Charles Brown :—Resigned on account of ill-health. Had he not done so, it would have been my duty the next post-day to have intimated to him his insufficiency for the office.

Thomas Mason :—Resigned before my arrival, on account, as I was informed, of the smallness of the pay and the frightful labour he saw before him.

Alexander Grant :—Resigned on getting four or five very valuable attorneyships.

Richard Hill :—Having deprived a constable of his warrant, as alleged by himself, because he had come forward to bear evidence against Mr. Norcott, in an examination which I held personally at Montego Bay, when he and others clearly proved that Mr. Norcott's version of the circumstances was utterly unfounded, and that his statement was not correct. As soon as I left Montego Bay, Mr. Hill went to the estate, broke the constable, declaring that any person who appeared to give evidence against a special justice ought not to be continued in the office of constable. I wrote to Mr. Hill that this was a principle I could not admit of, as it would give just cause for asserting that I wished to smother any accusation of malversation against any special magistrate, and ordered him to replace him; this he declined to do, and resigned his commission in consequence.

Frederick White :—Removed for gross insolence to the clergyman of the parish; he was however totally unfit for his office, and had not this circumstance occurred, would most probably have been very soon removed for other causes.

John Campbell :—A brown gentleman; accepted the appointment; but got ill before he was able to join, and resigned. He put an end to his existence very shortly after.

Andrew Dillon :—A captain of the 64th; having got a short leave of absence to act in this capacity with the intention of resigning his commission in the army at the expiration of his leave; asked permission, instead, to resign the special magistrate's, in consequence of the yellow fever having in the mean time made him senior captain in his regiment.

Archibald L. Palmer :—Suspended by me until the pleasure of His Majesty's Government be known (but not dismissed), because he refused to submit to an examination into his conduct in a case where he preferred a case of complaint against an overseer, who claimed the right of cross-examination. I directed Dr. Palmer to attend, and he assented; he did, in fact, present himself, when the commissioners appeared for the purpose of taking the evidence, and then declined to allow any questions respecting his own conduct to be put; and when informed that their orders were to do so, he withdrew, protesting against the course I ordered to be adopted.

James Jackson :—Removed by me for cruelty and oppression and drunkenness. He died, however, of an apoplectic fit four days after his removal.

John Eveleigh :—Compelled to resign from the effect of the climate this unusually unhealthy season.

Thomas Baynes :—Resigned in consequence of ill-health and the insufficiency of his pay.

William Woodin :—He resigned in about two months, finding that the climate affected him so much that he could not bear it.

7 August 1835.

(signed) *Sligo*.

—No. 158.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*.

My Lord,

Highgate, Jamaica, 17th August 1835. No. 158.

A VERY great part of complaints sent to me by your Lordship, depending, in my opinion, on the construction of the Abolition Law, as to the power of the proprietor to apportion his 40½ hours' work as he pleases on the five first days of the week, I have thought it better to address to you a separate Despatch on the subject, rather than to add to the already voluminous mass of papers which must go to you in consequence of those charges. On my first arrival in the colony, my head was full of the debates on the Abolition Bill; and having heard a good deal of the negroes having only to work four days' and a half in the week, I so announced the law in my proclamation, or rather in my address to the negroes; about a month or two after I found, on studying the law, that I had omitted the consideration of the 47th clause when writing that address, and on consulting the persons about me, I was confirmed in the opinion that I had made a mistake in that respect. In my address to the apprentices on the 1st of August I corrected that mistake, and announced the real state of the law to them. I thought as I now think, that the real interests of both apprentice and master were consulted by the eight hours' system. I have since learned, that when not in crop time, and therefore not working for wages, that they used to leave the estate on Friday morning, go off perhaps 20 miles to see some friends, remain there till Monday morning, and reach the estate at shellblow in the morning, overcome with fatigue and unable to work the whole of that day. God knows on what matter they may have been employed in the mean time; a negro does not

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want to go to market every week, and certainly 26 days in the year is as much as he will employ on his grounds; at the same time I felt that this would very much discontent the negro, and that it was very undesirable that it should be adopted on that account; I thought it my duty to correct any misinterpretation of the law which might result from my proclamation, and therefore amended it in my second address. I, however, at the same time issued a Circular, a copy of which I enclose, to all the special justices, in the hopes that by persuasion the proprietors might be induced to adopt what I consider the best policy, namely, to meet the wishes of the apprentices. While crop was going on, the nine hours' system was adopted, because they felt it to be their interest to conciliate the apprentice, and to hire him for his extra time, and it fully succeeded. Since crop is over, however, I am sorry to say that meetings have been got up in many places to establish what they term uniformity of hours of labour, which merely means to work on the eight hours' system. Where those meetings have not been held this plan has been adopted individually in many, I may say by far the majority of instances. What may be the real motive is not for me to say; but the apprentices are all very much discontented, and many of the specials have in their letters to me deprecated very much the system. I should hope that it has not been adopted for purposes of annoyance, *as is generally here considered*, but it bears very much the appearance of it; the effect of it however is, that it deprives the negro of all power of applying himself to the cultivation of his grounds, the time especially given to him for the purpose. I have latterly been making some inquiries on the point, and find that the provision grounds are in very many instances at a considerable distance from their homes; this is no fault of the owners, as the ground adapted for the production of sugar is from various causes seldom fit for negro grounds. I know of many cases where the proprietor has been put to great expense to hire or buy provision grounds for his people, and been unable to procure them within 10 or perhaps 15 miles. In my own case, having two estates, I offered the negroes on the lower one the choice of the grounds for themselves, and they have unanimously preferred going nine miles off to my other estates, to cultivate grounds there, though it is so unproductive as a sugar estate; that I have determined on removing the whole gang down to the lower one, which is most valuable alluvial soil, equal if not perhaps superior to any in the island. The enemies of the eight hours' system here say, that out of crop there is not the same urgency for labour now as in crop time, and that such being the case the leaven of the old planter breaks out, and that the change is made solely for the purpose of diminishing as much as possible the newly-acquired liberty of the apprentices. I should be unwilling to believe this; but I am confident that no more injudicious measure could have been adopted, or one more likely to destroy the budding confidence of the apprentices in the good faith of the master. I am sorry to say that I think the proprietors here cannot get rid of the old feelings which used to predominate in the time of slavery, and one of the greatest proofs of the evil working of that now abolished system is the utter want of mutual confidence which I find to have prevailed since I have been in Jamaica. As soon as I received your Lordship's Despatch, enclosing Mr. Blyth's complaints, I saw at once that the point on which the whole turned was the legality or illegality of the eight hours' system, I therefore at once resolved on making this as clear as possible. I applied to every member of the bar here, seven in number, for their individual opinions on the construction of the 47th clause, and the right of the master to apportion the hours of labour. I have received the opinions of Messrs. Panton, Batty, Lunan, Edwards and Middleton, copies of which I enclose. From the Attorney General I have been unable as yet to procure one, but send you a copy of a case which I put to him some months since, with his opinion and my note at the bottom, which was sent to the special justice where the difficulty arose. I have shown it to him now, and he declares it to be as complete an exposition of his opinion as he could draw out. From Mr. Watkis, the only remaining member of the bar, I grieve to say I have received none, in consequence of his being now lying on the point of death with yellow fever; I expect hourly to hear of his dissolution. It seems that there is no difference of opinion on the main point, namely, that of the right of the master to apportion as he pleases the hours of labour, but those which more nearly coincide with my views are those of the Attorney General and Mr. Edwards. I have thought it expedient to lay the whole matter before you, and request the expression of your opinion what line I am to take on the subject,

subject ; the policy of the 'eight hours' system I consider to be bad, and I do so after a year's close watching of the negro character. I am confident that the feeling which makes the greater part of the proprietors adopt it, is one which will be fatal to the success of sugar cultivation after the apprenticeship shall have terminated ; they are neglecting to avail themselves now of the authority which remains to them, to bring about a conciliatory feeling between them and their apprentices, which they will find impossible to establish after the year 1840. To them in such case will be fairly attributable the failure, if it shall take place, of the new system, and not to the projectors of the law. Much may depend on the line which may be adopted by the Government with regard to the eight hours' system. I cannot help saying that the minds of the negroes would be by far more satisfied if the nine hours' system were adopted ; but finding that I cannot by law enforce it, I deem it my duty to seek your instructions on what I deem so important a point.

I have, &c.
(signed) Sligo.

Enclosure in No. 158.

Sir,

The King's House, 20 August 1834.

Enclosure in
No. 158.

I HAVE to request that you will take every opportunity of communicating, under my authority, to the proprietors or managers of plantations in this Island, my feelings on the subject of their making an arrangement with their apprentices as to the hours of the labour.

In my various letters to the negroes and apprentices, I have endeavoured to explain to them the law as it really exists ; but I request that you will state to the managers, &c. *but not in the hearing of the apprentices*, my advice and request, that in the regulation of the hours of labour they will consult the feelings of their respective gangs of apprentices. In some cases, it will be absolutely necessary for them to have half of each Friday, or every alternate Friday ; in others, a different arrangement will be better ; my advice goes merely to the point of the expediency of making such equitable arrangements as, without doing themselves material injury, will satisfy the apprentices. I am confident that the adoption of such a system would promote essentially the interests of the proprietors, by making the apprentices willing labourers. Feeling that it is but a proper mark of respect towards them, I beg you will communicate these as my sentiments to the custodes of your respective parishes on the first convenient opportunity, and inform them that you have directions to make them known as extensively as possible among the proprietors.

I have, &c.
(signed) Sligo.

—No. 159.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Glenelg* to the Marquis of *Sligo*.

My Lord,

Downing Street, 5th October 1835.

No. 159.

I HAVE received your Lordship's Despatch, dated the 17th August last, in which you have enclosed for my information the separate opinions of the Attorney General and of five other gentlemen practising at the bar at Jamaica, upon the question, whether under the existing law of that island the employer of a prædial apprenticed labourer has the right to exact from him eight hours' labour on each of the first five working days of the week, or whether the right of the employer is limited to the exaction of nine hours' labour on the first four of those days, and to four and a half hours' labour on the fifth. In shorter terms, the question is, whether the law gives to the prædial apprenticed labourers, with a view to the cultivation of their grounds, the right to a half holiday every Friday.

It appears to be universally admitted, that the construction which would be most beneficial to the labourers themselves is that which would exempt them from work in their employers' service on Friday afternoon. On the other hand, the accuracy of this construction is unanimously denied by all the gentlemen with whom your Lordship consulted on the occasion. I see no valid ground on which the conclusion adopted by them all could be controverted ; neither do I think it reasonable to expect that the local legislature would agree to any change in this part of the law. A recommendation to secure to the labourers for the cultivation of their provision grounds the afternoon of every Friday might of course be addressed to the council and assembly ; and the responsibility of rejecting that salutary proposal might in that manner be thrown upon them ; but

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I am strongly opposed to proceedings of this nature, except on the most urgent and serious occasions. Enough, and in truth far more than enough, has already occurred to induce the negro population to draw invidious distinctions between the disposition towards them of the executive government on the one hand, and of the local legislature on the other; and however inevitable may have been the causes which have compelled the ministers of the Crown or the governors of the island to provoke this unfortunate contrast, it is obviously pregnant with many great evils. The interest of all parties demands the growth and encouragement of mutual confidence between the minority who possess the wealth, intelligence and lawful authority in the colony and the great body of the people, separated from them by so many natural and social distinctions. I therefore think it more wise to acquiesce silently in the inconvenience which the refusal of the half Friday in every week may occasion, than to enter into a contest for the redress of that evil, with a distinct conviction, that though there is no prospect of success, there is a high probability of widening the breach which it is my duty as far as possible to close.

I am happy to receive your Lordship's explanation of the apparent contradiction between your successive instructions on the subject of the hours of labour, because it affords me the means of refuting any imputation of inconsistency which has been or may hereafter be preferred against you on that account. You will allow me to suggest the general convenience of hereafter embodying in any successive public acts of this nature such statements as may be necessary to obviate the appearance and the unfounded reproach of self-contradiction, which it is so difficult to avoid, as often as it becomes necessary at one period to correct and enlarge instructions given on the same subject at another.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Glenelg.*

—No. 160.—

COPY of a LETTER from *W. G. Nunes*, Esq. (Secretary to the Governor of Jamaica) to Lord *Glenelg*.

No. 160.

My Lord,

King's House, Jamaica, 21st August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the Marquis of Sligo, owing to indisposition, is quite unable to write, and I have received his Excellency's commands to acquaint your Lordship that the island continues in the same tranquil and satisfactory state as when the last Despatches were transmitted from Jamaica.

Several of the special magistrates are suffering under the prevailing sickness, and many from illness brought on by fatigue in the discharge of their duties, consequently the reports received, and which are herewith enclosed, on the state of their several districts, are not so full or numerous as they would otherwise have been.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Nunes*,
Secretary to the Governor.

Enclosure in No. 160.

Enclosure in
No. 160.

My Lord,

Aboukir, 18th August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to enclose my weekly journal, and to acquaint your Excellency that this district continues perfectly tranquil, *and were we exempt from German emigrants, I might add happy.*

This expression, a reflection on emigrants, I beg to assure your Lordship is not called forth by anticipating the duties which your Excellency has assigned me at Brooks Town to-morrow, and to which I shall devote my best attention, but *purely from the dissensions, drunkenness and bad example of the Germans at Ballontry.* I must acquaint your Lordship, that much of the 15th was spent in hearing frivolous cases originating in bad temper and feelings amongst themselves. I succeeded in producing a reconciliation, which I fear will prove of short duration. Such of the apprentices as had that morning acted insultingly towards them were severely admonished and locked up for the night, and one boy, a *distinguished leader*, I had switched as an example.

In conclusion I beg to acquaint your Lordship, that I have, with two exceptions, sent all the persons sentenced to corporal punishment to the station-house at Kensington, it being
very

very central; and further to add, that I have required a signed certificate from the sub-inspector every Saturday, certifying who had been present at each punishment, and if duly inflicted, and, unless disapproved of by your Excellency, I shall continue this practice.

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. A. Dillon.*

My Lord,

Hill Side, Lucea, 18th August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to enclose my diary and report of district. The negroes on all the estates in this district continue to work well, but the jobbing gangs are generally complained of for not doing the same quantity of work as the estates negroes. On several estates they have commenced digging cane-holes, and have adopted task-work. They work cheerfully, and generally finish their task by two o'clock. They are working very good grounds, and sell a large quantity of provisions. I always see all corporal punishments inflicted myself.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John R. Hulme.*

My Lord,

Houghton Grove, 18th August 1835.

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward for your Excellency's approval my diary of proceedings to the present date inclusive.

I have also the honour of stating to your Lordship that the apprentices in this district are still conducting themselves tolerably well, as I have not, for some weeks past, had any cases of an aggravated nature, and I can perceive an evident change for the better since the conclusion of the sugar crop.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Simeon Farrar.*

My Lord,

18th August 1835.

I TAKE leave to transmit my weekly report. The apprentices are generally working well, and obedient.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. Cocking.*

Industry, 18th August 1835.

I HAVE not received any complaints of the apprentices not working agreeable to law. On some properties the apprentices are working for hire in their own time. Mr. ——— overseer of ——— estate, mentioned last week that he was employing several to pick pimento, and that if he was allowed to employ people, he could get as many as he wanted; he also said he had applied to his attorney for permission to that effect, *but it was not sanctioned*. Mr. Gillandre, overseer of Lancaster estate, informed me that he had employed about 60 to work last Friday (*it being their own day*), and they went to work willingly, and was out to work before six o'clock, and performed a good day's work; he paid the head people 2s. 6d., the first gang 2s. 1d., and the others 1s. 3d. each; he also wished them to work on Saturday; they did not, saying they wished to go to market.

I have not the least doubt that if the attornies would make the offer, they could get as many apprentices as they wished to work for hire in this district; the whole of them worked for hire during crop on Gibraltar estate; the apprentices requested me to interfere for them to be allowed to work for hire; they were, in the first commencement of crop, working for double spells.

If the managers of estates would only try the plan, I have no doubt but that they would succeed.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. Hawkins.*

My Lord,

Westmorland, 18th August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to enclose my diary, and to report to your Excellency the continued good conduct of the apprentices in my district.

I beg leave to remark, the only property with which I have any difficulty is the Bry, on which a bad feeling appears to exist between the apprentices and manager.

I have, &c.

(signed) *B. Edwards.*

My Lord,

Mount Hindmost, 18th August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the weekly diary and the particulars of three valuation cases.

I am sorry to be obliged to state to your Excellency that since crop has finished, I find relaxation of labour increase. The period of crop I consider a period of great excitement. My report will furnish some proof that theft and idleness have obliged me to use severe punishments.

It is pleasing, however, to add, that upon every estate upon which additional labour has been required, the apprentices have agreed to work on Saturdays, and some their half Fridays also, at the rate of four bitts for a day of nine hours. Pindar's Valley, Mullett

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Hall, Trefusi's, Pennant's, and I have reason to believe Kellet's, will readily comply ; upon the two first the agreements have been made, and I neither anticipate or fear a refusal any where if I am allowed to make the proposal to the people myself ; they frequently refuse overseers.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Standish Haly.*

My Lord,

Moneague, 18th August 1835.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting my report for the week ending of this date, and beg to assure your Excellency that the tranquillity of this district remains perfectly undisturbed, and the apprentices in general behaving with great order and propriety.

The pimento crop has lately commenced, and I am happy to inform your Excellency that the people are, with very few exceptions, picking as much as ever they were accustomed to in former years.

They have also shown every disposition to accept of wages during their own time to carry off the crop, which is very abundant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Laidlaw.*

My Lord,

Middlesex Police Station,
St. Elizabeth, 18th August 1835.

I TAKE leave to state that since I had the honour of addressing your Excellency from Trelawney, on the 3d of this month, I have gone through a very considerable part of the parishes of St. James's, Westmorland and St. Elizabeth, and feel pleasure in stating, that with very trifling exceptions, I found the behaviour of the apprentices good, and I may safely say, improving ; nor have I indeed heard in my tour any complaint worth noticing to your Lordship.

The cultivation of the properties is, since the crop, improving, and the seasons throughout the country are very favourable.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Daly.*

My Lord,

Saxham, 18th August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the district continues in a perfect state of tranquillity ; and that although complaints, as you will perceive by my diary of this week, are not of as rare occurrence as I could wish, yet, with some few exceptions, the offences with which the parties are charged are by no means of a serious character.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Odell.*

My Lord,

Top Hill Pen, Trelawney, 18th August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency that the whole of the estates in this district are working the nine hours' system, and getting the half of Friday, which I acquaint the apprentices is granted to encourage them to continue to perform their work honestly and faithfully when on duty in the field ; and I feel a pleasure in reporting to your Lordship the absence of complaints on this head.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Pryce.*

My Lord,

Rio Bueno, 18th August 1835.

WITH reference to my statements as to the *industry* of the apprentices, which your Excellency commands me for the future to embody in my letters, and not to make them on the envelope, I beg to observe, that although reports have reached me from time to time of apprentices refusing to work for wages in their own days, I must *distinctly* state, that in my official capacity, I have never been applied to with a view of urging them to do so, but on *one solitary occasion* at Biddeford. The apprentices had refused to work on a particular day, though requested to do so, to finish some work in hand ; I reasoned with them for a few minutes, and the result was they *did* work on the day required. Thus, my Lord, although I cannot doubt what I have heard many respectable people assert, yet it would appear contradictory that they should *be so very anxious* to get their apprentices to work for wages in their own time, *be refused*, and still not apply to the special justice, in the hopes that he *might* be able to influence the people to meet their wishes. Now, at Biddeford (the very estate I before referred to) the overseer a few days since informed me he had a very considerable sum to expend in jobbing, which, he stated, he had offered to his own people, but that they had refused it. I asked him if he would allow me to speak to them, and endeavour to change their determination ; and which I stated my conviction I could effect. " No," he replied, " as they had refused him, they should not get a sixpence of the money ; he would employ others ; they had offended him." I even told him, that were I writing to the Governor of the Island, I should not be able to state to his Excellency that the Biddeford apprentices *had refused to work for wages*. I had never been applied to, though I did not doubt the fact to which he would willingly have made affidavit.

Were I put on my oath to-morrow, I could not say that an apprentice in my district had,
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at any one period, refused to work for wages since my arrival, though it may frequently have so happened. Thus statements reach your Excellency which may appear to be contradictory.

On my mentioning this circumstance at Long Pond, Mr. Millner (a gentleman who appears anxious to give the new system a fair chance) expressed himself as most willing I should speak to those of his apprentices (I believe about one-half) who generally do not work for hire in their own time. I shall let your Excellency know the result; but if these people can make more than the wages offered to them by other means, who can blame them or say they are not industrious, because they do not work for the estate? If they lose their time, that of course alters the case; this I shall endeavour to ascertain. Allow the working classes in England as much for one day's labour as will maintain them for a week, and I ask your Excellency what would be the result.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. W. Pennell.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from *Henry Walsh, Esq.*, Special Justice, to the Marquis of Sligo, dated Derry Police Station, Pear Tree Grove P. O., 19th August 1835.

It affords me particular satisfaction to forward your Excellency my report for the past week. The work is going on "briskly;" on some estates "they do well" at all hours for free labour; on other estates the managers are ill-tempered, and they do not assist me to sooth down the frailty of weak mortals.

If the proprietors of Jamaica would see "rationally" the change from slavery to the present stage of affairs, and coolly reflect, "make some slight allowance" for its youth, and not be led by frantic prejudices, we might be enabled to bring things, in a little more time, to a more favourable and happy crisis. I regret indeed that the island "suffers much" from the real proprietor's absence.

I cannot report this district, and, in short, all that I have seen is in any manner but that of improving.

We must all admit, amongst the best peasantry in the world, there are some bad ones amongst them, but considering the state from which England has raised the black population of this island, I assert, and it is undeniable, that a great change has taken place, both religious and moral.

Our population is no doubt too small for this beautiful island, blessed as it is with its delightful scenery and the fertility of its soil.

Your Excellency will perceive by my report, that on all the estates I visited last week, that there were no complaints on any head from either the masters or apprentices; and it is most gratifying to me to enclose your Excellency a blank report.

I have, &c.
(signed) Henry Walsh.

My Lord,

19th August 1835

I HAVE the honour to enclose the diary for the week; I regret to notice some serious cases of theft on some of the properties I have lately taken under my charge. I hope to repress such practices immediately.

The labour of the district goes on well, and I have no complaint of any apprehended difficulty in picking in the coffee crop, it is not yet so far advanced as to require additional labour, but I do not think, as far as I can see, there will be any refusal to labour for hire.

I shall be obliged by your Excellency favouring me with the decision on the case of the boy *W. Durrant versus Mr. McLeod*.

I have, &c.
(signed) Arthur Welch.

My Lord,

Logan Castle, 19th August 1835.

I SEND the papers which refer to the case of *George Howell*, an apprentice belonging to *Swansea*, whom I have seen, and questioned upon the matter of complaint. His answers were in accordance with the affidavit of *Bucknell*, the overseer of the workhouse, namely, that of his never having made any complaint while in the institution, and really, from his appearance, his health has not suffered in consequence.

I have now been to almost every property in *Mr. Harris's* district, and given him up the charge; and although in doing so I was absent from my own, I am proud to say I have received no letters commanding my attendance, nor do I believe my absence was felt either by overseer or apprentices.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. Walker Jones.

My Lord,

Oliphant's Lime Sav. P. O., 19 August 1835.

IN reply to your Excellency's Circular 4,459, of the 31st, relative to visiting the hospitals, &c. on the properties, I beg leave to inform your Excellency that, as far as I have been able to observe on every estate, the negroes have comfortable hospitals provided for them, and are regularly attended by professional men, except *Mr. _____*'s property, where no medical man has ever attended. Some time since, I mentioned to the overseer the necessity of having a white doctor to attend the negroes, and requested him to mention the same to *Mr. _____*. I called yesterday at *_____*, and *Mr. _____* informed me

JAMAICA.

he has never had a regular medical attendant during the number of years he has lived on the property, and there had not been a single case where there was the least necessity for sending for one; he considered the black doctor (hot-house nurse) was fully competent to prescribe for his negroes; that if at any time a case of danger presented itself, he would immediately call on a medical man. Mr. ——— declared there were no negroes in better health than his; but I reminded him of the case of Bessy Cameron, a poor old feeble woman, who told me, Mr. Townshend has "thrown her up" for many years, and she was so diseased he would not admit her into the estates' hospital until I ordered his overseer (during Mr. Townshend's absence) to take her into the hot-house, and see every care taken of her, which is now done. Mr. Townshend replied, this woman was a notorious runaway, and so diseased that the other negroes would not admit her into the hospital. Another case was that of "Sukey," whom I sent to the tread-mill for harbouring a runaway. On my visiting Vere House of Correction on the 6th instant, the supervisor, Mr. Burke, told me, this woman was so dreadfully diseased, that from the day she was sent from Main Savanna, she could not possibly be desired to do the most easy work; her sentence was one month in the first gang, and during that time the medical man attending the institution cured her, as Mr. Townshend told me yesterday she was well, and working in the field.

I consider it my duty, my Lord, to lay these circumstances before your Excellency, and
I have, &c.

(signed) *R. T. Langrishe.*

My Lord,

Old Harbour Market, 19 August 1835.

THE change in the time of working the negroes, which has recently taken place in this district, has unfortunately caused a good deal of excitement and insubordination in the two estates of Bushy Park and Amity Hall. I consider both properties as now restored to good order, and likely to remain so. For the purpose of repressing the insubordination, I was obliged, to my great sorrow, to have recourse to the whip, the use of which I had discontinued for six months. I have invariably acted according to your Excellency's humane and politic injunction, to endeavour, in the first instance, to obtain labour from the negroes, in compensation for infringements of the laws; and the contumacy exhibited the day before yesterday at Bushy Park and Amity Hall is the first instance, during six months, in which the alternative of labour for flagellation has not been readily embraced by negro delinquents.

I beg to repeat that both the estates in question are at present in perfect order; and I expect to keep them so without much difficulty.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Alexander N. M'Leod.*

My Lord,

Oliphant Great House, 19 August 1835.

I BEG leave to enclose my diary, and regret the severity of the weather has prevented my travelling my usual distance this week.

There appeared a slight appearance of insubordination on Denbeigh estate the last few days; but I found the head driver at fault. He had frequently been forgiven, both by the overseer and attorney before. I was compelled to break him, and sentence him to receive 36 lashes. From the feeling all the negroes manifested afterwards, I have no doubt but that the effect will be attended with good result.

All the other properties are going on well.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. T. Langrishe.*

— No. 161.—

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg,
dated Highgate, Jamaica, 5th September 1835.

No. 161.

FOR the last three weeks the reports which I have received from the special justices have been full of cases of complaints against gangs of negroes and individuals for insubordinate conduct, originating in the change from the nine hours' system to that of eight hours.

My impression was, originally, that the latter was the most humane for the negroes. Having however seen that it was disagreeable to them, I have done my best to cause the nine hours' system to be adhered to. The matter however has been so forcibly brought to my attention by the reports of the magistrates, that I have felt it my duty to write a Circular to the custodes, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose, and hope you will approve it.

Meetings have lately been very generally called for the purpose, as it is termed, of promoting uniformity in the hours of labour. The real object of which, however, is to make those proprietors or managers who have adopted a different plan fall into the eight hours' system. That this is not really done for
the

the purpose of getting more work performed is, I think, proved by the fact that during crop time, while it was more their interest to get work completed *than it can be now out of crop*, it was universally the habit to work on the nine hours' system. Now that they require less work, on many properties the system of wages is dropped, and they have in many places changed to the eight hours' plan. That this is done for the purpose of annoying the negroes it is my painful impression.

In furtherance of my opinion as to the reasons why the eight hours' system is adhered to, I enclose you the copy of a letter of the custos of ——. You will therein see, that his motive for pressing it is because it will prevent the negroes from attending sectarian places of worship. Now if they have zeal enough to travel six miles and back after their day's labour to attend worship, or still more, as stated, 16 miles, it is too bad to attempt to stop them by adopting a system which will have no other effect but that of annoying them and preventing their religious instruction.

Enclosure 1, in No. 161.

Sir,

The King's House, 25 August 1835.

Enclosure 1, in
No. 161.

His Excellency the Governor is obliged to trouble you upon a subject which he wishes to be communicated generally to the proprietors and managers in the parish over which you preside, and which he has not the means of accomplishing, except by your intervention, if you will be so obliging; at the same time he wishes to put you to as little inconvenience as possible on the occasion.

His Excellency's attention has been attracted to the numerous changes which have of late been proposed in the hours of labour formerly arranged with the labouring classes, apparently with mutual satisfaction and benefit to the master and the apprentices.

The right of the master to apportion the forty-and-a-half hours' work to which he is entitled on the first five days of the week does not admit of doubt, and was pointed out to the negroes in his Excellency's address of the 1st August 1834. In many places such an arrangement may possibly not be attended with inconvenience to the apprentice; but generally it would appear to be against their inclination, and that the plan of working nine hours on the first four days, and half that time on Friday, is preferred, as affording them greater facility in attending to their grounds and disposing of their provisions. His Excellency, therefore, when he pointed out the terms of the law, strongly recommended in his letters to the special magistrates to endeavour to induce proprietors to adopt the nine hours' system wherever it seemed to be the wish of the labouring classes.

The general dissatisfaction which has appeared wherever the eight hours' system has been proposed, induces his Excellency to urge proprietors to pause before they demand what certainly they have a right to do, but by the enforcement of which, not only is insubordination to be expected (and which has recently manifested itself in this neighbourhood), but sullenness, dissatisfaction, and consequently a less proportion of work from those who, if allowed to continue upon the nine hours' system, would most probably cheerfully and profitably contribute their labour.

His Excellency is quite aware that he can only suggest what occurs to him in these respects; but considering the paramount necessity of preserving harmony amongst the peasantry, and so forcibly impressed as he is by reports from all quarters of the disinclination to work on the eight hours' system, that admitting the power of coercion, he still considers it his duty to bring to the consideration of the proprietors, that the present is not all that is to be looked to, but that regard must be had to the future, so as to ensure the willingness of the labourers to contribute their services when their condition shall be changed, and which may so materially be affected by any discontent or excitement occasioned now, from not coming into that arrangement which his Excellency thinks it would be for the benefit of all parties to adopt.

The extensive means which his Excellency has of obtaining information which cannot be possessed by individuals will, he trusts, add some weight to the opinion he entertains on this subject, and which he wishes to be promulgated through you.

I am, &c.

To the Custodes.

(signed)

Wm. G. Nunes, Secretary.

Enclosure 2, in No. 161.

JAMAICA.

Enclosure 2, in
No. 161.

Sir,

1 September 1835.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular from the King's House, dated the 25th ult., and I request that you will assure his Excellency the Governor, that I will not omit any opportunities which shall occur to enable me "to communicate generally to the proprietors and managers" in the parish of — the contents of that Circular. But with great deference to his Excellency, I cannot help expressing my opinion that the way which he appears to give a preference to, in disposing of the labour of the apprentices, due to their masters, is not the best suited in the agricultural parishes, either for the masters or apprentices. In such parishes, and particularly on the Sugar Estate, with very few exceptions, the people have plenty of land for their own cultivation, so that with common industry they ought to abound in provisions, and, consequently, have plenty for the use of their families, and enough besides to supply the markets at the different ports or shipping places on the sea-coast. But such is not the case; they have neglected their grounds in this neighbourhood for a considerable time past, and they continue to do so; and most of them pass their time on Saturdays and Sundays in perfect idleness. And with respect to the first five days in the week, instead of working for their masters reasonably as they ought to do, it appears to me that they are determined to do as little as they can, either in the field or as domestic servants. Confining myself to the neighbourhood, I observe the people, and particularly the females, are in the habit of going to the sectarian meeting houses, two of which are at —, and I was informed a few days since by a respectable person, that he was returning from —, where business had detained him, to his residence, a short distance from this place, and on the road between this and —, between seven and eight o'clock at night, he met a great number of negroes on their way to —, to attend at some festival there of sectarians; the distance is six miles from hence. And I was also lately told by the overseer of — estate, in —, that he has seen some of my apprentices from — estate, attending at a place called —, adjoining that estate, where there is a Baptist establishment, a distance, I think, of 16 miles, though there is a chapel, with a regular clergyman of the Church of England, at — about three miles from —. What the doctrines are which are taught by the sectarians to the negroes I know not; but I very much fear, that they have no tendency to improve their morals or to induce habits of industry.

To G. W. Nunes, Esq.
&c. &c. King's House.

I have, &c.
(signed) —.

— No. 162.—

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lord *Glenelg* to the Marquis of *Sligo*.

No. 162.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 4th Nov. 1835.

I HAVE received your Despatch of 5th September, enclosing a copy of a Circular addressed by your Lordship to the custodes, on the 25th August, on the subject of the arrangement of the hours of labour required of the apprentices. I entirely approve of the course which your Lordship has taken with reference to this subject, and I trust that the proprietors will receive your advice in the same spirit in which it has been offered, and will concur with you in adopting such an arrangement as will be most conducive to the interests of all parties concerned.

It is with deep regret that I learn that there is any probable reason to believe that the hours of labour have been fixed, in any case, for the purpose of annoying the apprentices. Such a motive would be still more open to censure, if it prompted any needless interference with the feeling which induces the apprentices, after the labour required of them has been performed, to frequent places of worship, although not in connexion with the Established Church.

The view which your Lordship takes of this subject is so correct as to render it unnecessary for me to do more than to express my full concurrence in the sentiments which you have expressed.

I will only add, that I trust that such instances as I have adverted to are extremely rare, and that the good sense and just feeling of the large body of proprietors will induce them to exercise their rights with reference to the employment of their apprentices in a manner the most calculated to promote their own interests by conciliating the good-will and confidence of the labouring population.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Glenelg*.

—No. 163.—

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg,
dated Highgate, Jamaica, 6th September 1835.

I HAVE the honour to enclose you some Letters on various subjects, some of which ought to have gone by the last packet, but were omitted owing to my illness, and some on which I have now to remark.

No. 163.

No. 1.—A Letter from Mr. Fyfe, showing the willingness of the negroes to work for hire.

No. 2.—Mr. Lyon's Report of his district, showing the cause of diminution of crop, and small number of complaints.

No. 3.—Mr. Finlayson's Report of crop of his district last year and the present one.

No. 4.—Mr. Hawkins' district Report. Work for hire.

No. 5.—Mr. Gurley's district Report.

No. 6.—Mr. Daughtrey's district Report. Confidence in the specials.

No. 7.—Mr. Walsh's district Report as to *Industry*.

No. 8.—Mr. Pryce's district Report. Negroes now at work at their provision grounds; neglected before to get on with the crop.

No. 9.—Mr. Reynolds' district Report.

No. 10.—Mr. Cooper's district Report, stating that the negroes are not fairly paid by their employers, and that they work for less money for others where they are honestly treated.

No. 11.—*A most interesting document*, being eleven months' return of wages paid, and number of negroes who have worked for Mr. Hutchinson Scott, a notoriously *humane man*.

No. 12.—Mr. Blake's district Report.

No. 13.—Mr. Lambert's district Report, showing that the eight-hour system is disapproved of, but sent to show the conduct of the apprentices when Hopewell trash-house was on fire.

No. 14.—Mr. Haly's district Report, showing the benefit of Mr. J. W. Turner's former good management.

No. 15.—Mr. Fishbourne, special justice for Annotto Bay district: his opinion as to the cause of the peculiar diminution of crop in that district.

No. 16.—A Letter received from Mr. Bravo, the custos of Clarendon, since my Despatch was written yesterday, relative to the Circular on the eight-hour system of labour.

Enclosure in No. 163.

(No. 1.)

My Lord,

Providence, 25 August 1835.

THE negroes on Cambridge having expressed their wish to work five days of nine hours on condition of getting the usual allowance, and the overseer having declined the proposal, owing as he states to the poverty of the estate, I have directed him to work the negroes nine hours for four days, and to give them the half of Friday, instead of working them as he has been doing eight hours a day for five days.

Where the negroes are willing to work forty-five hours a week for the usual allowances, and the terms are declined by the overseer, I shall insist on their getting the half of Friday; but when they persist in relinquishing these allowances, and in claiming the four and a half hours, I shall allow the overseer to work them on the eight hours a day system; and this in order to induce them to give the four and a half hours for indulgences, which can be so cheaply purchased. Many children under six years of age have died from the want of medicine and medical attendance, the mothers having refused to give their four and a half hours to procure them; I therefore, from motives of humanity if from no other, would wish to promote the extra labour for the extra indulgences.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) A. G. Fyfe,
Special Justice.

Enclosure in
No. 163.

JAMAICA.

(No. 2.)

Palmetto River, St. Thomas in the East,
12th August 1835.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward my diary for the past week.

Notwithstanding the assertions which have been made in the House of Assembly that the negroes are sullen and indolent, I have the daily evidence of my eyes and ears to the contrary. The majority of apprentices in this district are discharging their duty faithfully and cheerfully; and if in some instances the late crop has not equalled the amount of former years, the fault has not been theirs. On Garbrand Hall, Hall Head and Roselle estates (on each of which the most active industry has been exhibited by the people, both in crop and out of it, and where complaint has been most rare) no canes were planted in the spring of 1834, from apprehension that after the abolition of slavery, labour would not be carried to the extent it most happily has been. My diary for the last week shows that out of seven sugar estates visited, embracing a population of 2,145 apprentices, there were but two trifling complaints, no very strong evidence I conceive of the prevalence of indolence and vice.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) E. B. Lyon,
Special Justice.

(No. 3.)

REPORT of the PRODUCE of the SUGAR ESTATES in Mr. *Finlayson's* District of *St. James's*,
for the Years 1834 and 1835.

NAMES OF ESTATES.	Number of Hhds. made in 1834.	Number of Hhds. made in 1835.	Increase.	Decrease.
Blue Hole - - - -	178	186	8	—
Cinnamon Hill - - - -	264	254	—	10
Cornwall - - - -				
Crawl - - - -	86	84	—	2
Easthams - - - -	54	46	—	8
Flower Hill - - - -	83	93	10	—
Glasgow - - - -	140	168	28	—
Hartfield - - - -	104	93	—	11
Ironshore - - - -	181	180	—	1
Kirkpatrick Hall - - - -	85	95	10	—
Logan - - - -	135	129	—	6
Lilliput - - - -	50	36	—	14
Millenium Hall - - - -	61	60	—	1
Moorpark - - - -	105	141	36	—
Palmyra - - - -	140	125	—	15
Providence - - - -	170	205	35	—
Paisley - - - -	106	111	5	—
Rosehall - - - -	176	172	—	4
Running Gut - - - -	137	140	3	—
Spring - - - -	190	160	—	30
Spot Valley - - - -	185	165	—	20
Success - - - -	71	70	—	1
Tryall - - - -	148	130	—	18
Windsor Lodge - - - -	137	157	20	—
	2,986	3,000	155	141
Deduct Decrease - - - -	-	-	141	
Increase - - - -	-	-	14	

22d August 1835.—The information has been in every case received from the overseer. Cinnamon Hill and Cornwall had a greater apparent difference than 10 hhds.; but the casks were much larger this year than the last. The estates of Spring and Easthams have still a few canes to cut, but allowance has been made for them.

(signed)

Walter Finlayson,
Special Justice.

(No. 4.)

(No. 4.)

I HAVE not received any complaints during the past week of the apprentices not working. The overseer of Nightingale Grove informed me that the apprentices there had requested to be allowed to hire themselves in clearing and putting in a piece of full plant; he intends speaking to Hamilton Brown, esq., the receiver, about it; also the people on Lynworny have requested to be allowed to hire themselves in their own time.

There are a great many apprentices at present hiring themselves in picking pimento. Braco people hired themselves last Friday (their day) to pick pimento, and if they were encouraged, there can be no doubt they would generally work for hire.

(signed) C. Hawkins,
Special Justice.

(No. 5.)

My Lord,

Black River, 24 August 1835

I AM exceedingly sorry that I have neglected to send lately the report your Lordship alludes to.

The uniform state of my district, however, occasioned my neglecting to do so, as I should only have had to make a repetition of all my former reports.

I have, &c.
(signed) John Gurley,
Special Justice.

(No. 6.)

My Lord,

Whitehall, St. Elizabeth's, 25th August 1835.

THE state of this district continues so far satisfactory that it seems not necessary to call for any particular remark.

On several of the properties the pimento crop has afforded the principal employment for some weeks, and is now nearly completed. Wherever the proper means have been used for securing it, labour has been obtained adequate to the exigency. In one instance only will any portion be lost, and the real cause of this is to be found, I am well assured, in some delay in engaging the usual assistance from jobbers, arising out of a family quarrel.

The produce of a pimento grove, as your Excellency is aware, does not depend upon cultivation, but upon the seasons; if therefore the ripened crop had been deficient, it could not have been charged to the account of the apprentice, his responsibility commences when it has to be collected. I am however happy to report, that the parties interested in pimento in this district seem in general satisfied with the result.

The coffee crop is now rapidly coming on, and with all its abundance, I entertain no doubt that the requisite labour will be found for securing it to the proprietor.

In particular districts, local and perhaps temporary causes may have an influence on the disposition of the negro to work for wages.

The inclination itself will of course depend upon the force of the motive by which it is to be created. An apprentice will no doubt more readily hire himself for his extra time before his provisions are fit for market than after; in a scarce season sooner than in an abundant one; for half a dollar per day rather than for a macaroni; to a master who treats him with some cordiality, when he will excuse himself at the offer of another who regards him with contempt. There is nothing extraordinary or unreasonable in this, and yet none of these natural motives appear to be considered sufficient by those who have a predisposition to condemn him. The whole is resolved into his inherent and irremovable laziness. Undoubtedly every thing that has the resemblance of compulsory labour, all that has to be performed under restraint, is at present more or less irksome to him: slavery has made it so: it has given to labour, executed under superintendence, the air and impression of a penalty. It will be by degrees only that this will be overcome, and wherever it is so, the motive must be clear and strong; that is, the interest must be shown to be obvious and sufficient; sure I am, however, that if managed judiciously, the point will generally be gained. In every instance when the services of any body of people have been particularly required in their own time, I have succeeded in inducing them to give the labour either for money or for return time. I regret to say, *I have done so when they had previously refused the application of the master themselves.*

I have, &c.
(signed) John Daughtrey, S. M.

(No. 7.)

"Derry" Police Station, Pear Tree Grove P. O.,

12th August 1835.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward your Excellency my report for the past week, and beg to assure your Lordship that the negroes are daily improving in my district, and if honestly dealt with, will work for wages "at all hours;" on some estates they give up their Saturdays; "previous to the first of August," they gave up Saturdays at Industry.

Mr. Batty's estate for example, "Bagnall Spring," will work for money, and have done so for some months past, when the mill was about.

JAMAICA.

"Lambkin Hill," the estate of Mr. Batty's brother, the negroes have agreed to work for wages; "the article" is signed by me and now in my possession.

I admit that the apprentices always look on the master "with suspicion," naturally proceeding from a knowledge of their former state.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Walsh.*

(No. 8.)

My Lord,

Trelawny, 11th August 1835.

IN this district the apprentices have not been required to work extra time for monetary hire since the crops have been taken off, in consequence of almost all the estates being very strongly handed, or having a full and adequate number of apprentices to the cane cultivation, and the steady manner in which they are performing their work.

At York and Gale's Valley estates they were required to work their half of Friday, and offered 2s. 1d. per day, but they declined it, stating that their mountain grounds had been partially neglected during the crop, when they had cheerfully worked for money day and night, and took off their crops in the most successful manner, as I have previously had the honour of reporting to your Excellency.

At Belmont estate, my Lord, they have also declined to work (at present) extra time for money on account of the indifferent state of their grounds generally, and which I believe to be the real cause of their refusal on this property, as well as Gale's Valley and York.

I am in the expectation, my Lord, of the apprentices generally coming gradually into the system of working their half of Friday for a fair remuneration: how much further it would be prudent to encourage them to go must be left for the superior judgment and direction of your Excellency.

In this vicinity, my Lord, the apprentices always had the indulgence of the Saturdays out of crop.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Pryce, s. j.*

(No. 9.)

My Lord,

Torrington Castle, 25th August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency that my district is perfectly tranquil, and that the apprentices show the best disposition towards industry. It is only when there are bad masters of working, or jobbing gangs, that there are any complaints, and even these are of a very trifling nature.

The coffee fields have a fine appearance, and bid fair as to a good return to the planters.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Reynolds, s. m.*

(No. 10.)

My Lord,

St. James's, Pitfour, 11th August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a return of the estates in my present and late district, whereon the apprentices have worked in their own time for wages, and also of those on which they did not so work, with the causes thereof.

With one or two exceptions it may be said that the apprenticed negroes in this district are quite willing to labour in their own time, provided a suitable inducement is held out to them, *i. e.* fair wages offered, and *honestly paid* when accepted. In more than one instance the manager has complained of the difficulty he encountered in keeping the people at work on the agreement made between them and himself, and in *every* such case the result of my inquiry has been, the discovery of an idea on the negroes' part that they were cheated in the payment of wages, and I am sorry to add, that with one exception I have found that idea correct. Sometimes the negroes decline working on certain days because those days are destined to be employed in the cultivation of their provision grounds, or carriage of their produce to town or market, which pays them better than a day's hire; and at other times, as has occurred under my own eye, they refuse to work for their master, and hire themselves, for *even a smaller sum*, to a neighbour.

Upon the whole, I have no hesitation in saying that the negro obeys the same impulses as other men—is actuated by the same hopes (of gain especially), and if placed on the same footing, will discharge as well the obligations (social and moral) of his condition.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. S. Cooper, s. m.*

(No. 11.)

(No. 11.)

APPRENTICES employed by Mr. Scott for Wages on Saturdays.

1834-5.	WHENCE.	Number of Hands.	At 20 d., 1 s. 3 d. & 10 d. to Labourers } per diem of 9 hours, ,, 2 s. 1 d. and 2 s. 6 d. to Tradesmen } paid in Cash.	
			£. s. d.	REMARKS.
Sept. 6	- Bog Estate - -	58	4 16 8	Strangers are supplied with tools when they come, at or after sunrise, and on delivery in of their tools at the end of the day's work they receive each his money without failure; <i>it is the only practicable way to secure confidence, and by perseverance it will effect the object.</i> Scrupulous integrity and punctuality are needed to remove distrust and jealousy, and suspicion of <i>long standing.</i> In digging cane holes, they are tasked to dig 104 holes (light soil) four feet square per diem for 20d., which, on my suggestion, they execute with care by 10 or 12 o'clock, beginning on moonlight mornings at a very early hour. Women are not encouraged by me to dig; my own never do. Fridays withheld in crop were repaid in kind by desire of the apprentices themselves, and not paid in money, or by other arrangement of time.
" 20	- Bog Estate - -	68	5 13 4	
Oct. 4	- Bog Estate - -	82	6 16 8	
Sept. 13	- Lennox and Hopeton	44	3 15 10	
" 27	- Lennox - -	42	3 19 -	
Oct. 18	- Bog Estate - -	58	4 13 4	
" 11	- Lennox and Hopeton	41	3 19 -	
" 25	- Lennox and Hopeton	60	4 9 4	
Nov. 1	- Bog Estate - -	74	5 14 7	
" 8	- Lennox and Hopeton	52	3 12 7 ¹ / ₂	
" 15	- Bog Estate - -	46	3 17 11	
" 22	- Bog & Lennox Estates	95	6 12 1	
" 29	- Bog & Lennox Estates	135	11 7 11	
Dec. 6	- Bog & Lennox Estates	136	11 17 11	
" 13	- Bog & Lennox Estates	64	13 5 9	
Jan. 3	- Bog & Lennox Estates	67	5 1 3	
" 10	- Bog Estate - -	26	2 - 10	
" 17	- Lennox Estate - -	64	4 14 2	
" 24	- Bog & Lennox Estates	66	5 4 7	
Feb. 7	- Bog and Lennox - -	85	6 5 10	
" 14	- Lennox - -	19	- 11 8	
" 21	- Bog Estate - -	74	5 16 3	
March 7	- Bog Estate - -	61	4 10 -	
" 14	- Lennox Estate - -	42	2 14 2	
" 21	- Bog Estate - -	55	4 10 -	
" 28	- Lennox Estate - -	55	3 15 -	
April 4	- Bog & Lennox Estates	60	4 9 7	
" 18	- Bog & Lennox Estates	27	2 17 6	
May 2	- Bog Estate - -	38	3 5 5	
" 9	- Lennox Estate - -	18	1 10 -	
" 16	- Bog Estate - -	41	3 11 3	
" 30	- Lennox Estate - -	30	2 8 4	
June 6	- Lennox Estate - -	43	3 4 2	
" 13	- Bog & Lennox Estates	62	5 - -	
" 20	- Lennox - -	41	3 2 11	
" 27	- Lennox - -	60	3 13 4	
July 4	- Bog & Lennox Estates	*	5 17 11	* Numbers mislaid.
" 11	- Bog and Lennox - -	*	3 15 3	
" 18	- Bog and Lennox - -	96	7 16 -	
" 25	- Bog and Lennox - -	150	11 1 3	
Aug. 1	- None.			
" 8	- Bog and Lennox - -	53	4 6 3	

(No. 12.)

My Lord,

Morant Bay, 19th August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith my weekly report, and am happy to inform your Excellency that every thing is going on quietly, peaceably and (I may say) thrivingly.

I have, &c.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) Henry Blake, s. m.

(No. 13.)

My Lord,

St. Mary's, 1st September 1835.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your Excellency's inspection, the weekly report of my proceedings in this parish, together with the return of the properties in my charge, as visited through the last month; which latter shows that three plantations have been visited once each only, in consequence of my attendance through the northern district of the parish.

I have to report to your Lordship, that on Friday night last the trash-house of "Hopewell Estate" was discovered to be on fire at about eleven o'clock (the mill having stopped at ten); but I am happy to be enabled to add, through the united exertions of a large body of apprentices, many of whom came from the neighbouring estates, the fire was prevented from doing greater damage than the destruction of a quantity of dry trash, although it required, till ten on Saturday morning, the utmost efforts of about 200 apprentices to extinguish it. On Saturday I repaired to the property, and could discover no grounds for supposing the event to have proceeded from wilful design; but learnt from Mr. Cameron the overseer, his perfect satisfaction at the conduct and exertions of a large portion of the apprentices of the property,

JAMAICA.

though he regretted that many (even some of his head people) had not come forward on the occasion as became them.

It is my duty to inform your Lordship, that the apprentices throughout this district are, generally, conducting themselves to the satisfaction of their employers; the cases of delinquency are mostly as regards individuals, with the exception of the Hopewell and Orange River gangs who have recently been charged, the former with general indolence and neglect, and the latter with neglect in this instance, in consequence of an admitted determination on their parts not to work on the eight-hour system; an arrangement productive of more dissatisfaction than any other.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. Lambert, s. J.*

(No. 14.)

My Lord,

September 2, 1835.

I do myself the honour of enclosing to your Excellency, with my usual diary, the monthly report of estates visited, and the return of valuations from the 16th of June to the 31st of August. The apprentices upon the whole of Mr. Turner's estates in this parish, seven in number, are all working willingly and cheerfully for hire; an example that cannot fail to be of general good effect in Clarendon: so much for kind and considerate management.

At Ludlow and Newground I have had to punish some idle propensities, and I hope to stop them for some time.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. Standish Haly.*

(No. 15.)

My Lord,

Annotto Bay, St. George, 31st August 1835.

In reply to the official letter, No. 4,790, dated 14th instant, I can offer only the following observations, in explanation of the falling off in quantity of sugar exported from Annotto Bay during the twelvemonth ending 1st July 1835, as compared with that terminating 1st July 1834.

Last year every exertion was made by planters in this neighbourhood to manufacture and ship as much produce as possible before the commencement of the new system; and so great were their endeavours to accomplish this object, that (as I am told) mills and wains were kept going day and night with little intermission. Whilst the whole strength of the estates was expended upon this one object, all the other preparatory branches of cultivation were necessarily neglected; thus causing a deterioration in the quantity of canes and a diminution in the quantity of saccharine matter they should yield, as well as throwing an extra quantity of back labour upon this year. This will not account for any great falling off in the quantity of sugar, but it will show why this year's crop and the preparations for that of next year are so backward. I am also informed, that some persons were so convinced that negroes would never work when they ceased to be slaves, that they not only did not put in the usual quantity of plants for this year's crop, but they even cut and manufactured canes which were too young. By this it appears that, from the unusual exertions that were made in manufacturing and shipping, and cutting canes too early, part of the sugar is included in last year's return that otherwise would have appeared in that for this year; and that from omitting to plant a proper and usual supply, and neglecting to cultivate for the present crop, an injury was then inflicted upon the prospects of this year which it has been found impossible to repair with a diminished number of hours of labour. When I inquired of the planters why there should be so great a falling off, they answer, that, on account of the limited number of hours' labour, together with the bad working of the apprentices, they are unable to keep their fields half cultivated or to take off their crops in time; therefore that the quantity of the canes and the quantity of the sugar must fall off. But whilst I must admit that the people do not work sometimes as well as they ought, and as they are well able, without undue exertion, I think it unreasonable to expect that the same number of people can now perform as much labour in eight or nine hours as they formerly did in from 12 to 18 or 24, or that the cultivation of sugar can be kept up to the same extent now as formerly with only the same strength.

I am aware that the managers of some estates shipped part of their produce at Port Maria, and some others at Port Antonio, who usually shipped at Annotto Bay; unless, therefore, statements are produced from each estate in St. Mary and St. George, showing where they shipped their produce this and last year, it will be difficult to explain why there is a greater falling off at Annotto Bay than at any other neighbouring port; and until April next, about which time crop terminates in this and the adjoining parishes, it will, I submit, be impossible with any degree of accuracy to exhibit the difference that may exist between this year's crop and that of any other year.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *E. Fishbourne.*

(No. 16.)

(No. 16.)

Mount Moses, 31 August 1835.

JAMAICA.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular of the 25th instant, the contents of which have my very best consideration; and it would afford me the greatest pleasure to forward his Excellency's views in a matter which I consider most just and equitable; but such is the sensitive jealousy of the planters of Jamaica, that I fear any attempt on my part, though acting under the authority of his Excellency the Governor, and even although brought forward as mere suggestions, would rather increase the evil complained of than lessen it. I therefore would take leave respectfully to submit to his Excellency's better judgment the propriety of leaving the planters to themselves, to make what arrangements they think proper with the apprentices respecting the hours of labour.

I write this advisedly, and as the result of personal observation; but if his Excellency still wishes me to bring the matter under the consideration of the gentlemen of this parish, I will either do so by convening a public meeting for that purpose, or I will consider it a duty to go about the parish, and urge the matter with the most influential gentlemen in it; but I must repeat, that, in my opinion, the adoption of either plan (and I will do either that his Excellency wishes) will be the most effectual means of riveting the eight hours' system. Entreating a further communication on the subject by return of post,

I have, &c.

W. G. Nunes, Esq.

(signed) *Alex^r Bravo.*

—No. 164.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*.

My Lord,

Highgate, Jamaica, 7th Sept. 1835.

No. 164.

ABOUT two months ago I received a complaint against one of the special justices, that he would not compel the tradesmen on estates to go to labour in the field; and praying for redress. The circumstances were as follows:—Mr. Cooper, lately sent out here to attend to the concern of Mr. Watson Taylor, brought out, amongst other tradesmen, an English blacksmith, and finding that he could do, alone, as much work as the three negroes who were before employed there, he wished to make them available to the estate in the field; Mr. Blake, the special justice who investigated the case, thought that the clause in the Act which states that no person above the age of twelve years shall be employed as, or included in, the class of prædial apprenticed labourers who shall not have been for a twelvemonth previous to the passing the Act *employed habitually* in the manufacture of colonial produce or agriculture, prevented their being employed as Mr. Cooper wishes; my own opinion being, and having always been, that all *estates tradesmen* are prædials attached, because the agriculture or manufacture of the produce of the soil could not go on without them; while gangs of carpenters, masons, coopers and blacksmiths in towns, who work regularly every day in the week at different places and jobs, are non-prædials. I thought it expedient to obtain the Attorney General's opinion on the point. I have only just procured it, and have the honour to enclose you a copy of it, in order that I may receive your instructions as to your view of the effect of the clause. On reading over the clause, it has struck me as possible, that advantage might be taken of it to enforce a great charity; and that is, that old women who never were asked to do any thing for many years previous to the 1st of August, should not be employed as prædial labourers. The proprietors have, in many instances, in the harshest manner, compelled poor helpless males and females, sometimes with only one leg, at another with but one arm, and all most feeble, to work in the field. It would be a real mercy, if, through the means of this clause, this abuse of the real intention of the Abolition Act could be averted. Perhaps you will be kind enough to give me your opinion on both these points: the latter would, I think, be very desirable; the former unreasonable, as it will afford a bonus to idleness, and bar all attempts to get the tradesmen's work done by white people, the only part of the work of sugar-making which can in my opinion be done by whites.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Sligo.*

JAMAICA.

Enclosure in No. 164.

Enclosure in
No. 164.OPINION of the ATTORNEY GENERAL with respect to Tradesmen on Estates
being sent to work in the Field.

Sir,

3d September 1835.

For the information of his Excellency I beg to state, that in my opinion tradesmen on estates are properly classed as prædial apprenticed labourers; I at the same time beg to state that I conceive it to be an injustice under the Act for the Abolition of Slavery to place such persons in the field to work as field labourers, unless under very peculiar circumstances, such as sudden emergencies, in which, in order to preserve property, distinctions of every kind must be laid aside.

I have, &c.

(signed) D. O' Reilly.

—No. 165.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Glenelg* to the Marquis of *Sligo*.

No. 165.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 29th Oct. 1835.

I HAVE received your Despatch, dated the 7th of September, in which you propose for my consideration the question whether, under the Slavery Abolition Act, any apprentice can be compelled to perform field labour who, while in a state of slavery, was habitually employed as a “tradesman;” that is, as an artisan engaged in works undertaken with an exclusive view to the growth or manufacture of the produce of the plantation to which he belonged. I can find no sufficient reason for dissenting from the concurrent opinion of your Lordship and of the Attorney General of Jamaica on this subject. The distinction between prædial and non-prædial labourers as drawn by Parliament was, I think, evidently designed to separate the whole Slave Population into two great classes—the first comprising those by whose agency the work of the plantations to which they belonged, or upon which they were hired, had been usually done; the second comprising all the rest. Thus, a cooper, for example, employed in the city of Kingston by a master selling or repairing casks for the public at large, would be a non-prædial; while a man engaged in the very same occupation by the owner of a particular estate, for the purposes of that estate, would be a prædial apprentice. The principle of this distinction, I apprehend, was, that the established usages of the colonies admitted the occasional transfer of the plantation cooper to the field, but was directly opposed to making any such use of the services of the cooper accustomed to work under a master tradesman. It is very probable that this statement admitted of many exceptions in practice; but if the line was not drawn with absolute precision, it was perhaps as near an approach to accuracy as the case admitted.

The lamentable cases to which your Lordship refers, of sending to the field aged women and men, maimed even by the loss of a leg, though in one sense it be sanctioned by the law to which I have referred, is yet, I apprehend, plainly illegal as well as inhuman. It would be a great fallacy to suppose that an apprentice has no rights or claim to protection beyond such as can be found in express terms in the statute law. Any cruel misuse of the employer's power is evidently a misdemeanor, and would subject the offender to prosecution and punishment; nor is it easy to suppose acts of more indisputable cruelty than those which your Lordship mentions, namely, the compelling old women who had never been asked to do any thing for many years previously to the 1st of August, and aged men among whom you state there are many individuals, each of whom has lost a leg or an arm, and as being most feeble, to undertake the work of the plantation in the cane pieces or at the mills.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Glenelg*.

—No. 166.—

JAMAICA.

No. 166.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*, dated Highgate, Jamaica, Sept. 19, 1835.

I HAVE the honour to send you herein my usual report on the general state of the island. My reports by the last post are very satisfactory on the whole, though much satisfaction has been occasioned by the general adoption of the eight hour system of labour in the southern part of the island; I am happy to say that out of the answers of several of the Custodes to my Circular on the subject, five have expressed their decided *approbation of my view* of the subject, and expressed it in very strong terms; none, excepting Mr. ———, a copy of whose letter went home with a former Despatch, have expressed any *actual difference of opinion* on the subject.

I have the honour to enclose a letter from Mr. Lyon, the special justice, whose exertions I have had occasion so often previously to bring under your favourable consideration, which is gratifying, as it is the first instance of the negroes showing any desire to have their children brought up in habits of industry, or educated.

I also enclose the last month's return of miles travelled, &c., by which your Lordship will see that the proportion of non-complaints is rather increased.

I enclose you also an extract from a letter from Mr. Cocking relative to St. James's parish, which gives a favourable account of the exertions of the clergy of different persuasions to promote industry among the negroes.

I also enclose you a copy of a letter which I received two days ago from Mr. Special Justice Welch, relative to the manner in which valuations have been made by the local magistrates since disallowance of the second Act in aid. Nothing can, I think, more fully show the resolute opposition which the new system meets with here, and then the blame will be thrown on the system and not on their efforts to defeat it.

I also enclose a letter received by this week's post of a satisfactory nature, from Mr. Edward Baynes, the special justice of St. John's parish. So much contradiction to all I assert appears in the papers here, and of course goes home in some one shape or other, that I am anxious to send you original letters or copies of them, in order that your Lordship may not imagine that I speak loosely on these points.

I am the more and more convinced every day that wherever the proprietors wish the thing to do well, it does so, and that on the shoulders of the attorneys here will the proprietors at home have to rest the ruin of their properties if such an event occurs; in proof of it I also enclose a letter from Mr. Haly, special justice for Clarendon, showing that my former report respecting the superior system of management of Messrs. Bernard & Turner, in the general comparative crop returns, was well founded.

Enclosure in No. 166.

(No. 1.)

My Lord,

Parmetto River, 9th September 1835.

Enclosure 1, in
No. 166.

I AM sure it will be a subject of much gratification to your Lordship to know that the apprentices of Blue Mountain estate, who were the second to make arrangement with me last year, and who have since faithfully performed their contract, and by their good conduct and industry shown themselves fitted to be free, have this year given a still stronger proof of their good disposition, by exhibiting a laudable anxiety for the future welfare of their children, and have willingly consented to the renewal of last year's agreement, with the addition that all children who were under six years of age in August 1834, and who may arrive at that period in the ensuing year, shall form a separate gang upon the estate, that they may be early inoculated with habits of useful industry, and also educated for an hour and half daily at the expense of the proprietor.

There is the same plan in operation at Greenwall estate, and I hope, from the influence of the example and contentedness of the people upon these two estates, I may be enabled to succeed in persuading others in this district to do likewise; could such a plan be once generally established, there would be no fear for the future welfare of the apprentices,—their children having been taught to labour and to read simultaneously, would not be likely to relapse at the expiration of the apprenticeship into a state of listless indolence or vagabondism, but would rather, I conceive, by their improvement, stimulate their parents into active industry to enable them creditably to support the respectability and superiority their children will acquire by the improvement of their intellects: that I may be instrumental in promoting so desirable a state is my most earnest desire and most unceasing endeavour. Last year I

JAMAICA.

succeeded beyond my expectation in effecting tranquillity, by establishing one system of labour in and out of crop on twenty-six estates; should I be equally fortunate this year, I shall consider it a most auspicious event for the future well-doing of the island.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *E. B. Lyon.*

(No. 2.)

RETURN of the Number of Miles travelled, and Estates visited, by the Special Magistrates, up to 27th August 1835.

NAMES of MAGISTRATES.	Week ending 6th August, 1835.			Week ending 13th August 1835.			Week ending 20th August 1835.			Week ending 27th August 1835.		
	Miles travelled.	Estates visited,	Estates where there are no complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.
Alley, W. H. - - -	112	7	1	70	7	2	112	12	8	100	20	15
Baines, Thomas J. - - -	44	13	11	56	13	7	78	15	11	44	11	9
Baynes, E. D. - - -	79	16	11	74	17	10	68	15	11	114	26	17
Bell, W. A. - - -	105	11	9	85	13	8	73	20	16	79	17	14
Blake, Henry - - -	55	12	7	64	12	7	65	12	10	50	11	6
Bourn, Stephen - - -	54	8	8	66	14	6	80	6	3	70	5	3
Browne, Otway - - -	115	32	24	56	14	11	ill	-	-	43	21	14
Brown, R. A. - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	6	5	85	15	14
Cooking, Ralph - - -	65	18	17	84	14	12	80	23	21	81	26	26
Connor, N. A. - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	In Kingston stationary.					
Cooper, R. S. - - -	78	23	16	-	-	sick	65	20	13	37	10	9
Daughtrey, John - - -	84	17	9	48	8	2	56	9	5	63	13	12
David, Thomas - - -	27	12	7	33	13	11	33	14	11	29	9	5
Dawson, James K. - - -	-	ill	-	-	ill	-	-	ill	-	-	ill	-
Dillon, T. A. - - -	172	28	26	186	19	16	177	23	19	154	17	22
Dunne, Patrick - - -	80	21	15	64	18	7	-	ill	-	70	21	13
Edwards, Bryan - - -	73	16	14	91	18	16	81	19	18	97	18	14
Farrar, Simeon - - -	76	8	4	86	9	3	78	21	18	76	12	6
Finlayson, Walter - - -	100	31	21	70	23	13	67	22	9	66	21	12
Fishbourne, E. E. - - -	122	25	16	54	11	8	54	19	15	24	8	5
Fitzgerald, Robert - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fyfe, A. G. - - -	-	-	-	15	7	3	82	13	6	72	11	4
Gillam, William - - -	-	ill	-	-	ill	-	-	ill	-	-	leave.	-
Garley, John - - -	61	13	7	85	12	9	40	11	8	64	12	10
Haly, R. S. - - -	81	17	13	58	11	9	76	10	4	44	12	8
Harris, James - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	20	10	79	17	7
Hawkins, Charles - - -	67	21	16	57	17	12	27	8	3	72	25	21
Hewitt, William - - -	86	10	2	95	21	11	62	10	6	64	18	12
Hulme, J. R. - - -	80	15	11	78	27	22	70	16	9	87	23	19
Jones, Thomas W. - - -	65	10	1	121	21	12	94	18	15	71	7	2
Kent, Henry - - -	102	26	11	46	6	-	77	17	14	41	10	3
Laidlaw, Henry - - -	87	22	16	82	19	13	79	15	9	81	16	13
Lambert, R. S. - - -	38	15	11	78	14	9	78	18	7	87	22	5
Langrishe, R. J. - - -	95	18	14	150	20	14	98	13	9	120	28	24
Lloyd, Samuel - - -	115	14	9	-	ill	-	36	11	6	96	6	4
Lyon, E. B. - - -	95	19	14	78	13	10	96	22	10	48	14	7
Marlton, W. F. - - -	80	17	14	86	22	12	84	15	6	55	16	10
M'Leod, A. N. - - -	62	18	11	44	19	16	41	13	9	24	12	9
Moresby, Henry - - -	71	15	5	82	23	14	66	17	8	55	21	12
Nolan, James - - -	24	8	6	101	19	10	108	23	13	79	17	9
Odell, John - - -	27	9	6	27	9	6	54	23	18	61	12	6
Oliver, Thomas M. - - -	49	11	9	108	13	7	72	10	4	-	ill.	-
Pennell, R. C. - - -	71	16	10	63	11	6	65	11	8	69	13	8
Philp, Edward D. - - -	72	23	20	116	32	23	108	30	23	96	29	22
Pryce, Samuel - - -	56	24	19	71	35	28	84	42	37	67	26	24
Ramsay, William - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	General duties.					
Rawlinson, S. - - -	45	20	14	76	24	10	36	11	6	74	24	14
Reynolds, John - - -	56	12	10	42	6	3	83	8	5	60	10	8
Sowley, W. H. - - -	81	31	24	83	24	13	35	13	12	44	12	7
St. John, Richard - - -	38	8	7	40	13	6	135	27	25	124	19	11
Thomas, J. R. - - -	82	22	15	76	17	8	37	11	7	-	sick.	-
Thompson, Robert - - -	108	18	10	40	7	4	103	20	11	44	13	5
Walsh, Henry - - -	73	14	9	26	14	13	67	16	16	71	20	17
Welch, Arthur - - -	104	28	24	114	29	28	49	20	17	104	20	19
TOTAL - - -	3,512	792	554	3,325	728	464	3,423	769	534	3,335	766	526

RECAPITULATION. *

		Number of Miles travelled.	Number of Estates visited.	Number of Estates where there are no complaints.
Week ending 6th August 1835	- -	3,512	792	554
Ditto 13th ditto	- -	3,325	728	464
Ditto 20th ditto	- -	3,423	769	534
Ditto 27th ditto	- -	3,335	766	526
TOTAL - -	- -	13,595	3,055	2,078

(No. 3.)

SLAVERY IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.

91

(No. 3.)

JAMAICA.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Special Justice *Cocking* to Mr. *Nunes*,
dated 1st September 1835.

I ALSO take leave to acquaint his Excellency that the apprentices attached to the Episcopalian, Methodist and Baptist churches are extremely well behaved and industrious, and respectful in their behaviour; this I understand is owing to the judicious attention paid by their pastors to their spiritual welfare, and the spirit of non-interference which they zealously labour to inculcate into the minds of their followers.

(No. 4.)

My Lord,

Warwick, 16th September 1835.

I HAVE the honour to report the following case of the valuation of James Manning, apprentice of Mr. W. Manning.

The associating magistrates refused to use the mode established by the Act lately repealed, and I had therefore only to go back to the Abolition Act, and consequently cannot send the report according to the form prescribed by your Excellency.

The services of the apprentice, on the oath of his master, were rated at 25 *l.* per annum, and the magistrates were of opinion that nothing could be deducted therefrom, as they considered them considerably more; he was accordingly appraised at 120 *l.* 10 *s.* and the money paid. This individual was a head field constable of 27 years of age, and a trustworthy servant.

I think this a very fair specimen of the value of a good apprentice's labour, the man not being a tradesman; and the very parties who purchased the man's freedom declared, and I would not have been valued at that rate two years ago, and very reluctantly paid the amount.

I do not believe that in this parish any good male apprentice (and indeed I may add female) will be valued at less than 20 *l.* per annum, exclusive of any deduction, and in my opinion nothing can be a better evidence of the stability of West India property.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Arthur Welch*, Special Magistrate.

(No. 5.)

My Lord,

Aylmers, 16th September 1835.

I HAVE the honour to forward my weekly return of trials; it is rather heavier than ordinary, thefts being extremely numerous, which I understand is always the case at this time of the year, as there are scarcely any of the ground provisions fit for use. Notwithstanding this subject of regret, on many estates the negroes are improving in habits of industry; and this is the more promising, as it is on estates where there are the greater number of negroes; on Lloyd's for example, the work performed lately is surprising, the negroes are digging 248 cane holes each per day, according to the overseer's report; it is true, this is after the plough, but still, as they have to form the hole, it is astonishing work; I shall be happy to be enabled to continue so favourable a report.

In obedience to your Excellency's commands, I have visited the hospitals and cells on the different estates in this district, they are in general fit for the purpose for which they are intended; but on some properties there are no hospitals, on others no places of confinement, whilst on several the same building serves for both purposes. In the first case where there is no hospital, the negroes when sick remain in the negro houses, which they prefer, perhaps as being left more to themselves; still this plan is in many circumstances less beneficial than that of lodging them when ailing in a regular hospital, as a strict eye can be kept on them, and they are more in the way of seeing the medical attendant on his visits to the estate. We have moreover but one professional person for the great bulk of this parish, who resides at Worthy Park, a great distance from this; it is true he ought to attend twice a week, and expresses may be sent for him at any time; but indisposition, or engagements in other quarters must necessarily often prevent his attendance. It would be highly desirable if some practitioner from Spanish Town or Old Harbour could be induced to take part of the practice.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. D. Baynes*.

(No. 6.)

My Lord,

Clarendon Mountains, Orange Hill, 16th September 1835.

I HAVE the honour to make the report for the week.

The rains have in some degree prevented the collection of all the returns necessary to enable me by this post to furnish your Excellency with the number of apprentices in this district. I of course leave the district assigned Mr. Williams for his own inquiries, though I visit any estate in it when required, if it can be done consistently with due attention to the calls at Chapelton, &c.

JAMAICA.

I do not find any indisposition, as far as I have been able to inquire, to comply with the wishes of your Excellency as expressed in the Circular to the custodes which I see published, and presume to be authentic. The managers naturally desire to hold over the people the power of working them eight hours a day where their idle habits keep them from early rising; but the excellent examples on the estates of Messrs. Bernard & Turner cannot fail of making the nine hour system the general one, unless prevented by the neglect of the people themselves; and I am sure, from the terms of your Excellency's letter, you will not disapprove of withholding the benefit from the slothful and worthless.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Standish Haly.*

—No. 167.—

No. 167.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*.

The King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, Jamaica,
21st September 1835.

My Lord,

IN compliance with your Despatch Circular of the 18th June, I have the honour to enclose you a report of all valuations made here since the 1st of June, which, with the others sent home previously, will complete the returns you have directed me to furnish.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Sligo.*

Enclosure in No. 167.

ABSTRACT of VALUATIONS of APPRENTICES from 1st June to 31st August 1835.

Enclosure
in No. 167.

Special Justices' Names.	Total valued.	Paid.	Not paid.	Special Justices' Names.	Total valued.	Paid.	Not paid.
Alley, W. H. -	1	-	1	Marlton, Wm. -	7	5	2
Baines, T. J. -	3	3	-	Nolan, James -	7	4	3
Blake, Henry -	3	2	1	Philp, E. D. -	5	2	3
Brown, R. A. -	3	2	1	Pennell, R. C. -	4	2	2
Connor, N. A. -	2	2	-	Rawlinson, S. R. -	5	4	1
Davies, T. -	12	8	4	Reynolds, John -	2	2	-
Edwards, Bryan -	4	2	2	Sowley, W. H. -	11	4	7
Fyfe, A. G. -	1	1	-	Welch, A. -	1	1	-
Fishbourne, E. E. -	2	-	2	Walsh, Henry -	6	2	4
Gurley, John -	1	1	-	Cocking, R. -	2	2	-
Hewitt, William -	1	1	-	Finlayson, W. -	2	1	1
Haly, R. S. -	5	2	3	Bell, W. A. -	7	4	3
Hawkins, Charles -	3	1	2	Daughtrey, John -	2	-	2
Hulme, J. R. -	3	-	3	Odell, John -	3	3	-
Laidlaw, Henry -	9	9	-	Pryce, Samuel -	14	3	11
Lyon, E. B. -	7	7	-	Cooper, R. S. -	2	2	-
Lloyd, Samuel -	8	5	3	Dawson, J. K. -	2	2	-
Kent, Henry -	6	4	2				
M'Leod, A. N. -	3	1	2				
Moresby, Henry -	3	2	1	TOTAL -	162	96	66

JAMAICA.—RETURN of VALUATIONS of APPRENTICESHIP made by the SPECIAL MAGISTRATES from the 1st June to the 31st August 1835.

Name of Magistrate.	Name of Apprentice.	Estate or Master's Name.	Parish.	Class.	Value.	If paid or not.
Alley, W. H. -	Eliza M'Leich -	Miss Dunkan, of Beverly -	Manchester -	Non-prædial -	£. s. d. 18 15 -	Not paid.
	John Prince -	Stoakes Hall -	St. Thomas in y ^e East -	Prædial -	30 - -	Paid.
Baines, T. J. -	Dianna Barclay -	Charlotte Taylor, ditto -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	32 - -	Paid.
	Anne Edwards -	Phillipsfield -	ditto -	Prædial -	17 7 7	Paid.
Browne, Otway -	- - -	No Valuations.				
Blake, Henry -	Edward Wilson -	G. Haliburton -	St. Thomas in y ^e East -	Prædial -	103 6 8	Not paid.
	George Baxter -	E. Baxter -	ditto -	ditto -	16 13 4	Paid.
	Ann Collins -	Hordley -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	17 6 8	Paid.
Browne, R. A. -	Ann Lewis -	W. Garvey Clarke -	St. Ann -	Prædial -	48 - -	Paid.
	Virginia Williams -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	16 - -	Paid.
	Charles Whitehorne -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	66 13 4	Not paid.

RETURN of Valuations of Apprenticeship—continued.

Name of Magistrate.	Name of Apprentice.	Estate or Master's Name.	Parish.	Class.	Value.	If paid or not.
					£. s. d.	
Connor, N. A. {	Amelia Hawkins - Thomas Wright -	Dr. Spalding - Mr. A. Pinto -	Kingston - ditto -	Non-prædial ditto	52 6 8 46 9 4	Paid. Paid.
Clarke, Cp. H.B.	- - - No Valuations.					
Davis, Thomas	Joanna Sims -	Jane Richmond -	Trelawny -	Non-prædial	30 - -	{ Paid Jane Richmond.
	Rebecca Harewood -	Hopewell Tyler -	ditto -	ditto -	33 - -	{ Paid J. Hodgson, Att'y.
	Rosetta Cadenhead -	Hopewell Tyler -	ditto -	ditto -	27 6 8	- ditto.
	Thomas Sharp -	Elizabeth Giles -	ditto -	ditto -	40 - -	Not paid.
	Sarah Johnstone -	Archibald Main	ditto -	ditto -	20 - -	{ Paid Arch ^d Main, Trelawny.
	Susan Sweny -	Mary A. Campbell	ditto -	ditto -	26 13 4	{ Paid Mary Ann Campbell.
	Ann Murray -	Oxford -	ditto -	Non-prædial	32 - -	Not paid.
	Samuel Wyatt -	Catherine Wyatt	ditto -	ditto -	10 - -	{ Paid Paul Doig in possession.
	Thomas Gore -	Orange Valley -	ditto -	Prædial -	60 - -	{ Paid Charles Fry, Att'y.
	Elizabeth Gold -	Irving Tower -	ditto -	ditto -	20 - -	{ Paid Lawrence Hyslop, Attorney.
	Maria Arthurs - James Eccleston -	Sarah Mussenden Water Valley -	ditto - ditto -	Non-prædial ditto	30 - - 45 - -	Not paid. Not paid.
Dillon, T. A. -	- - - No Valuations.					
Dunne, Patrick	- - - No Valuations.					
Dillon, Capt. A.	- - - No Valuations.					
Edwards, Bryan {	Eliza Leslie -	Thomas Tate -	Westmoreland -	First Class -	33 1 3	Paid.
	Robert Fergusson -	Clifden Penn -	ditto -	ditto -	40 - -	Paid.
	Susan Clark -	Ditto -	ditto -	Second Class	16 - -	Not paid.
	Thomas Cummings	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	13 6 8	Not paid.
Elliott, Capt. W.	- - - No Valuations.					
Farrar, Simeon	- - - No Valuations.					
Fyfe, A. G. -	Eleanor Cosens -	Fairy Hill -	Portland -	Non-prædial	42 - -	Paid.
Fishbourne, E. {	Dorothy Morrison -	{ Jasper Hall, of Hector's River -	St. Thomas in y ^e East.	} ditto -	32 - -	Not paid.
	Elsie Matheson -	{ Wentworth Bailey of Gibraltar -	St. George -		ditto -	10 - -
Gurley, John -	Edward Dorking -	Salt Spring -	St. Elizabeth -	Non-prædial	33 6 8	Paid.
Hewitt, William	Richard James -	Kildare -	St. George -	ditto -	16 - -	Paid.
Haly, R. S. -	Frances Parker -	Mocha Estate -	Clarendon -	Prædial -	25 - -	Not paid.
	William Stone -	Doctor Hayle -	ditto -	Non-prædial	22 - -	Not paid.
	Elizabeth Dickson -	Ditto -	ditto -	Unattached do	65 - -	Not paid.
	Eleanor Stewart -	Cornhill -	ditto -	Prædial -	75 - -	{ Paid. Certificate granted.
	Thomas Williams -	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	40 - -	- ditto.
Harris, James -	- - - No Valuations.					
Hawkins, C. - {	Cicelia Archer -	Arcadia -	Trelawny -	Non-prædial	30 18 10 ³	Not paid.
	Jannet Smith -	Braco -	ditto -	ditto -	23 12 3 ¹	Paid.
	Sarah Ann Miller -	Streetfield -	ditto -	ditto -	38 17 10	Not paid.
Hulme, J. R. - {	Benjamin Rathay -	Woodchants -	Hanover -	Non-prædials	26 10 -	Not yet paid.
	Margaret ditto -				19 10 -	
	Janet ditto -				each	
Langrishe, R. J.	- - - No Valuations.					
Laidlaw, H. -	Mary Augusta Sicard -	York Castle -	St. Ann -	Non-prædial	30 - -	Paid.
	Ellen Sicard -	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	12 - -	Paid.
	Isaac Sicard -	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	10 - -	Paid.
	Rachel Sicard -	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	6 - -	Paid.
	Maria Sicard -	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	2 - -	Paid.
	Catherine Taafe -	Airy Mount -	ditto -	ditto -	20 - -	Paid.
	George Taafe -	Ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	16 - -	Paid.
	Sarah Anderson -	Fairfield -	ditto -	Prædial -	33 6 8	Paid.
George Beecher -	Ann Beecher -	ditto -	Non-prædial	40 - -	Paid.	
Lambert, R. S.	- - - No Valuations.					

(continued.)

JAMAICA.

RETURN of Valuations of Apprenticeship—continued.

Name of Magistrate.	Name of Apprentice.	Estate or Master's Name.	Parish.	Class.	Value.	If paid or not.
					£. s. d.	
Lyon, Edm ^d B.	John Donaldson	Lysson's Estate	{ St. Thomas in the East }	Non-prædial	40 - -	Paid.
	Thomas Miltwain	Ditto	ditto	ditto	26 - -	Paid.
	James Wilkie	Prospect Pen	St. David's	Prædial	53 16 8	Paid.
	Ann Barnswell	Palmetto Ruin	{ St. Thomas in the East }	Non-prædial	17 6 8	Paid.
	M. A. Harnett	Nuts River	ditto	ditto	16 - -	Part paid.
	Jane Nolan	Petersfield	ditto	ditto	26 - -	Paid.
	Maryalet Johnson	Capress Penn	St. David	ditto	32 - -	Paid.
Lloyd, Samuel	Jessy Hill	Joppa	St. Andrew's	Prædial	40 - -	Paid.
	Billy Henry (Boy)	Ditto	ditto	ditto	30 - -	Paid.
	Kate M'Glashen	Mullett Hall	ditto	ditto	40 - -	Not paid.
	Elizabeth M'Octamen	Robert M'Achman	ditto	ditto	46 13 4	Not paid.
	Eliza Tucker (Girl)	ditto	ditto	ditto	10 13 4	Not paid.
	Anne Sutherland	Shortwood	ditto	Non-prædial	10 - -	Paid.
	Isabella Williams	John Been	ditto	Prædial	33 - -	Paid.
Kent, Henry	Susan Bryan	Stirling Castle	ditto	ditto	33 - -	Paid.
	Elizabeth Cross	Lunna Plantation	St. Mary	Non-prædial	40 - -	Paid.
	Elizabeth Smith	Whitfield Hall	St. David	ditto	31 2 5	Paid.
	Margaret Walker	Ditto	ditto	ditto	33 4 6	Paid.
	Mary O'Hanlan	Ditto	ditto	ditto	11 1 5	Paid.
	Mary Anne Parke	Westphalia	Port Royal	ditto	39 7 3	Not paid.
	Sarah Lee	Whitfield Hall	St. David's	ditto	35 8 8	Not paid.
M'Leod, A. N.	Elizabeth Richards	Spring Garden	St. Dorothy	Prædial	71 18 2	Not paid.
	Sicilia Henry	Bodles Pen	ditto	ditto	68 11 1	Not paid.
	Julia Oldwood	Bushey Park	ditto	Non-prædial	12 13 -	Paid.
Moresby, Henry	Jane M'Kenzie	Sarah J. Stanbury	St. Catherine	Domestic	34 13 4½	Not paid.
	Hannah Johnson	{ Augustus E. Ful- ler, Esq. }	ditto	ditto	30 - -	Paid.
	Margaret Harrison	Ditto	ditto	ditto	30 - -	Paid.
Marlton, Wm.	Rebecca Norman	Mr. John Ray	St. Mary	Non-prædial	36 - -	Paid.
	James Smith	Cape Clear Penn	ditto	ditto	53 6 8	Not paid.
	Henry Crouby	Ditto	ditto	ditto	72 10 -	Paid.
	Isabella Marshall	Miss M. Russell	ditto	ditto	28 - -	Not paid.
	Jane Jenkins	Preston	ditto	ditto	43 6 8	Paid.
	Alexander M'Lachlan	Crescent	ditto	ditto	32 - -	Paid.
	John Robinson	Primmer Hill	ditto	ditto	23 6 8	Paid.
Nolan, James	John Burnett	Caswell Hill	Vere	Prædial	94 - -	Not paid.
	Diana Hamilton and her two Children	Cayley Estate	{ St. Thomas in the East }	Non-prædial	56 - -	Paid.
	George Wilson	E. M'Pherson	Vere	ditto	100 - -	Not paid.
	Richard Huggins	Mary Huggin	ditto	ditto	35 - -	Paid.
	Jane Donaldson	Baron Kettlehold	St. Andrew's	ditto	32 - -	Not paid.
Oliver, T. M.	- - -	No Valuations.				
Philp, Edw. D.	Sarah Irving	Nonpareil	Westmoreland	Non-prædial	18 15 -	Not paid.
	Elizabeth Dunbar	Neylesfield	ditto	ditto	25 - -	Paid.
	William Wagstaff	Hope Pond	ditto	ditto	84 - -	Not paid.
	Frederick Taylor	{ Estate of Mary Walcott }	ditto	ditto	60 - -	Not paid.
	Emelia Foot	W. H. Kirlew	ditto	ditto	30 - -	Paid.
Pack, Anthony	- - -	No Valuations				
Pennell, R. C.	Dorothy Stobbs	Ulster Spring	Trelawny	Non-prædial	20 - -	Paid.
	Thomas Julian	Hyde	ditto	ditto	33 17 11	Not paid.
	Emily Fergusson	Catherine Fergusson	ditto	ditto	38 17 10	Not paid.
	Charles Hopkins	Long Pond	ditto	ditto	17 14 8	Not paid.
Rawlinson, S. C.	Catherine Clarke	Bell-air	St. Ann	Prædial	10 - -	Paid.
	Henry Stobbs	Horne Castle	ditto	Non-prædial	32 - -	Paid.
	Ben Walker	Devon	ditto	ditto	16 - -	Paid.
	Hannibal Rowling	{ William Dyer of Falmouth }	Trelawny	ditto	50 - -	Paid.
	William Ash	Antrim	St. Ann	ditto	83 6 8	Not paid.
Reynolds, John	Mary Sims	{ Norfolk, Mr. Da- vies, Master }	St. Elizabeth	Prædial	32 - -	Paid.
	Mary Ann Slater	{ Potsdam, Mr. Cohen ditto }	ditto	ditto	29 - -	Paid.
St. John, Rich ^d	- - -	No Valuations.				
St. John, Lieut. J. H.	- - -	No Valuations.				

RETURN of Valuations of Apprenticeship—continued.

Name of Magistrate.	Name of Apprentice.	Estate or Master's Name.	Parish.	Class.	Value.	If paid or not.
					£. s. d.	
Sowley, W. H.	Benjamin Hinds -	Hiattsfeld Estate	St. Ann	Prædial	40 13 4	Not paid.
	Mary Warder -	Great Pond Estate	ditto	Non-prædial	40 11 3	Not paid.
	Jane Warder } Mother	Ditto - -	ditto	Non-prædial	40 11 3	Paid.
	Eliza M'Cole } & two	Ditto - -	ditto	Non-prædial	20 5 5	Paid.
	Ann Sterling } Child ^a	Ditto - -	ditto	Non-prædial	20 5 5	Not paid.
	Thomas Cole -	Ditto - -	ditto	Non-prædial	35 9 7	Paid.
	John Jarvis -	Ditto - -	ditto	Non-prædial	28 7 11	Paid.
	Mary Goulding -	Hiattsfeld Estate	ditto	Prædial	53 14 7	Paid.
	William Drewitt -	Ditto - -	ditto	Non-prædial	32 - -	Paid.
	Jesse M'Been -	Roaring River	ditto	Prædial	13 6 8	Paid.
	Harriot Leech -	Southfield Estate	ditto	Non-prædial	40 - -	Not paid.
Thomas, Jos. W.	- - -	No Valuations.				
Welch, Arthur	Charlotte Brooks -	Mrs. Hewitt	Manchester	Non-prædial	60 - -	Paid.
Walsh, Henry	Eleanor Walker -	Decoy Estate	St. Mary	Non-prædial	54 17 10	Paid.
	William M'Lean -	Ditto - -	ditto	Prædial	74 - -	Not paid.
	Mary Crossman -	Ditto - -	ditto	Prædial	74 - -	Not paid.
	Joseph Norton -	Hon. Ab ^m Hodgson	ditto	Prædial	20 3 4	Not paid.
	Eleanor Warner -	Russell Hall Estate	ditto	Prædial	52 - -	Paid.
Cooking, Ralph	Charles Collins -	Mango Valley	ditto	Non-prædial	130 - -	Not paid.
	Margaret Anderson	Up Val Pen	St. James	Non-prædial	16 - -	Paid.
Fialayson, Wal-	Susan Tims -	Content Estate	ditto	Non-prædial	32 - -	Paid.
	ter - -					
Fialayson, Wal-	Frances Walker -	Henry Wate Plummer	ditto	Non-prædial	35 - -	Not paid.
	Amelia Scott -	Miss Ricketts	ditto	Non-prædial	32 - -	Paid.
Bell, W. A.	Margaret Jane San-	Vauxhall Estate	St. Elizabeth	Non-prædial	26 - -	Paid.
	derson -					
	Margaret Compass -	Two Mile Wood ditto	ditto	Prædial	15 15 -	Paid.
	John Wm. Dawkin -	Northampton Pen	ditto	Prædial	77 - -	Paid.
	Dugald Clarke -	Mexico Estate	ditto	Prædial	29 3 4	Not paid.
	Evelina Johnstone -	Union ditto	ditto	Non-prædial	24 - -	Not paid.
	Mary Wright -	Breadnut Valley ditto	ditto	Non-prædial	28 - -	Paid.
Daughtrey, J.	James Roe -	Lancaster	ditto	Prædial	116 13 4	Not paid.
Odell, John	Charlotte Smith -	Ipswich	St. Elizabeth	Prædial	20 - -	Not paid.
	Elizabeth Haldame	Hazel Grove	ditto	Non-prædial	32 - -	Not paid.
Thompson, Dr. Robert	William Monteith -	Industry	Hanover	Prædial	33 17 10	Paid.
	Mary Wilson -	Prospect	ditto	Prædial	30 10 -	Paid.
	Eleanor Baird -	{ Elizabeth Taylor, } G. Island	ditto	Non-prædial	29 5 -	Paid.
Pryce, Samuel	- - -	No Valuations.				
	Jane Jameison -	Pembroke	Trelawny	Non-prædial	35 13 4	{ Paid to Geo. Marrett.
	Frederick Brown -	Ditto	ditto	Prædial attach ^d	68 12 3	Not paid.
	Frederick E. Williams	Ditto	ditto	Prædial attach ^d	68 12 3	Not paid.
	David Hogarth -	Garrada	ditto	Non-prædial	16 13 4	Not paid.
	Ann Smith -	ditto	ditto	Non-prædial	31 5 -	Not paid.
	Robert Green -	Phenix	ditto	Non-prædial	16 - -	{ Paid to Geo. Marrett.
	Jane Frazer -	Pembroke	ditto	Prædial attach ^d	34 4 11	Not paid.
	Ann Williams -	Ditto	ditto	Prædial attach ^d	37 13 8	Not paid.
	Elizabeth Taylor -	Bellmont	ditto	Non-prædial	31 5 -	Not paid.
	Catherine Neilson -	Ditto	ditto	Non-prædial	10 3 4	{ Ditto, (since dead.)
	Sarah Haynes -	Pannepant	ditto	Non-prædial	20 - -	Not paid.
	Margaret M'Cartney	Retreat	ditto	Non-prædial	15 6 8	Not paid.
Ramsay, Wm.	Mary Howard -	Ditto	ditto	Non-prædial	29 6 8	Not paid.
	Elizabeth Mair -	Unity	ditto	Non-prædial	20 - -	{ Paid to Alex ^r Brain.
Jones, T. W.	- - -	No Valuations.				
Cooper, Rich ^d S.	Charlotte Reed -	Spring Estate	St. James	Prædial	56 13 4	Paid.
	Margaret Willford -	{ C. W. Morris, } Receiver	ditto	Non-prædial	35 - -	Paid.
Baynes, Edw ^d D.	- - -	No Valuations.				
Fitzgerald, Rob.	- - -	No Valuations.				
Dawson, Jas. K.	Sarah Walker -	Muirtown Estate	{ St. Thomas in } the East	Non-prædial	30 - -	Paid.
	Henry Scott -	Elm Wood Estate	ditto	Prædial	20 - -	Paid.

JAMAICA.

—No. 168.—

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*, dated
The King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 24th September 1835.

No. 168.

By the enclosure which I have the honour herewith to transmit to you, your Lordship will see that there has been some errors made in the returns of produce; but happily the mistakes now discovered render the deficiency less than the former one did.

Enclosure in No. 168.

PORT OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

Enclosure in
No. 168.

An AGGREGATE RETURN from the several Ports to his Excellency the Governor, of SUGAR, RUM and COFFEE, the Growth, Produce and Manufacture of the Island of *Jamaica*, exported in the Year ending 1st August 1834, as compared with the Year ending 1st August 1835.

DESCRIPTION of ARTICLES.	Year ending 1 August 1834.							
	SUGAR.				RUM.		COFFEE.	
	Hds.	Tier.	Bar.	Cwt.	Pun.	Gals.	Casks.	lbs.
Kingston - -	18,491	1,214	1,570	332,782	8,128	942,108	10,625	9,358,750
Morant Bay and Port } Morant - - - }	6,863	1,271	71	140,489	1,922	207,539	906	708,809
Port Antonio - -	2,190	282	131	42,502	704	70,350	75	59,200
Port Maria and An- } notto Bay - - }	11,487	1,215	112	214,638	3,902	384,998	798	458,600
St. Ann's Bay - -	4,172	411	141	67,449	1,078	99,190	883	517,900
Falmouth & Rio Bueno	11,779	1,291	233	221,898	4,246	465,789	1,091	636,466
Montego Bay - -	9,975	1,712	786	215,628	5,499	525,990	83	35,975
Lucea - - -	7,225	653	145	136,242	2,388	219,696	128	96,000
Savanna la Mar and } Black River - }	7,883	1,210	42	153,526	2,809	274,289	7,795	5,987,577
TOTAL for year ended } 1 August 1834 - }	79,465	9,259	3,231	1,525,154	30,676	3,189,949	22,384	17,859,277
TOTAL for year ended } 1 August 1835 - }	71,244	7,902	3,122	1,377,164	27,036	2,660,687	13,495	10,489,292
Decrease on year } ended 1 Aug. 1835 }	* 8,221	1,357	109	147,990	3,640	529,262	8,889	7,369,985

DESCRIPTION of ARTICLES.	Year ending 1 August 1835.							
	SUGAR.				RUM.		COFFEE.	
	Hds.	Tier.	Bar.	Cwt.	Pun.	Gals.	Casks.	lbs.
Kingston - -	16,703	1,301	1,722	329,172	5,813	562,084	8,104	6,790,212
Morant Bay and Port } Morant - - - }	6,693	1,223	223	136,844	2,391	264,054	420	294,322
Port Antonio - -	1,690	320	75	33,760	457	45,700	24	20,600
Port Maria and An- } notto Bay - - }	9,724	428	10	173,158	3,703	321,882	460	266,353
St. Ann's Bay - -	4,301	445	22	72,380	1,370	214,184	665	307,010
Falmouth & Rio Bueno	10,952	1,344	290	212,280	4,215	398,688	410	194,984
Montego Bay - -	10,036	1,539	724	208,951	5,767	534,165	64	62,026
Lucea - - -	5,522	461	30	106,369	1,685	160,006	1	840
Savanna la Mar and } Black River - }	5,623	841	26	104,250	1,635	159,924	3,347	2,552,945
TOTAL for year ended } 1 August 1835 - }	* 71,244	7,902	3,122	1,377,164	27,036	2,660,687	13,495	10,489,292

Custom House, Kingston, Jamaica, }
19 September 1835.

(signed)

D. MacDowall Grant, Collr.
J. G. Swainson, Compt^r.

—No. 169.—

JAMAICA.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*, dated
The King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 28th September 1835.

IN sending to your Lordship my usual report on the “general state of the island,” I am happy in being enabled to say that every thing is going on in the most satisfactory manner, and that there appears to exist at this moment the most extraordinary quiescence.

The usual return of miles travelled is enclosed herewith. Your Lordship will observe what exertions are made by some of the magistrates, and what distances they have travelled over in the month; you will also see how very much affected by illness they have been. Those who have been ill are, however, all now convalescent, and will, I trust, be soon in a state to resume their duties. I fear, however, that the climate will frequently produce similar results on this generally indefatigable body.

I have the honour also to enclose to you a supplementary return of properties which have worked for hire, &c., which makes the total numbers reported on to me, and by me to you, to be 504 worked for hire; 193 have neither been offered or refused; 65 have refused.

I am aware that many are omitted to be reported on; but there is so much difficulty in getting any thing of correct returns of the sort made, that I am only enabled to send your Lordship the nearest approximation.

Enclosure 1, in No. 169.

RETURN of the Number of Miles travelled, and Estates visited, by the Special Magistrates,
up to the 24th September 1835.

Enclosure 1, in
No. 169.

NAMES OF MAGISTRATES.	Week ending 3 September.			Week ending 10 September.			Week ending 17 September.			Week ending 24 September.			TOTALS.		
	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.
Alley, W. H. -	84	16	4	124	18	8	112	14	10	79	12	8	399	60	30
Baines, Thomas J. -	80	17	11	-	Sick	-	68	14	10	66	10	4	214	41	25
Baynes, E. D. -	51	16	9	61	17	9	78	20	11	87	24	17	277	77	46
Bell, W. A. -	76	14	10	82	12	7	80	20	17	79	19	14	317	65	48
Blake, Henry -	50	8	4	40	11	8	59	15	11	64	10	4	213	44	27
Bourne, Stephen -	70	13	8	64	10	6	56	12	6	65	5	3	255	40	23
Browne, Otway -	81	23	20	88	34	27	100	15	11	101	45	38	370	117	96
Browne, R. A. -	90	15	10	66	13	8	73	14	12	76	15	9	305	57	39
Cocking, Ralph -	67	17	17	53	13	12	110	18	14	78	21	20	308	69	63
Connor, N. A. -	-	-	-	-	In Kingston stationary.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooper, R. S. -	38	10	8	43	11	3	108	42	40	37	12	10	226	75	61
Daughtrey, John -	52	10	8	68	11	6	73	13	11	66	18	6	259	52	41
Davies, Thomas -	37	18	16	35	14	11	37	15	11	28	11	7	137	58	45
Dawson, James K. -	-	-	-	-	Leave on account of continued ill health.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dillon, J. A. -	134	17	11	151	17	16	211	23	17	195	18	15	691	75	59
Dunne, Patrick -	92	20	14	97	25	17	86	28	23	83	21	11	358	94	65
Edwards, Bryan -	100	23	19	100	12	9	87	17	6	Fever			287	52	44
Farrer, Simeon -	70	16	11	62	9	6	Fever			Fever			132	25	17
Finlayson, Walter -	67	27	15	67	21	15	67	23	15	67	24	12	268	95	57
Fishbourne, E. E. -	76	19	9	80	18	9	71	16	10	43	12	7	270	65	35
Fitzgerald, Robert -	-	-	-	63	24	16	No Diary			50	10	3	113	34	19
Fyfe, A. G. -	104	12	6	54	11	5	74	16	7	63	17	13	295	56	31
Gillam, William -	-	-	-	-	On leave, owing to severe illness.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gurley, John -	97	9	8	49	12	9	60	13	12	61	14	9	267	48	38
Haly, R. S. -	72	11	6	76	8	3	88	14	10	No Diary received.			236	33	19
Harris, James -	78	16	11	81	18	10	80	19	8	72	18	8	311	71	37
Hawkins, Charles -	78	24	20	61	20	16	75	18	13	62	18	14	276	80	63
Hewitt, William -	64	12	6	93	15	10	62	8	5	87	14	7	306	49	28
Hulme, J. R. -	69	14	10	75	26	21	82	18	12	71	25	23	297	83	66
Jones, Thomas W. -	69	10	7	-	Fever and Debility.			-	-	-	-	-	69	10	7
Kent, Henry -	91	23	18	77	12	5	58	18	9	55	8	6	281	61	38
Laidlaw, Henry -	88	18	13	77	16	11	92	16	11	86	17	13	343	67	48
Lambert, R. S. -	83	26	19	67	21	9	91	15	9	83	22	9	324	84	46
Langrishe, R. J. -	96	18	15	93	10	6	135	31	26	115	17	14	439	76	61
Lloyd, Samuel -	102	15	8	140	17	7	98	23	16	116	21	15	456	76	46
Lyon, Edmund B. -	89	18	7	66	9	7	59	17	8	104	17	8	318	61	30
Marlton, W. F. -	84	24	14	89	24	11	79	17	6	61	20	12	313	85	43
Macleod, A. N. -	-	-	-	-	Fever; quite unable to attend to duty.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moresby, Henry -	59	19	11	68	31	21	49	16	13	67	22	16	243	88	61
Nolan, James -	72	17	12	82	18	11	132	37	35	83	22	13	369	94	71
Odell, John -	55	21	13	43	18	5	51	17	10	49	13	6	198	69	34
Oliver, Thomas M. -	64	12	8	94	17	10	78	15	8	84	15	13	320	59	39

JAMAICA.

RETURN of the Number of Miles travelled, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES of MAGISTRATES.	Week ending 3 September.			Week ending 10 September.			Week ending 17 September.			Week ending 24 September.			TOTALS.		
	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.
Pennell, R. C. - - - -	64	15	11	50	10	7	65	11	9	- -	Fever		179	36	27
Philp, E. D. - - - -	94	34	24	134	31	22	112	36	24	- -	Fever		340	97	70
Pryce, Samuel - - - -	64	23	18	48	23	18	70	28	24	62	34	32	244	108	94
Ramsay, William - - - -	- -	- -	- -	Tour and special duty.			- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Rawlinson, S. - - - -	60	21	13	58	18	12	70	17	13	- -	Fever		188	56	38
Reynolds, John - - - -	102	15	8	64	13	12	61	12	5	111	18	14	338	58	39
Sowley, W. H. - - - -	69	17	10	61	17	13	50	16	10	55	16	9	235	66	42
St. John, Richard - - - -	51	14	9	57	19	17	- -	Fever		55	9	8	163	42	34
Thomas, J. R. - - - -	- -	Ill	- -	71	14	7	44	8	1	59	13	3	174	35	11
Thompson, Robert - - - -	76	11	4	94	15	8	87	25	21	63	13	11	320	64	44
Walsh, Henry - - - -	61	22	15	78	14	14	52	18	16	75	24	20	266	78	65
Welsh, Arthur - - - -	105	24	19	80	18	16	106	31	27	69	22	17	360	95	79
Willis, George - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	63	20	11	- -	Fever		63	20	11
TOTAL - - - -													13,930	3,200	2,200

Enclosure 2, in No. 169.

Enclosure 2, in
No. 169.

Supplementary RETURN of PROPERTIES which have worked for HIRE, &c.

WORK FOR HIRE.

Belvidere - - St. James.	Canish Hill - - St. David's.	Joppar and Week
Duchetty Spring - ditto.	Minto - - - ditto.	Hall - - St. Andrew's.
Hazelymph - - ditto.	Mankeim - - ditto.	Knowsley - - ditto.
Plum Pen - - ditto.	Sherwood Forest - ditto.	Mullet Hall - - ditto.
Richmond Hill Estate ditto.	Ayton - - - ditto.	Mavery - - - ditto.
Rohampton - - ditto.	Clifton - - - ditto.	Mond - - - ditto.
Seven Rivers - - ditto.	Richmond Vale - ditto.	Mount Cressy - ditto.
Myford (Jobbers) - ditto.	Moy Hall - - - ditto.	Prospect - - - ditto.
The Bogue - - - ditto.	Mount Pleasant - ditto.	Prospect (Parks) - ditto.
Bellfield - - - ditto.	Radnor - - - ditto.	Noftrook - - - ditto.
Carthagena - - ditto.	Morgeens - - Clarendon.	Papine - - - ditto.
Catherine Hall - ditto.	Friendship - - ditto.	Spring - - - ditto.
Catherine Mount - ditto.	Orange River - ditto.	Shortwood - - ditto.
Tanfield - - - ditto.	Ballard's River - ditto.	Temple Hall - - ditto.
Green Pond - - - ditto.	Bryant Hill - - ditto.	Dover Castle - St. Thomas's Vale.
Gilsho - - - ditto.	Mears's - - - ditto.	New Works - - ditto.
Homestead - - - ditto.	Front Hall - - ditto.	St. Clair - - - ditto.
Turin - - - ditto.	Trantfield - - ditto.	Alexandria - - St. James.
Industry - - - ditto.	Logie Green - - ditto.	Argyle Estate - ditto.
Latium - - - ditto.	Crawle River - ditto.	Content Estate - ditto.
Leyden - - - ditto.	Pindar's Valley - ditto.	Chester Castle - ditto.
Newman Hall - - ditto.	Ponder's River - ditto.	Copse - - - ditto.
Purling Stream - ditto.	Lucky Valley - - ditto.	Childermas - - ditto.
Polosi - - - ditto.	Ludlow - - - ditto.	Eden - - - ditto.
Retirement - - ditto.	Kelletts - - - ditto.	Friendship - - ditto.
Spring Mount - - ditto.	The Bower - - - ditto.	Golden Grove - ditto.
Sunderland - - - ditto.	Machnie - - - ditto.	Lethe Estate - - ditto.
Spring Garden - ditto.	Bellrice - - - St. Andrew's.	Montpelier - - ditto.
Worcester - - - ditto.	Belair - - - ditto.	Silver Grove - - ditto.
Birnam Wood - St. George's.	Constant Spring - ditto.	Joy Hall - - - ditto.
Mount Holstein - ditto.	Chancery Hall - ditto.	Wiltshire - - - ditto.
Orange Vale - - ditto.	Golden Spring - ditto.	
Wallingford - - ditto.	Happy Grove - - ditto.	
Glengyle - - - ditto.		97

NEVER OFFERED OR REFUSED HIRE.

Bandon - - - St. James.	Ponto Bello.	Swamps - - St. David's.
Cambridge Jobbing	Hamptand.	Hill Side - - ditto.
Gang - - - ditto.	Friendship.	Albion - - - ditto.
Chesterfield - - ditto.	Orange.	Alternative - - ditto.
Comfort Hall - - ditto.	Mount Sinai - St. David's.	Airy Castle - St. Andrew's.
Content Pen (days exchanged).	Lloyd's - - - ditto.	Bardowick - - ditto.
Croydon Pen (days exchanged).	Norris's - - - ditto.	Cherry Garden - ditto.
Lloyd's Lodge.	Amtully - - - ditto.	Cedar Valley - - ditto.
Ginger Hill (days exchanged).	Mocha - - - ditto.	Fair Hill - - - ditto.
Greenwich.	Friendship Retreat - ditto.	
Richmond Hill Pen.	Windsor Castle - ditto.	34
Underwood Pen.	Hermitage - - ditto.	
Windsor Castle Estate.	Fair Prospect - - ditto.	

SLAVERY IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.

99

NEITHER ASKED NOR REFUSED.

JAMAICA.

Hermitage -	St. Andrew's.	Salisbury Plain	St. Andrew's.	Burnet Grand Pen	St. James.
Healthy Valley -	ditto.	Sterling Castle	- ditto.	Cowpark Pen	- ditto.
Moresham -	- ditto.	Barbican -	- ditto.	Houghton Groves Pen	ditto.
Montpelier -	- ditto.	Hope -	- ditto.	Hermitage Pen	- ditto.
Mount Daheno	- ditto.	Berkshire Hall	St. Thomas's Vale.	Knockalva Pen	- ditto.
Mount James	- ditto.	Cotswould -	- ditto.	Ramble Pen -	- ditto.
Mount Woolfrees	- ditto.	Charlemount -	- ditto.	Retirement Pen	- ditto.
Mount Belmore	- ditto.	Michleton -	- ditto.	Shetlewood Pen	- ditto.
Mount Prospect	- ditto.	Orange Field	- ditto.	York Pen -	- ditto.
Prospects (Spaldings)	ditto.	Rose Hall -	- ditto.		
Mount Atlas -	- ditto.	Recess -	- ditto.		35
Rosemount -	- ditto.	Thenton -	- ditto.		
Swain Spring	- ditto.	Argyle Pen -	- St. James.		

REFUSED.

Unity Hall -	- St. James.	New Battle -	St. David's.	Molyner -	St. Andrew's.
Cealus Valley	St. David's.	Riverhead -	- ditto.	Mount Mores	- ditto.
Woburn Lawn	- ditto.	Balymure -	Manchester.	Charlton	St. Thomas's Vale.
Sheffield -	- ditto.	Hibernia -	- ditto.	Spring Farm -	- ditto.
Belle Clew -	- ditto.	Cambell's Mount	St. Andrew's.		18
Cocoa Walk -	- ditto.	Coope's Hill -	- ditto.		
Grove -	- ditto.	Waterhouse -	- ditto.		

Enclosure 3, in No. 169.

Enclosure 3, in
No. 169.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from *R. Cocking, Esq.*, Special Magistrate, dated Hampden, St. James, 15th September 1835.

ON your Lordship's referring to my Diary, your Excellency will perceive that Hampden people have been neglecting their work for several weeks past, and have allowed 13 acres of plant canes to be destroyed by the stock; a degree of careless independence seems to have actuated them; however, I sincerely trust that I have put a stop to this.

The man in charge of the stock has absconded.

1835	Place.	Miles travelled.	Complainant.	Defendant.	Complaint.	Decision.	Number of Constables sworn in.
Hampden Court, September 14th.	Hampden Estate.	-	John Haynes, Manager,	The whole gang.	- For not working. Samuel Bailey, head constable, sworn, states, that some of the people are willing to do	Sentenced to pay three Saturdays.	
	their work, but that the rest will not; he has remarked that for the last three weeks they have not been working properly, or doing a sufficiency; that they have got some notions into their heads, and treat all his admonitions with contempt.—Samuel Edegerly, book-keeper, sworn, states, that the manner in which the gang work is shameful in the extreme; that they entertain an opinion that the special magistrates have no control over them; and that, on Thursday last, he heard William White (a field labourer who was working with the gang at the time) call to the driver, and tell him that the rest of the gang were not working.—Charles Sterling, a constable, sworn: was in the field at the time; the people were not working properly.—William White, a field labourer, sworn: his fellow apprentices do not work; was obliged on Thursday last, from the shameful manner in which they were then working around him, to hail out to the constable about their conduct. They made no defence. The affidavits of three neighbouring overseers who inspected the work sent herewith. Thirteen acres of plant canes have been severely damaged through the wilful neglect of the watchman. The affidavits of three neighbouring overseers (who have inspected the damage) sent herewith.						

Jamaica ss.

WE, the undersigned, do swear, that we have inspected a trespass of cattle upon 13 acres of young plant canes; and consider the damage done, through the neglect of the watchman, is about equivalent to a sacrifice of half the cane piece.—So help me God.

Sworn before me, this 14th
day of September 1835,
(signed) *R. Cocking.*

(signed) *Robert Ellis.*
Thos Coleman.
John Jackson.

Jamaica ss.

WE, the undersigned, do swear, that, at the request of Mr. Hayes, the overseer of Hampden estate, we have carefully examined a piece of young canes that a gang of 60 able negroes were cleaning on the above property last Thursday; and it is our opinion that the work performed was not equal to half the quantity they might have done in the same time; and the manner in which we observed the apprentices attached to this estate working this day was shameful in the extreme.—So help me God.

Sworn before me, this 14th
day of September 1835,
(signed) *R. Cocking.*

(signed) *Robert Ellis.*
Thos Coleman.
John Jackson.

JAMAICA.

—No. 170.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Glenelg* to the Marquis of *Sligo*.

No. 170.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 12 Nov. 1835.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatches of the 6th of September and of the 28th of that month, enclosing copies of communications from the special magistrates upon various subjects, and reporting that the island was in a quiet state, and that every thing was going on in the most satisfactory manner. It has proved highly gratifying to His Majesty's Government to receive these favourable accounts. To the judicious arrangements made by your Lordship is to be attributed, in a great degree, the efficiency with which, under the most unfavourable circumstances, the duties of the special magistracy have been performed; but it is due to the gentlemen composing that body to express in the strongest terms the sense which His Majesty's Government entertain of the zeal and intelligence which they have displayed, and of the extraordinary exertions which they have used in giving effect to the instructions with which your Lordship had furnished them.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Glenelg*.

—No. 171.—

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*, dated The King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, October 9, 1835.

No. 171

I AM happy that in my usual report upon the "general state of the island" I am enabled to renew to your Lordship my previous assurances of its perfect tranquillity.

In order to prove it, I have to enclose 23 of my usual weekly reports. Nine magistrates are incapacitated by fever and calamity from making any reports; two were absent last week on leave on their domestic affairs; one, Mr. Stares, has only just commenced his duties, and 20 have either not sent in any special report or combined it with other business (in direct opposition to my orders), which prevents my sending them to you, making up the 55 which I only have at this moment in the island, and much inconvenienced I am thereby; I want two more very much.

I beg to call your particular attention to that of Mr. Fitzgerald, as confirmatory of my previous remarks respecting the eight-hour system of work, and exhibiting the disposition of the people just after my Circular so strongly recommending the continuance of the nine-hour system.

Enclosure in No. 171.

Enclosure in
No. 171.

My Lord,

Aboukir, 6th October 1835.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the weekly diary, and to inform your Excellency that this district may be truly said to be peaceable, industrious and respectful to the laws. On Saturdays the apprentices work freely for hire; the entire of the pimento crop at Rosetta (on which estates there are only four apprentices) has been got off by Saturday labour; 112 and 136 have assembled in their own time from other estates, and worked to the full satisfaction of the employer.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *T. A. Dillon*.

My Lord,

St. David's, October 6, 1835.

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward to your Excellency my diary up to this date, and to report to your Lordship that this district continues in good order.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *Patrick Dunne, S. J.*

My Lord,
I FEEL much pleasure in acquainting your Excellency that the apprentices are behaving better and working more cheerfully than they have done for several weeks back.

St. James's, October 5, 1835.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Cocking, s. j.*

My Lord,
I BEG to enclose your Excellency my report for the past week. I have reason to believe that the apprentices in my district are picking in the coffee crops very well.

Mandeville, 7 October 1835.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *O. Browne, s. j.*

My Lord,
I HAVE the honour to inform you that my district is quiet as usual, and that complaints are diminishing. It is seldom that a complaint is made of loss of labour, but chiefly petty thefts, violence towards cattle and one another, and some insolence to their managers on the part of apprentices.

Elim Great House.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. A. Bell, s. j.*

My Lord,
I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Lordship my weekly report. I can state generally that my district is in a satisfactory condition as regards the conduct of the apprentices on the properties I visit. I think it right to inform your Excellency that some overseers in this district have given me notice that they intend adopting the eight-hour system instead of the nine-hour as heretofore. I have therefore to request that your Excellency will be pleased to inform me whether their doing so is according to the spirit of the forty-seventh clause of the Act for the Abolition of Slavery, which gives the apprentice four and a half hours per week out of his master's forty-five for the *cultivation of his provision grounds*. From the general position of these grounds in this district, the hour a day which the eight-hour system leaves the apprentice would be consumed in the mere going to the grounds, and the object of the law as far as any benefit was intended to him frustrated; the power of changing from one system to another is professedly used as a means of annoyance and punishment of the apprentice. How far this is consistent with the spirit of an Act intended to take the power of punishing from the employer and vest it exclusively in the special magistrate, is a point I have to submit to your Excellency for decision, it being clear that from the frequent recurring of the case some decisive rule should be applied to it.

Lower Lucky Valley, 6th October 1835.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Fitzgerald.*

My Lord,
I HAVE the honour to state to your Excellency, there is nothing of moment to communicate in this district, but that all is going on, to the best of my belief, quite correct.

Falmouth, 6th October 1835.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *Thomas Davies, s. j.*

My Lord,
I HAVE the honour to enclose my weekly report, and to state to your Excellency that my district continues in the same tranquil state as when last I had the honour of addressing your Excellency.

Westmoreland, 5th October 1835.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Edwards, s. j.*

My Lord,
I HAVE the honour herewith to forward for your Excellency's approval my report of proceedings during the past week.

Houghton Grove, 6th October 1835.

I have also the honour to forward my return of properties in my district from the 1st to the 30th September inclusive, with the dates upon which I visited each property.

JAMAICA.

The apprentices, I beg to inform your Lordship, are conducting themselves much in the same manner as when I had last the honour of addressing your Lordship, although more cases of petty theft have been brought under my notice during the past week or two than heretofore; I trust, however, that a few salutary examples may be the means of checking the evil complained of.

Their general habits of industry are certainly rather improving.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed)

Simeon Farrar, s. p.

My Lord,

Black River, 6th October 1835.

I HAVE the honour to report as usual on the state of this district, the apprentices go on quietly, and generally very satisfactory.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed)

John Gurley, s. j.

My Lord,

Logan Castle, St. Thomas Vale, 7th October 1835.

I HAVE to forward to your Excellency herewith a report of the cases heard and adjudicated by me during the last week.

I am happy to observe that the district is quite tranquil; twenty properties were visited during the week, and only on ten were there any complaints, and those few and of no great importance.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed)

James Harris, s. j.

Industry.

THE only complaints that have come before me during the past week are, that a few of the apprentices on some estates do not turn out to work at the time ordered by law.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed)

C. Hawkins, s. j.

My Lord,

Chester Vale, Port Royal Mountains.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Excellency a report of my proceedings for the past week, and regret to say that the investigation at Clifton Mount has prevented my visiting any of the properties, but every thing is going on quietly.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed)

H. Kent, s. j.

My Lord,

Stony Hill, 7th September 1835.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit my report for the last week, by which, I trust, your Excellency will perceive that, considering the extent of the district, the number of properties and population, that the labouring classes are progressively improving.

Your Lordship will allow that the apprentices of the greater part of St. Andrew's have many more inducements and facilities for idleness and plunder than any other parish, from its contiguity to Kingston, where they will at all hours meet with customers for fruit, grass, wood, and every other description of produce. The majority are, notwithstanding such inducements for idleness, working for hire in their own time, indeed, I may say almost the whole in my own district during crop time.

I beg leave to claim your Excellency's attention to a clause of the Act passed the 22d December, disallowed by Government at home (namely, the 12th), whether I am to sanction the destruction of the hogs and goats belonging to the apprentices found at large, or if I am in their behalf to take cognizance of such destruction on a complaint being brought before me.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed)

Samuel Lloyd.

My Lord,

Moneague, 6th October 1835.

I HAVE the honour of enclosing my report for the week ending of this date, and also a list of properties visited during the preceding month, and am happy to have it in my power to report as favourably regarding the conduct of the apprentices as when I had last the honour of addressing your Excellency.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed)

Henry Laidlaw.

My Lord,

Great House, Oliphant's Lime Savannah, 7th October 1835.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency my district continues perfectly quiet, and the apprentices give their managers satisfaction.

I enclose a valuation case and my diary for your Excellency's satisfaction.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed)

R. J. Langrishe.

My Lord,

St. Mary's, South-east District, 7th October 1835.

I HAVE the honour to present to your Excellency the week's report of my proceedings in this district of the parish, and am happy in being enabled to state to your Lordship that the ferment which discovered itself at Orange River and Lewisberg estates during a recent period, as reported in the communications I have had the honour to make on the subject, has totally subsided, and that the people on the *former* property are now working in a satisfactory manner, although on Lewisberg they still continue in a state of sullen discontent.

I beg respectfully to trespass on your Lordship to solicit permission to leave my district for a few days, on business requiring my appearance in Kingston, a favour I am emboldened to ask, from the absence of any undisposed of business coming under my cognizance.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *R. Lambert, s. j.*

My Lord,

Old Harbour Market, October 7th, 1835.

I HAVE fortunately been enabled to resume my rounds this week, and I trust that my weekly report will serve to show that my district is in a satisfactory state. The general belief among overseers in St. Dorothy's at present is, that they will make more sugar next crop than ever they made the last.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

Alexander N. Macleod.

My Lord,

Amity Hall, October 7th, 1835.

I HAVE the honour to enclose my weekly report. I am also happy to state for your Excellency's information, that all the estates in this district are doing well, and the apprentices, generally speaking, seem perfectly satisfied, and from the forward state of the parish several estates will, my Lord, commence crop in November, a month earlier than customary.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *James Nolan, s. j.*

My Lord,

Sacham, October 6th, 1835.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that the district remains in the most peaceable state, and I am happy in being able further to add, that the complaints of managers against apprentices are not on the increase.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *J. Odell, s. j.*

My Lord,

Savanna la Mar, October 5th, 1835.

I BEG leave to enclose my report to your Excellency, and to state that I have been prevented visiting so many properties as I otherwise should, owing to the detention when out by heavy rains, and not having been well for some weeks past. I certainly think offences occur less frequently, having had but three complaints on the twelve estates visited.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *T. M. Oliver.*

My Lord,

Westmoreland Villa, October 6th, 1835.

I HAVE the honour to enclose my monthly return for September, together with my last week's diary, and have the great satisfaction of acquainting your Excellency, I found on my return from leave of absence, the apprentices were conducting themselves well, and giving general satisfaction.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *E. D. Philp, s. j.*

My Lord,

Warwick, October 6th, 1835.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the diary for the week. The coffee crop comes on well, and is abundant on every property; where requisite, the apprentices are working willingly for hire at half a dollar per barrel, in their own time.

The case of Mr. Newman's apprentice, whom I have ordered to pay back the time she has lost to her master, arises from her having been valued in August 1834, and allowed a fortnight by Mr. Justice Colebrooke to get the money; she went to Kingston and never returned until taken up by her master's constable.

The apprentices committed to quarter session for theft do not come under my jurisdiction.

Theft is prevalent among them, but is more apparent on account of every case being made public, which formerly was not the case.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *Arthur Welch, s. j.*

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—No. 172.—

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lord *Glenelg* to the Marquis of *Sligo*, dated
Downing-street, 29th November 1835.

No. 172.

I HAVE had the honour to receive and lay before The King your Lordship's Despatch of the 9th ultimo, enclosing the usual weekly reports from the special magistrates.

His Majesty has been pleased to express the highest satisfaction at the favourable nature of these reports, and at the renewed assurances which your Lordship has afforded of the perfect tranquillity of the Colony.

It is a source of much regret to me to learn that so many of the special justices are incapacitated by illness from performing their duties; I trust, however, that in consequence of a continuance of the present satisfactory state of affairs, no serious inconvenience will be experienced by this temporary diminution of the number of the magistracy.

—No. 173.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*.

No. 173.

My Lord,

Highgate, 13th October 1835.

SOME representations have been made to me lately upon a point which presents some difficulties, and I therefore communicate it to you, for your directions how I am to act.

Claims have been made before some special magistrates for the payment of time lost by female apprentices, in consequence of their respective confinements; while their offspring were of use to the proprietor, not one word was said about it, but now that all those who are born are free, objection is made to it, and a claim put in for an addition to the term of their apprenticeship service, in repayment of the time thereby lost. They also have claimed the time lost by the mother's attending their sick free children. Having been consulted on these points by the special justices, I have given it as my opinion, that in the first case,—the pregnancy of females,—the law points out that they must have the same medical attendance, &c. when ill as was the custom before the abolition, and that when pregnant, they must be considered in the same light as before the Act passed; but in regard to the second point, of their attendance on their sick free children, I have recommended that the mothers should be sentenced to repay lost time. My motive for doing so is, that with their proverbial readiness to make all sorts of excuses, I feel assured that if this was allowed to be one, there would hardly be an occasion on which it would not be made, for the purpose of evading the just proportion of labour which it is their duty to give the master.

Having, however, no decided law to go upon, I have submitted these points to your consideration, in case you should be disposed to make any alteration in my decision.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Sligo*.

—No. 174.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Glenelg* to the Marquis of *Sligo*.

No. 174.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 15th Dec. 1835.

I HAVE received your Lordship's Despatch, dated 13th October, in which you propose for my consideration two questions: the first, whether a female apprentice is bound to atone, by extra service to her employer, for time lost to him by her in childbirth, and the state of weakness consequent upon it?—the second, whether a female apprentice is bound to replace by labour, during her own leisure, the time subtracted from her employer's service in attendance on such of her children during their sickness as may not be apprenticed labourers?

On the first of these questions my own opinion entirely coincides with that which your Lordship has adopted. Indeed, I scarcely know how to argue in favour of the claim of women in childbirth to be exempted from all responsibility for

for their unavoidable absence from their duties ; because I can hardly imagine a plausible argument in support of the opposite opinion. Every one will admit that sickness is a lawful cause of neglecting the employer's work ; and between those ailments which beset the human frame from other causes, and that to which it is subject in childbirth, I can discover in this respect no distinction. Indeed, I trust that your Lordship may find that, in supposing the prevalence in Jamaica of any such opinion as that to which you refer, you have been misinformed. I should be most reluctant to ascribe it to any considerable number of the proprietary body of that island.

The case of mothers attending their sick children appears to me to depend upon the reality and the nature of the illness, and upon the extent of the time devoted to that duty in each particular case.

The law of apprenticeship, in defining the rights of the employer, never was or could have been intended to supersede in favour of those rights the paramount obligations deducible from the general laws of all human society. No Act of Parliament could ever be meant to confer on any man the power of visiting by a penal infliction a mother who had neglected her duties to him, in order to afford to her child the aid and solace which in a state of disease it might require at her hands. This apology, of course, like any other, may sometimes be untruly alleged as an excuse for indolence, and would then be entitled to no greater deference than any other unfounded pretext.

But so often as it shall be alleged in good faith, with sufficient cause and to a reasonable extent, it ought I think to prevail.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Glenelg.*

No. 175.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*, dated The King's House, Jamaica, 4th November 1835.

IN order to give your Lordship a more full and complete account of the general state of the island, I have the honour to enclose you copies of letters received by the last post from the special justices of this island, giving me their opinions more at length than usual.

I am happy to say that the accounts I have received from private individuals lead me to think those opinions to be correctly formed. I have long since predicted that the crop of next year would fall off ; I now predict that the crop of 1837 will far exceed that of 1836, and that the two together, seasons permitting, will average any other two ordinary years in former times. The seasons have not yet set in on this side of the island, though on the north side they have at last come in abundance.

I have also the honour to enclose a supplementary hire report.

Enclosure 1, in No. 175.

Mr. Special Justice *Welch*'s SPECIAL REPORT.

IN compliance with your Excellency's commands, I beg to subjoin the following statement of the district under my surveillance, which consists entirely I may say of coffee plantations.

The crop has ripened I believe about a month earlier than usual, which has in some instances prevented the fields being cleaned. There is on many estates a greater quantity of coffee already picked than the whole crop of last year ; the crop will average as good as any ever taken off, and there is not any difficulty to be apprehended in so doing. The apprentices generally are working in their own time, at the rate of two shillings sterling for picking a barrel.

Where the coffee is on the trees, a barrel can be picked by 11 or 12 o'clock, and the apprentice can pick another barrel for hire. One barrel is all that is required by the overseer, and considered fair work. It depends upon practice ; all persons cannot pick equally well. As an instance of what can be done by free labour, a short time since three people, assisted probably by their families, picked ten barrels in their own Saturday.

Many estates in this quarter will have the crop picked by next Christmas. Some planters refuse the customary allowance of salt, which I deem very injudicious ; where this is adhered to, I felt less inclination to push the work, knowing that no negroes, accustomed as they are so much to a vegetable diet, can be healthy and strong without salt ; it is not how-

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ever by any means generally done, and those who persist in it injure themselves in the end by such niggardly economy. A great deal of young coffee is putting in wherever it is possible, in order to get as much as possible before the expiration of the apprenticeship.

Theft is prevalent, more apparent, but possibly not more frequent than formerly, as in old times the case did not meet the public eye, whereas now all is made to appear.

As regards free labour and the prospective view of property in this country, my opinion is, that where the people are well treated they will remain; where they are not, they will choose another master, and much property must consequently change hands. Here the consequences of non-residence is again developed; the absentee who has left his negroes in the hands of managers, whose only object was to make large returns, and cared little for the comfort of his people, will very probably lose their services.

My own opinion is, that a residentiary proprietary is the only thing to attain any degree of civilization. Infant schools are much wanting and education in general. Nor is example of less value; were the proprietors residents, the overseers would be a different class of men, they would become married men, living soberly with their families, instead of living in a system of concubinage and inebriety, which is unfortunately but too general. All this would be effected by a residentiary proprietary, who would also attach their labourers to them, and attend to their wants and comforts. This must be resorted to as an ulterior measure if any reform in this country is contemplated, and without it no improvement will be permanent.

As regards the new system, it must work well if the special magistrates understand their duty. To expect the attorneys for estates as a body, or any body, where they preponderate, to acknowledge it to be equal to the former one is unreasonable, as few men will be inclined to give up their own authority, and the "new system" is an unanswerable plea for any mismanagement or failure of the crop. But if the new system is bad, why does it work at all? Why are there several estates that have made as good crops, that are as forward with their work, and which have never required the interference of a magistrate since the negroes were made apprentices? The fact is, on the management depends all. There are many managers who have not the skill to discern where indulgence becomes relaxation of discipline, and discipline becomes tyranny; here is where the reform is wanting, and I must repeat my opinion previously expressed, that until we get the proprietors to reside on their estates generally, no beneficial permanent result will be obtained if they do not lease out their ground, binding the tenant to dispose of the crop to the landlord only; then the families of the tenants will all labour; indeed the parents will soon find their free children plundering and destroying their grounds, and will be glad of occupation; indeed these latter cannot too soon be attended to.

Mr. Special Justice *Gurley's* SPECIAL REPORT, dated Black River, St. Elizabeth's,
19th October 1835.

IN reply to your Lordship's circular, requiring a report of the general state of the district under my superintendence, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that at Fonthill estate, the only property in cultivation in this district, the overseer reports that from dry weather alone his prospect of the ensuing crop is gloomy.

With regard to the conduct of the apprentice population and their employers, I have comparatively few complaints of any want of industry on the part of the apprentices, indeed they appear at this time much more desirous of employment in their own time for wages than hitherto. I am however sorry to add that a propensity to commit petty thefts still prevails to a considerable extent. On the part of the white population generally, I have no fault to find with their conduct.

Mr. Special Justice *Tacey's* SPECIAL REPORT, dated Clarendon, 26 October 1835.

IN obedience to the orders of your Lordship, conveyed in your circular of the 10th inst., in which I am required to prepare a general report of the state of my district up to the 1st of the month, I beg leave in the first place to state:

That the practical nature of the Abolition Law appears to be generally well understood, both by the masters and the apprentices.

That the "industry and conduct" of the apprentices generally, as well as the apparent disposition of the managers, from whom I have not hesitated to gather on this subject, as well as from the head people on many sugar estates that I have visited, as much information as to enable me, in addition to my personal observation, to state that I shall be disappointed indeed if the arduous duties inseparable from my official situation be not considerably diminished by a continuation of that reciprocal good feeling and understanding at present existing between the apprentices and their masters.

That with respect "to the cultivation of the estates and the returns prospectively looked for in the ensuing crop," your Lordship will be pleased to observe, that in consequence of my very recent appointment I have not had sufficient opportunities to enable me to report fully, but, as far as I have been enabled to collect from experienced and respectable planters, as well as from the head people on many properties, together with my personal observations and experience, augur the most satisfactory results. The usual plant canes have been, with
few

few exceptions, put in the field in the usual state of forwardness, both as regards the cleaning and in other respects aiding the progress of the ensuing crop, on Leicesterfield and Killett's estate in particular, where the usual indulgences have been continued to the apprentices; cultivation has been considerably increased, and I have every reason to believe that the ensuing crop will considerably exceed that of the former, should no material variation of the seasons happen to prevent it.

Mr. Special Justice *Dunne's* SPECIAL REPORT, dated St. David's,
October 27, 1835.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency that the cultivation on the properties in this district is well carried on: both the coffee and cane fields are in good order; from the luxuriant appearance of the latter, I have no doubt but that the sugar crop of this year will exceed that of last year. On one estate, Albion, the overseer, Mr. M'Pherson, has informed me that he calculated on having an increase of at least fifty hogsheads. If the coffee crop in this district should not equal that of last year's, which was a heavy one, it is expected to be of a superior quality.

The disposition to prefer complaints against the apprentices is sensibly decreasing; they are now fully aware of their duty, and perform it as cheerfully as could be expected.

Mr. Special Justice *Dawson's* SPECIAL REPORT, dated Manchioneal,
27th October 1835.

I HAVE the pleasure to state, that since my last report the apprentices have conducted themselves generally in a quiet manner. I am sorry, however, to say that thefts are much on the increase, and several of them of a very daring description. There are also many complaints made by the proprietors and managers of bad turning out, and an insufficiency of work.

I do consider that the disposition to work for wages is so far from being on the increase that it is rather on the decline. It is my opinion that open acts of violence are prevented only from the apprentices understanding the law better, and consequent dread of immediate punishment.

The apprentices still persist in retaining their free children, and no inducement will persuade them to put them under the master's care.

The cultivation is in most places backward, and the prospect of a good crop next year very doubtful.

Mr. Special Justice *Lyon's* SPECIAL REPORT, dated St. Thomas in the East,
Oct. 28, 1835.

WITH reference to the state of my district, I have much pleasure in being able to say the general conduct of the apprentices continues as good as I have frequently in my former reports had the satisfaction of detailing to your Lordship.

The quantum of work performed on estates is in general quite equal to the aggregate of slave labour, and there is scarce an instance of a deficiency greater than the deduction of time in a comparison of the former and the present system would justify.

The season has been remarkably propitious (it having rained almost daily in this district for five months), but unfortunately the cause which has produced a most luxuriant growth of canes has also been equally redolent of weeds and grass, which has much increased the labour on all properties, by rendering the cane pieces extremely foul, and making the repeated latter weeding as difficult and as tedious as the earlier ones; but notwithstanding this unavoidable impediment, the prospect for the ensuing crop is extremely gratifying, the majority of estates having gone through all their usual labour at this time of the year, and having planted a very fair proportion of canes, and, what is still more satisfactory, they are continuing cultivation and preparation for the crops of future years, with a sanguine feeling that estates not only are but will be profitably cultivated during the existence of the term of apprenticeship.

There is very little of serious crime or misdemeanor, the offences being principally of a petty nature and confined to a few individuals on each property. I am quite sure that on all the estates I have visited the majority of apprentices have been untainted with any crime, nor have they been complained of for any offence, and that on properties where complaints are the most frequent, and the outcry of misconduct the loudest, I have found invariably the same offenders or the same victims. But, while I am thus afforded an opportunity of speaking favourably of the conduct of the apprentices, and of the prospect of the ensuing crop, I wish I could also say that the system of managers had so changed as to render the rigid and anxious watchfulness of the special magistrates to prevent injustice and oppression unnecessary; on the contrary, my experience has painfully taught me the greater the sense of security and confidence arising from the docility or propriety of conduct in the labourers, the more likely are they to oppress and attempt the infringement of the legal rights of the apprentice, and unfortunately this petty tyranny is carried to an extent the utmost vigilance of the magistrate cannot prevent, as many apprentices are deterred from

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complaining from a dread of a counter case being preferred against them, supported by witnesses influenced by the overseer.

It is a subject much to be regretted that attornies have not met a change of system by a selection of managers who would be competent to superintend without invective or gross scurrility, and acquire by their conduct the respect and regard of their inferiors, but of such there are very few, and I have considered it necessary to make this allusion to the general want of ordinary carefulness in the choice of overseers, from my confidence, that whatever of trouble in the administration of the law, and the greatest portion of the offences of the apprentices, arise from this cause alone.

Captain *Elliot's* (H. M. 37th Regiment) SPECIAL REPORT, dated Maroon Town,
26th Oct. 1835.

IN reply to your circular, 10th October, I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that as far as my observation extends, the apprenticed labourers are conducting themselves in a respectful, correct and subordinate manner, though their habits of industry do not appear to have undergone improvement, which is fully apparent from their negligent appropriation of their own time; and I beg to add, that petty thefts are on the increase rather than on the decline.

There being no sugar estates in my district, I cannot form an opinion as to the prospective returns of that description of property.

On some of the properties in the district under my inspection, ginger is cultivated to a considerable extent, and as far as I can learn, the crop expected promises to be an average one. The grass lands upon the different pens is in its usual state of cultivation.

With regard to the conduct of the masters towards their apprentices, I incline to think that it is *unobjectionable*, not only from my own observation, but also from the very few cases of complaint preferred by the apprentices against them.

Mr. Special Justice *R. St. John's* SPECIAL REPORT, dated St. George's,
27th October 1835.

IN obedience with the circular letter dated 10th October 1835, I beg to report as follows, respecting my district.

The first point to which I would advert, is the improvements in the habits of industry which has taken place since I came into the parish. At first there was a great difficulty experienced in inducing the apprentices to work for hire in their own time, but now a great part of them have agreed during crop time to work when required in their own time for reasonable wages. This has induced some of the managers to meet them with a better disposition, and to give them many indulgences as an encouragement. The consequence is, that the work goes on with good-will, the fields are in good order, and both parties are satisfied.

In consequence of the unfavourable nature of the season, arising from a want of rain, the crop of this year will be rather deficient, but a very abundant return is expected next year.

That managers do not violate the law in their dealings with the apprentices is evident, from the fact that I never have had occasion to fine any of them, and that since I came into the parish, only two complaints were made by the latter respecting encroachments upon their time, which complaints were both fully disproved. In all respects I consider my district in a very satisfactory order.

Mr. Special Justice *Willis's* SPECIAL REPORT, dated St. Thomas in the East,
27th October 1835.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, in answer to circular, the apprentices in my district are behaving themselves quietly and going on tolerably well, also their general behaviour is respectful; they are doing an additional quantity of work, but they do not do the portion they should in the time allotted them by law. Respecting the crops, I speak, from my own opinion, favourably; the cane fields are looking remarkably well, and promise a fair return; but I am informed by the planter, a correct idea regarding the quantity cannot at present be formed; the cleaning of pastures is in many instances neglected.

Mr. Special Justice *Lloyd's* SPECIAL REPORT, dated St. Andrew's,
28 October 1835.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a report of what I conceive the state and condition of the various properties in my district, distinguishing the produce of each.

The sugar estates, in general, are in a forward state of cultivation and in good order. I beg to particularize Temple Hall, Constant Spring, Any Castle, Golden Spring, Maverly, Molyne's, Spring and Worbrook. On the first six mentioned there was an increase of crop manufactured, as compared with last year, with every appearance of a further increase next crop. Pimento is not a general crop throughout St. Andrew's, but where it has been cultivated the crop was good, well sowed, and already in the market. Although the coffee fields
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are generally in a forward state of cultivation, I am sorry I have to acquaint your Excellency that crop throughout will not be a good one, owing to the failure on many properties of the early spring blossom; however, the planter looks forward to next year's crop with favourable expectations.

Your Lordship will, I trust, allow me to state my own opinion why reports respecting the well working of the new system are so much at variance with the real state of the case. It is well known the managers and overseers of properties hold their situation dependent on making good crops; it is therefore no wonder they frame excuses, and attribute their disappointments to the new system, which is, of course, communicated to the attorney in glaring colours, and in all likelihood detailed by him to others with some other additional ruin. Many of the attorneys visit the properties but seldom, generally merely to see the clothing served; they consequently cannot be acquainted with the daily, weekly or monthly labour; they never consider the number of feeble and sick, the many able people employed by the overseer unprofitable to the proprietor; and here, my Lord, I beg to call your attention to the epidemic (influenza) which this summer deprived the majority of the properties for several weeks of one-third its strength, which sore loss is still felt.

In conclusion, I have to assure your Excellency, throughout my district, composing 8,000 apprentices, four-fifths of the males are well disposed, and are placing a confidence in the law and the magistrates. The women, at the commencement of the new law, in exulting over the managers for their triumph of the abolition of flogging, showed symptoms of insubordination, but are now becoming more obedient; and I am happy to state, there seems altogether a better and kindlier feeling between the managers and apprentices, which I trust has already appeared evident from my general reports to your Excellency during the last three months.

Mr. Special Justice *Thomas's* SPECIAL REPORT, dated St. Ann's Bay,
1st November 1835.

In transmitting to your Lordship my monthly return of properties visited in this district, I have the honour to furnish your Lordship with a report of the state of my district generally.

It is with considerable satisfaction I can say, that peace, good order and content prevail among the apprentices under my charge, and that a spirit of improving industry manifests itself among them; crime and irregularity diminish daily, and the happiest understanding between the master and apprentice appears to me progressing in same ratio. The general state of cultivation in this district is backward; but, owing to the seasons having been most favourable, the prospective returns of produce for the ensuing crop is cheering. On many estates in this district a greater return of sugar is expected than was taken off this last crop.

Masters in every grade continue considerate, kind and indulgent to their apprentices, and I firmly believe such conduct they begin to appreciate as they ought.

Mr. Special Justice *Daly's* SPECIAL REPORT, dated St. James's, 28th October 1835.

In compliance with the circular order, dated the 10th instant, I beg leave to report the general state of the county of Cornwall, through which I have lately passed.

The negroes or apprentices appear to be working well in most places, and from all the information I could obtain through the different gentlemen in the country, things are going on with a good understanding between master and apprentice; complaints are becoming rare on either side.

The cultivation appears to me to be in a forward and promising state; I am, however, told by the best informed planters that the planting of canes since the commencement of apprenticeship term has been on a reduced scale, owing to an impression on the minds of many planters that the system would not succeed. This circumstance must certainly affect the ensuing crop; but I feel happy in stating that this impression is removed, and that the preparations for future crops appear to be on a more extensive scale, which is fully justified by the past conduct of the apprentices, who on many estates have undertaken large jobs in cane-hole work, by which (although the negroes made good hire) the proprietors have saved considerable sums, as on these occasions the labourers make extraordinary exertions, and I understood from good authority that the advantage thus acquired by the proprietor was equal to 3*l.* on each acre of land dug. The grass fields and fences on estates were at first very much neglected, but these are also undergoing the necessary repairs, and the whole country in my opinion is assuming a very favourable aspect, and with patience and moderation there can be no doubt of matters settling into a quiet and advantageous state between master and apprentice.

Mr. Special Justice *Baines's* SPECIAL REPORT, dated St. Thomas in the East,
27th October 1835.

I HAVE the honour to state, in answer to a letter from the King's House of 14th October, that the apprentices in this district do more work, are more contented and cheerful and well-disposed than the period when I commenced my duties, and I confidently look forward to an increased degree of industry for the mutual benefit of all parties, as I regret to say, though much improved, yet they do not perform all the master is justly entitled to; the

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overseers conciliate and study their comfort, and afford every assistance in carrying into effect the provisions of the Abolition Act; the free children receive protection and medical aid when applied for. As regards the crops, I am unable to come to any very correct conclusion; the canes look well; the planter seems satisfied with the prospect before him, although they all anticipate a falling off of produce in consequence of a smaller extent of land than usual having been replanted, and a portion being thrown out of cultivation to meet the reduced quantity of labour, as also from the unavoidable delay in cleaning the cane pieces, the whole of their strength being required to take off last year's crop.

Mr. Special Justice *Baines'* further SPECIAL REPORT, dated St. Thomas in the East,
27th October 1835.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that my district remains in a perfect tranquil state, the apprentices working better, and I trust they will continue to improve in industry. I have not had occasion to adjudicate upon any estate that I have visited during the week, nor have I received a summons from one of the proprietors in my district.

Mr. Special Justice *Baynes'* SPECIAL REPORT, dated St. John's,
29th October 1835.

In reply to your Excellency's commands as signified in circular, October 1835, requiring a general report of the district under my charge, I have the honour to observe, that a fair proportion of labour, with few exceptions, continues to be given by the apprentices in the hours allotted by law to their master. Since the termination of crop, the custom of working for wages has generally been dropped in this parish. No doubt, could the apprentices be induced to work the whole year round in their own time, it would be more beneficial than the employment of jobbers, both to themselves and to the proprietor.

I regret not being able to say that I have observed a visibly progressing development and improvement of moral qualities on the part of the great bulk of the negro population; offences, from the period of my last general report, were on the increase up to the commencement of the present month; then for about three weeks there was a considerable diminution, but I am sorry to remark that the list of charges in my diary for the present week is again a long one.

The removal of larcenies and petty thefts from the jurisdiction of the special magistrates will no doubt materially diminish the number of complaints brought before him, but I much fear it will in the same proportion increase that of crime, as proprietors and managers will prefer overlooking the offence to incurring the considerable loss of labour consequent to a committal of the accused for trial at the quarter sessions. Thefts, particularly those of canes from the field and provisions from the grounds, are as frequent as ever.

The want of a suitable system of education becomes every day more manifest, exciting the most painful apprehensions in the breasts of the reflecting. The negro houses are thronged with crowds of free children, neither taught nor expected by their parents to perform any description of work, either for themselves or others.

It is with much gratification that I add, that the majority of estates in this parish are in a state of high cultivation; justice requires me to particularize Spring Vale and Watermount, as in a grade of order reflecting credit alike to the attorney, the manager and the apprentice.

The prospects for next crop are, as far as my own observation, backed by such information as I have been able to acquire from others, extends, extremely favourable throughout the district, but any calculation or estimate of the probable return has been uniformly refused me by the planter.

Mr. Special Justice *Hewitt's* SPECIAL REPORT, dated St. George's,
27th October 1835.

IN compliance with your Lordship's instructions, I have the honour to forward the following observations on the conduct of the masters and apprentices, and the general condition of the estates in my district.

It gives me much pleasure to be able to state that the conduct of the apprentices is very satisfactory; they work willingly and well: this fact is proved by a comparison of the work done on the present system of 40½ hours' labour a week with that done before the Abolition Act was passed, when the hours of labour amounted to an average of 61 hours weekly. I have made minute and general inquiries on this point, and have ascertained that in digging cane-holes (I take this work as a fair criterion, it being their hardest occupation), a given number of persons complete an acre now in the same number of days that they completed it formerly.

Their general behaviour is also good; they are civil and obedient. But my weekly returns are the best proof of the conduct of both managers and apprentices, to which I beg to refer your Lordship, and by which it will appear that no complaints are made on five estates out of seven by either party.

The cultivation of estates is also proceeding very satisfactorily. The crops for next year will be better than those for this year; the crops for the year 1837 are expected to be still better.

better. The general plan for taking off the crops in my district is, to cause the apprentices to work eight hours a day, and hire them to keep the mill about for four hours more daily in their own time, for which four hours the apprentice receives sixpence sterling; the expense of this is from 6 s. 8 d. to 13 s. 4 d. currency per hogshead, according to the quantity of sugar that the estate can make per hour. One set of works can make two tons of sugar daily, another can only make one ton in the same time. The expense to the latter, therefore, will be double what it is to the former.

The panic of the year 1834 has entirely subsided, and people had become sanguine. The number of acres planted this year has been very considerable, I should suppose about 75 acres to every 300 apprentices. The crop of 1837 must necessarily be a large one, unless any casualty should occur to thwart the hopes of the planters.

I must add, that what I have stated is the result of my own observation. Since I prepared this report, I have made most particular inquiries of almost every experienced planter in my district, whose judgment on these points has, I am happy to say, accorded entirely with my own.

Mr. Special Justice *Farrar's* SPECIAL REPORT, dated St. James,
24th October 1835.

WITH reference to your Excellency's circular of the 10th instant, I beg to observe, that the apprentices in this district are conducting themselves, generally, much better at the present time than they did for some time after the 1st August 1834; and I have no hesitation in saying that they are, and have been for some months past, gradually improving in habits of industry, and that their general conduct and behaviour towards their masters and those in authority over them is also much better than it was some months ago.

I do in consequence anticipate that they will continue to evince the same disposition during the remainder of the term of their apprenticeship.

With regard to the general state of cultivation of the estates in this district, and the prospective returns which they are likely to yield, as I am not sufficiently acquainted with the cultivation of the cane, having so recently arrived from England, to give a decided opinion from my own experience and observation, I think I can safely say thus far, that the canes look well and healthy, and, if the seasons should continue propitious, I see no reason to apprehend a very great falling off from the crop of last year.

There are a few estates in this district where the managers expect to fall off a little; and, on the other hand, there are others who expect to have an increase of produce; so that it may be reasonably inferred that the crops in the aggregate will closely assimilate to those of last year.

I have endeavoured, ever since my arrival in this island, to make myself acquainted with the management of sugar estates, and from the improving condition of the apprentices in habits of industry, I certainly do augur that an increase in the produce of the succeeding crops may reasonably be expected to take place.

Mr. Special Justice *Lyon's* ADDITIONAL REPORT, dated St. Thomas in the East,
28th October 1835.

I HAVE the honour to forward my diary for the past week, and also a report of the general state of my district, with a list of fines imposed in the quarter ending the 30th September, and a list of properties in the district of the late Special Justice Blake, as required by letter of your Excellency's secretary.

I exceedingly regret my diary should exhibit so many complaints, but this is in a great degree occasioned by my absence from my district on leave, and my attendance for a week on the sick bed of my lamented friend, creating an accumulation of offences on each of the properties lately visited of a month's standing, and also from the character of the overseers of those properties, they being the most remarkable for minute and petty exactions of any in my district.

It is with much pain I am compelled to make your Lordship acquainted with the fact that I have received more complaints of injuries and assaults committed on apprentices by their masters, within this last week, than at any other period in the same space of time in my experience.

Mr. Special Justice *Emery's* SPECIAL REPORT, dated Spanish Town,
31 October 1835.

I DID not consider it necessary to reply to your circular, in consequence of having been prevented going the rounds of my county from the absence and sickness of Inspector-General Ramsay. This I much regret, as from the weekly reports I receive from my sub-inspectors (nine) throughout the whole county of Middlesex, I have not the slightest doubt it would have been in my power to have reported most favourably on the conduct generally of the apprentices. If I may judge of general report, I should decidedly say the present appearances of next year's crop are most favourable; that the bearing of the apprentices' inclination to do extra work for hire, and a better understanding of the new system, is day after day most rapidly improving.

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Mr. Special Justice *Bourne's* SPECIAL REPORT, dated St. Andrew's,
30th October 1835.

YOUR Excellency desires me to prepare a report of the state of my district in relation to the industry and conduct of the apprentices and their masters, their behaviour in general, and the state of cultivation of the estates, with the returns which they appear to me likely to yield. This is a very hard task for one who is no planter, and who has been so short a time in the country, I will however furnish as accurate a reply as possible, and whether my opinions be well or ill founded, they will be expressed with honesty and frankness.

The district to which I have been appointed consists entirely of coffee plantations; I am, it is true, at present attending four sugar estates in consequence of the illness of a brother magistrate. They are all I believe doing well, and I see no indications of a failure of their produce. The coffee plantations are I believe doing well; the apprentices are as industrious as can be expected under the circumstances in which they are placed; they came here slaves, and until lately they have been kept as slaves; they have necessarily the vices of slaves. The greatest part of every day, with the exception of Sunday, Saturday and (in some cases) half Friday is devoted to the service of their masters, and that portion of their own time which is not employed for meals, sleep, travelling to and from the market, is not in my opinion more than sufficient for the maintenance of themselves and their infant children. As few of them have been taught to read, they cannot derive so much advantage from the leisure of the Sundays as most persons do who live in countries where all are or may be instructed. In too many cases they have been deprived of some indulgences which were afforded to them when slaves. The persons set over them in the field are seldom men of much intelligence or moral influence. Taking all those circumstances into consideration, I am rather surprised at the good conduct of the apprentices than at their vices, rather wonder that there are so few of them brought to me for theft, insubordination and indolence, than that there are so many. With very few exceptions the apprentices are respectful to the magistrates and obedient to the laws, and that is more than I can say of all the overseers and book-keepers, some of whom seem to regard the magistrates as intruders, and the Abolition Law a measure uncalled for and unjust, and which it is meritorious, rather than otherwise, to resist or evade; this remark, however, does not apply to the majority of the overseers, many of them are persons worthy of great respect, and considering the difficulty of their station, they discover more patience and humanity than are generally imputed to them. Wherever the estates are well managed, where the attorney is a generous and enlightened man, the overseer humane, industrious and skilful, the book-keeper a good accountant and attentive to his duties in the field, and the constable a person of good character and prudence, there I find things going on well, few complaints on either side, and the properties in all such cases are in my opinion improving, as well as the character, habits and feelings of the apprentices.

With regard to the present prospect of crops, the impression on my mind, after inquiry and observation throughout my district, is that it is good; I see no reason to doubt that there will be a full average crop, varying of course as to its extent on almost every estate; I understand that at Clifton Mount, where it is said (although, I believe, untruly) that the people are radically and notoriously vicious and idle, and have been so ever since August 1834, the crop of 1834 was 50,000 lbs. of coffee, of 1835, 80,000 lbs., and the overseer expects this year to bring it up to 120,000 lbs.

On the whole, I believe that the state of things is gradually improving, and that when the people are well instructed and have increased opportunities afforded them of bettering their condition, they will very rapidly improve through the whole of my district.

I think I ought to add, that I have just erected a school-room near my own house, in which I intend to have the black and brown children who may choose to attend instructed and trained in habits of industry. Several of the neighbouring proprietors have engaged to defray part of the expenses, and many negroes have given a part of their hire to reduce it.

Mr. Special Justice *Lambert's* SPECIAL REPORT, dated St. Mary's, 31st October.

IN pursuance of your Excellency's order contained in Mr. Secretary Nunes' circular of the 10th instant, I have the honour to report that during the past quarter throughout the district I have under my charge, the apprentices have remained in a state of perfect tranquillity, applying themselves, with few exceptions, to the execution of the work required of them, and performing the same to the satisfaction of their employers, who on their part have conducted themselves in a manner to avoid any charge being brought against them during a period of upwards of three months.

As regards the prospective state of the crops, I have the honour to observe that should no unforeseen event change the present aspect, an increase of sugar may be reasonably expected, much greater quantities of cane being planted this season than at a corresponding period last year.

Mr. Special Justice *Ramsay's* SPECIAL REPORT, dated Spanish Town,
23d October 1835.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency my return from a tour of inspection of the police force in the county of Surry, having passed through the parishes of St. Andrew's, Port Royal, St. George's, St. David's and Portland, and the districts of Manchioneal, Plantain Garden River and Blue Mountain Valley, in the parish of St. Thomas in the East.

I herewith

I herewith beg to forward to your Excellency my report of the police force in Surry, and to state that from the accounts I received during my progress through the parishes, general tranquillity prevails amongst the apprentices.

The coffee trees on most of the properties through which I passed, although in full bearing, I am informed, will not produce a good return next crop, owing to the abundant crop of this year and the late seasons.

The cane fields look clean and well, and the following gentlemen in charge of properties, viz. Mr. Swire, overseer of Spring Garden Estate, in St. George's, Mr. M^rWilliam, of Providence Estate, Manchioneal, Mr. Thompson, of Plantain Garden River, and Mr. Nangle, of Garbrand Hall Estate in Blue Mountain Valley, assured me that the apprentices, with the exception of being sometimes late in the field in the morning, were performing their work cheerfully and well, and that they looked forward to an increased and good crop of sugar next year.

Mr. Special Justice *Moresby's* SPECIAL REPORT, dated Spanish Town,
31st October 1835.

In reference to a circular, wherein his Excellency the Governor requests a general report of the state of my district, in regard to what relates to the industry and conduct of the apprentices and their masters, their behaviour in general, and the state of cultivation of the estates: I have to state, in respect to the industry of the apprentices, that they are, generally speaking, working to the satisfaction of their masters. This assertion I ground upon the fact, that with two or three exceptions, I have no complaint to the contrary from their masters. As to their general conduct, I have frequent complaints of what is termed the *insolence* of the apprentice, but have found that though sometimes true, provocation preceded the offence.

The following fact my observation has most frequently proved to be true. On estates where the apprentices are treated with kindness and fair dealing, there has been little or no occasion for my interference as special justice, and even then, nothing to affect the general character of the whole gang; but where harsh language and unfair treatment prevails, utter confusion is the consequence, and nothing but the fear of severe punishment will induce the apprentice to work. The destruction, however, of horses and other stock belonging to the resident manager exhibits the latent feeling, and unless a new line of conduct is adopted, a total abandonment of the estate at the expiration of the term of the apprenticeship will be the result.

When the late position of the apprentices as slaves is taken into consideration, a position in which the least semblance of education was entirely lost sight of, I am of opinion that their conduct is much better than could be expected; they have in my district, generally speaking, negro houses which would not disgrace an English peasant, and they are becoming habitual in their attendance upon some place of divine worship. I have also observed that the apprentices have great regard for the obligation of an oath, let the cause proceed from superstition or not, still the respect is such as to induce them to give evidence adverse to their own interest and to that of the resident manager, who, if well conducted, has still the greatest influence over them. They appear to me a race of strong feelings and strong passions, connected with the most acute sense of injustice.

In this town there are certainly numerous petty complaints, such as non-payment of wages, &c. &c. &c., unfortunately frequent thefts; nine cases out of ten the first occurs amongst the female apprentices, the second chiefly confined to boys, who are allowed to run wild about the streets and on the banks of the river.

In reference to the cultivation of the estates in my district, I have to state, that on the sugar estates I have now no complaints respecting the working of the apprentice, but the crops are expected this year to be short on account of the periodical rains not having as yet set in. For the same cause the pens are nearly parched up, but the quantity of uncleared and uncleaned land is a subject of general complaint amongst the proprietors of the pens, but in my opinion in many instances not borne out; for I consider the quantity of land which is now in cultivation for the growth of Guinea corn, is sufficient to give full occupation to the limited number of labourers on those estates, and many of which consist of some thousand acres of hard log wood and iron wood. In fact it pays the proprietor better to cultivate the Guinea corn, rather than clear his pastures and look like an English park.

With respect to the coffee and pimento estates in the mountains, I have had few and very slight complaints, and none where any thing like management is apparent. It appears that the produce of these estates vary considerably each year, without any assignable cause, and as the seasons in the mountains are regular, nothing but a neglect of work on the part of the apprentices would prevent the proprietor from making his average crop. I know of one instance only where that has not been attained, and which failure I attribute to a total mismanagement of the property.

Considering the local position of my district, embracing as it does the capital of this island, and so nearly contiguous to Kingston, the few and petty offences which weekly occur amongst the apprentices, instead of being a source of regret, should hold out the cheering and encouraging hope that all will end well.

In making this report, I have to state that the opinions I have expressed strongly differ from many who have been longer in this district, but who I contend have not had the same opportunity of obtaining such general information. A longer experience on my part may

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modify my present opinions, but until then the observations I have personally made leave me no choice but to state what I have done for the information of his Excellency the Governor.

REPORT of Special Justice *S. Pryce*, dated Trelawney, Jamaica,
27th October 1835.

IN obedience to the instructions of your Excellency, I have the honour to report to your Lordship, that the whole of my district, 46 properties and upward of 8,000 apprentices, continues to remain in the most perfect state of tranquillity, and the conduct of the apprentices generally affords me the greatest satisfaction.

In this district the apprentices are working the nine hour system, by which they get the half of Friday as well as the Saturday every week.

Under the sanction of your Excellency, I have introduced task work on several of the estates, which the apprentices cheerfully perform, and frequently gain an extra half day; and I submit to your Lordship, that the emulation excited by it creates a strong hope that at the termination of the apprenticeship, the apprentices generally will readily labour in their own time for moderate monetary hire.

Their eagerness to avail themselves of devoting their own time on many of the estates where their provision grounds are in good order, I also submit to your Excellency is a further proof favourable to their ultimate interests and well-being.

One of the head men, who has for years been in charge of the 1st class field labourers, and who is also a King's constable, has, with the assistance of his wife, dug 634 cane holes in their own time during the last week, earning and receiving 1*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* in the week, thereby proving that the apprentices are desirous of earning money in their own time, and in this instance your Excellency will at once perceive the valuable example set on this occasion.

The price of cane hole digging is 8*l.* per acre, and the apprentices cheerfully dig them for 5*l.* currency, viz., 2,722 holes at $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* each, 5*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*

It is no uncommon thing for an apprentice to earn 10*s.* or 15*s.* per week in his own time, and in many instances they finish their task by twelve or one o'clock.

I submit to your Excellency that, although the apprentices are conforming to the new law very satisfactorily, as acknowledged by their managers, we are progressing but slowly towards their ultimate benefit under the new system. On many of the estates the apprentices have not been required to work in their own time for hire, and as they have hitherto received throughout this district allowance of herrings and other indulgences as formerly, the only difference to them, besides the restriction of punishment by their owners, is the abridged hours of the law, which has given to them much more time than is requisite for the cultivation of their grounds, which ought to be occupied for their present and future benefit.

I further humbly submit, that the mutual interests of the proprietors and apprentices are involved in the latter's being encouraged throughout the island to work for hire in their own time.

The fact that a number of the head men, and consequently influential persons, having purchased their freedom, affords a pleasing proof that the apprentices, generally, are satisfied with their probationary state, and have no expectancy that it will be diminished, as, under such apprehension, they undoubtedly would retain their money, which in some instances has amounted to 80*l.* or 100*l.*

The apprentices generally appear very desirous of receiving the valuable impetus of education and moral and religious instruction; and I regret to inform your Excellency of the almost total absence of those highly valuable impulses throughout the whole of this populous and important district.

Besides the 8,000 adults, many of whom are anxious to be educated, there are from 1,000 to 1,500 free children in this district alone, including those born since the 1st August 1834, many of whom, being seven or eight years old, are growing up not only in idleness but likewise in ignorance.

It affords me pleasure to report to your Excellency that no corporal punishment has been exercised for several months, and that complaints are fast diminishing.

It will doubtless be equally satisfactory to your Lordship to learn that several of the managers are conforming to the new system, and showing their apprentices a countenance and every encouragement and good example; but I regret, on the other hand, to state to your Excellency there are many who, from their loose low habits and violence of disposition, are very unfit to be connected with the apprentices on the island; and the steady good behaviour of the apprentices under such characters is both praiseworthy and surprising.

I am happy to report to your Excellency that a great deal more work has been done this year than the last, and that our prospects for the ensuing crop are very flattering. The whole of the cane fields have been cleared and manured generally, also the grass pieces and provision grounds; in short, a very similar return to the last year's crop may be generally and very confidently expected throughout this district from the fine rains which we have lately had, and in addition to which, I am happy to report that the regular seasons have set in on the 25th instant.

Mr. John St. James, who is the executor and trustee of the late Sir Simon Clarke, and who is concerned for estates in every parish in the county of Cornwall as well as the parish of St. Mary, has assured me that things are going on admirably well under the new system generally, and in which he is borne out not only by the reports he receives from the managers,

nagers, but by his own personal observation. Mr. James is also the attorney of the Tharps estates, and agrees with me in the opinion that those properties will uphold, if not increase, their returns under the new law.

The exertions in the preparation for crop 1837 are very general and very active, much land has been dug and ploughed, and a great deal of manure carried out to the ratoon canes.

It is the prevailing opinion as well as my own that the crops of 1837 will exceed 1836, in consequence of the panic at the commencement of the system, six months previous and some months subsequent to the 1st August 1834, when the cultivation was sadly neglected.

I beg to assure your Excellency of my continued exertions for the benefit of the apprentices and the good of the whole district, in which I have great hopes of the successful termination of the apprenticeship.

A REPORT of *Cambridge* District, Western Interior, St. James's, dated Oct. 14, 1835 :
Robert Thompson, Special Justice.

Anchovy Estate.—This estate having been only a short time under my jurisdiction, it is impossible I could give any thing like the average facts of the feelings that subsist between the apprentices and their masters, or the probable average of the prospect of the crops for the ensuing year.

When I first took charge of the estate, the appearance of the crops was miserable, the complaints brought forward numerous, and the locking up for trivial and unlawful cases frequent. I immediately remonstrated against the lockings up, showing the manager the illegality and folly of that course, and my views were immediately complied with. I have heard much about the teasing temper of the manager, but I must say I have seen nothing unreasonable. His apprentices are certainly among the most teasing I have ever had to deal with, and the most notorious thieves; one whole corn piece, of a number of acres, has only left a few quarts of corn when the manager went to take it in. They are constantly pretending sickness and running to the hospital when there is nothing the matter with them, so that much time is lost to the estates of the hours allowed by law.

The crop, "when I first went to the district," was most miserable in its appearance, but it has grown most wonderfully, and I am informed that it may be as good or a little better than last year's, if well got off. The complaints also are less numerous than at present, but still plenty to have a magistrate.

Brandon Pen.—On this property I have, since I took charge of it in June, never had a complaint before me on either side, every thing is doing well; being principally a pen, there is no crop worth reckoning upon; the gang is frequently worked at other properties under the same manager.

Belvidere Estate.—The crop on this estate is one I am least able to give a correct opinion concerning; when I came to the district it looked remarkably well in some fields, in others wretched, now those that then looked worst are much best in prospect; there will be a fair crop in proportion, but not superior to the last, as far as I can learn. The people work well, and are generally well treated; sometimes the overseer is a little hasty and abusive in his talk to them, and sometimes they are equally perverse to him, but I have comparatively little trouble; frequently sentences awarded by me are never enforced; when the name of a sentence has the effect, the overseers never like punishment.

Cambridge, Scarletfield, &c.—Cambridge estate is a ruinate, where there is no crop; there are large jobbing gangs attached to it and Scarletfield, all managed by one overseer; they are principally employed on roads, other estates, or cleaning pastures. There is a crop of ginger at Scarletfield I am told looks very well indeed. The feeling between the manager and people is totally good; the manager, when in a passion, is a perfect scold, but otherwise a kind man, especially to the sick, he is a perfect father; the general conduct of the apprentices is good.

Chesterfield Pen or Settlement.—On this property there exists the best feelings between the manager, Mr. Mackintosh, and the apprentices; he is very kind to them indeed, and they work well. The crop is ginger, but not to a great extent of cultivation, it does not look so well as to promise a good crop; but perhaps one cause (with or without seasons) is that the people have worked a great deal on the roads, having earned about 600*l.* currency to their master.

Comfort Hall is a mountain settlement, where there is little cultivation except provisions. The gang is generally employed on estates, and I know little of them, except that there are few complaints on either side. I make my visit and pass on, the manager being a very modest, quiet young man, very much liked by his people.

Content Settlement.—This is a mountain settlement, the crops looking very badly; it is ginger; the manager says the reason was, his plants were stolen, and he could not manage to get enough to make a crop. The people were very cross at one time, as I have been told, but before my time; they are not now so bad; the manager loses a great deal, not being willing to be always bringing them before the magistrate.

Croyden.—A pen or settlement, with few apprentices, the crop looking well for the circumstances. The proprietor is very kind and mild with them, and they respect him very much; there are very few complaints.

Ducket Spring Estate.—This estate bears the marks of former bad management, but the present crop, according to the statement of the manager, seems to promise well. The state of feeling between the manager and the apprentices is tolerably fair at present, and not very

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many complaints. At first I was obliged to set the overseers down by severe reprimands for insolence to myself, when judging his complaints, which were sometimes very foolish and vexatious, but latterly there has been but few. Indeed, he would need a manager to regulate his poor weak heart, and the people bear with him, and behave very well indeed.

Floyd's Lodge.—A small settlement; the crop, ginger, seems to offer very well; the proprietor lately dead; managed by Mr. Miles and Miss Perry, administrators. Seldom any complaints.

Ginger Hill.—A mountain property; the crop, ginger, promises to be very good. The gang sometimes work at other properties and on the roads; the best state of feeling that could be expected exists between the manager and the people; there are no complaints when I go there.

Greenwich.—This was formerly an estate, but has been converted into a pen and ginger property since the rebellion. The crop promises to be very good indeed, if the seasons coming will continue to come in good. The feeling of the apprentices towards the manager was not very good; he is a man little suited to create good feelings, continually contriving complaints, the most slight and trivial; "it is most annoying;" but I have talked with the people, and they pursue their work tolerably well.

Hazlenymph Estate.—The crop on this estate, according to the opinion of the manager, will be one-third greater than last year, if well taken off. The people, since I have known it, behave remarkably well, considering circumstances, but, alas! for the conduct of the manager, in most cases, to them, his temper and disposition are any thing but to create respect, his language the most abusively obscene, when he is out of humour, but still to those who work hard, and very hard, he sometimes gives little privileges, which induce them to get along wonderfully.

Lapland Pen.—There is not much crop on this property, it is ginger, but will not be very good this year, for what reason I know not. The manager is a kind, good man, and the people, "except the children's mothers," behave pretty well, at least, a very good feeling exists between them and their overseer.

Mountpelier Estate and Pen.—The crop is splendid, offering to produce the greatest by far since the rebellion, supposed 400 hogsheads; but, alas! the feelings and state of things between the overseer and people "out-Herod's Herod" in every thing that is disagreeable.

Plumb Pen.—I have never seen the manager in this property; there is a large gang attached, principally employed at Redding in Mr. Cooper's district, and come here for provisions and to clear pastures occasionally.

Richmond Hill Estate.—This estate has been very badly managed in times past; the overseer came to it about three months past, and has brought it up very fast; the crop certainly will be better than last; the people have had little comfort allowed by the proprietor, and they are equally determined they will do but little, but act disagreeably. They have poisoned one overseer, and I tremble for this poor fellow. I give them some terrible lectures.

Richmond Hill Settlement.—This property is managed by a good old widow lady, remarkably kind and tender-hearted; she never will allow a complaint, consequently I scarcely ever see her people. They are frequently jobbed out, and indeed mostly. The little crop looks very well.

Roehampton Estate.—This estate was doing well; the crops looking to be at least an average fair rate. But the overseer left it suddenly, and a new one is just come, and the people seem to be determined not to behave well to him; he is a very good man, and I will keep a good watch upon them all, so as not to let the crop fail.

Seven Rivers Estate.—There are some years when an estate will give a better crop than others, owing to the manner of arranging the crop on the field in changing them; and this is the year for this estate to produce less; still the crop is equally as good as they can expect. The overseer is a very just but very strict man, and the people respect him very much.

Twyford Settlement.—This property is most miserably managed. I do not think they have any crop worth speaking of: the gangs are principally jobbed out on the roads or other estates. The feeling of the people towards the manager is not very amicable; his conduct to them before me is balanced like to the scales of the goddess of justice, with every appearance of studied justice, but when I am gone, I am told, that, under the influence of a little rum, his doings to them are not so very amicable; but they do not complain.

Underwood.—The manager of this property has rented it at the commencement of this year and is doing very well; he treats his people very mildly, and they work honestly for him; they have gained him £500 currency by road labour, and his crop offers a prospect of two thousand weight of ginger of a good quality. There are only three apprentices who trouble him, they are most notorious thieves and runaways; we are annoyed much with them; but with the others there is no trouble whatever.

Windsor Castle Estate.—This estate is rather lost in prospect as well as place in my report. No magistrate had paid any attention to it before I came to the district; from the lateness of taking off the last crop there was a great neglect of the early canes, and the next crop will be most awfully behind; they are using every nerve to get on, but it is too late; the manager is a good man, and the people respect him, but would not work for him were it not for the visits of the justices, which they do not like very much, but I have never seen any thing disrespectful in their conduct, and should we have a fair chance next year, I am sure they will show they neither dislike the overseer nor magistrate, but will labour for the credit of the estate, feeling mortified not a little at being so far behind.

In the whole district combined, I think, the crop will exceed considerably last year's, if all things go on as they now promise; the seasons have been very rainy, but upon the whole good, and I trust things will continue to mend.

Montego Bay, 20th October 1835.

(signed)

Robert Thompson,
Special Justice.

REPORT of Special Justice *J. A. Dillon*, for St. Ann's, dated Retirement,
Great House, 27th October 1835.

IN obedience to the order contained in your Excellency's circular, I have the honour to transmit a list of the several estates in this district, accompanied with such observations as the nature of my inquiries and experience suggest, and if I cannot pledge myself to its individual accuracy, yet my own knowledge of the properties, supported by the opinion of those who have had long comparative experience, induces me to believe that the coffee crop this year will exceed an average return, and that should the season be favourable, that both the quality and quantity will be superior and abundant.

I have the honour further to state, that the apprentices in this district are working freely for hire; on one estate the pimento crop has been entirely got off by Saturday labour; the commission of such crimes as are familiar in Europe has not as yet come to my knowledge; absence, disobedience, neglect and petty theft comprise nearly the entire calendar of their offences, and your Excellency may have perceived in my population return, which exceeded 4,000 adults, that in one month only eleven punishments were inflicted; nor has this number been exceeded in any previous or subsequent month since my arrival in this parish.

I have the honour also to add, for your Lordship's information, that although masters exact labour rigidly, that no act of undue severity or breach of the law has come within my cognizance, indeed harshness of manner, though frequent, is often compensated by active benevolence, and I am happy to assure your Excellency, that mutual good-will and forbearance is obviously gaining ground.

Further, I beg to state, that confidence in your Lordship's Government is manifested by erecting expensive works, extending plantations and forming estate roads; the first may be seen at Cave River, the second is general, and the third at Aboukir.

GENERAL REPORT on the state of Mr. Justice *Pennell's* District up to the
1st November 1835.—Trelawney.

THE special justice has every reason to express his satisfaction at the general behaviour of the apprentices in his district; they have shown themselves on nearly all occasions, not only willing, but even anxious to work for hire in their own time, and have gone so far on one estate in the district as to manifest a jealousy when strangers have been admitted to work for wages on the Friday and Saturday. The special justice has been present when they have come to the attorney to request that such might not be allowed, as they were both *capable and willing* to perform the work required for the estate. The system of working for wages on neighbouring estates when allowed to do so, may therefore be considered as established here, and this acts as a spur upon the people of any property who may be inclined to be lazy, not liking to see others carrying off the money which their own industry might secure. Digging cane holes is the description of work preferred by the apprentices; the special justice has known one man to earn *twenty-five shillings* in this manner in one week, receiving wages in his own time at the rate of one halfpenny per cane hole. On one property only in his district has the special justice heard of the people having lately refused to work for money; but it arose from the attorney, who is also overseer, giving himself no trouble about the matter, as he could, he said, obtain jobbers and did not care about his own people. The same overseer who has been on the property since 1806, stated that the people were working remarkably well in their master's time; there is at present only one estate in the district where repeated complaints are made of insufficiency of work, the general conduct of the apprentices has been greatly improving, so much so, that there has been very little punishment for the last three months, and scarcely any occasion for the whip. The people appear to be perfectly satisfied and happy, and which indeed they have every reason to be, seeing that they are all well treated by those placed in immediate authority over them, and that no people in the world have justice so completely brought to their very doors as they have; add to which their being now as well acquainted with their privileges as the justices themselves; those on large estates enjoy a great superiority and many advantages over the apprentices belonging to small settlers.

The special justice is not himself a competent judge as to the state of cultivation of a sugar estate, but from report he has every reason to believe that there at present exists very little cause of complaint on this head, the seasons having been remarkably favourable in this part of the island; for the ensuing crop some few estates may indeed fall short from having been late in taking off the last year's crop, and this must inevitably be the case where the attorney or proprietor will not agree with the people for their extra hours, or where the apprentices themselves shall refuse such hire; the special justice is however decidedly of opinion, from all he can learn, that the quantity of sugar to be made in this district next year will exceed that made during the last crop.

NOTHING has occurred since my last general report to alter the opinion then expressed of the state of this district. I felt warranted at that time to pronounce it favourable, and I do so still.

Where complaints are in no case evaded to lessen their number; where justice is neither denied nor delayed; where, in fact, the magistrate's court is literally carried to almost every man's door, if few serious complaints are made, it may be fairly presumed that few cases for them exist. This I venture to think is at least the case in the district which I have the honour to superintend. All parties have become to understand the position in which the apprenticeship system places them; some of them were a long time in learning this.

The master at length feels, that fulfilling his part of the obligation he can depend upon being supported in his just authority; and the servant, that whilst he is made to comply with the requirements of the law, he can rely with confidence on its protection. The consequence of this, as might be expected, is a gradual but perceptible improvement in the behaviour of both parties.

Your Excellency is already aware that my district comprises a variety of cultivation, viz. that of sugar, coffee, pimento, ginger and pastures for cattle. I will proceed briefly to notice what I believe to be the present condition of each of these kinds of property, as that perhaps will not only best indicate the actual state of labour, but afford, I conceive, the surest ground for a conclusion with regard to the future.

To begin with the most important of these sugar estates: of this kind my district includes three only; viz. Holland, the property of the Gladstones, and Y. S. and Ipswich, Mr. Green's; from the overseer (and joint attorney) of Holland, Mr. M'Donald, a respectable individual, I have the assurance that their cane fields this year is fully as large as usual, with above the average proportion of plant, and yet he has never seen the estate in better condition at the same period, nor affording prospects of better returns. Mr. M'Donald in making this statement bears a willing testimony to the general good behaviour of the people.

From the overseer of the other sugar estates, Y. S. and Ipswich, and from Mr. Salmon the attorney, I have acknowledgments scarcely less gratifying; those estates, they say, have been seldom seen in better order, or more promising with regard to results. Though on both, the field has certainly been a little reduced, it has been upon a principle of management, and not, they assure me, from any absolute necessity arising out of a deficiency of labour; for there, as well as on Holland, the plant has been this year increased, and their calculation is, that by this means they shall rather enlarge than diminish the amount of produce.

It may not be quite foreign from the object of this report to observe, that the attorney of the properties last mentioned, a very respectable and upright individual, was one of the many who indulged at first in the most gloomy anticipations as to the effect of the change upon general labour. He now admits that he was wrong; I wish all who thought with him at that time had the same candour.

Of course the testimony of gentlemen in the immediate management of estates, supposing that testimony to be accurately represented, can require no confirmation. I might otherwise observe, that among the various persons living in the neighbourhood of these estates, or passing by them at any time on journeys, to all of whom, from one motive or other, their condition is an object of interest, I have never heard a single opinion in contradiction of the general statement I have just had the satisfaction to make.

Proceeding to coffee, which is at this moment ripe and ripening, I heard with regret that the sanguine hopes which, in an earlier state of its health, were indulged as to quantity, and which appearances at that time fully justified, are not being fully realized; of the labour of the people engaged in its collection I have, however, not heard a single complaint, and I have therefore reason to believe it is upon the whole satisfactory.

Referring to another description of produce, pimento, the crisis of that is the business of *picking*, for nearly all beside depend upon suitable seasons, and very little upon any labour to be bestowed by the apprentices upon the walks and groves adorned by its spontaneous growth and its grateful foliage. I am happy to say that, with one exception, the proprietors of the several pimento walks within my district have expressed themselves satisfied with the manner in which the crop has been collected. The only instance of failure arose out of a family disagreement preventing the parties jointly intrusted from securing their usual proportion of jobbing labour. It deserves remark, that probably no kind of produce was heretofore more subject to be pilfered than pimento; either by the greater vigilance which the new system affords, or by restraints of higher order, these depredations have of late been greatly checked; and it may be mentioned, I think, as rather a curious fact, that on the property where till lately I resided, Whitehall (not one, however, having a large pimento walk), the quantity cured and shipped this year exceeds by four times the produce of last year—the credit of this must, I suppose, be divided between the people and the magistrate, the improved character of the one, and the frequent presence of the other.

Of ginger, at present a profitable article, so far from the cultivation being restricted by the new system, or by any other cause, it has been greatly extended; several have planted this year who had not done so before, and every one of those previously engaged in it have increased their quantity. The labour which it requires is rather tedious than oppressive. Whatever it is, the apprentices are the parties depended upon to perform it.

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With regard to the condition of *the pens*, of which in this district there are several of considerable extent and beauty, those that have had the usual number of hands employed upon them present their usual appearance of cleanliness and order; but in some other instances pastures and fences have been left to comparative neglect by the transfer of labour to the more profitable cultivation of ginger. Passers by, in ignorance of the true cause, ascribe this change, without doubt, to the new system, and of course report it accordingly; in one instance, however, that of Longwood, an opposite case exists, for that extensive pen, which the former proprietor had neglected, is now being brought into excellent condition by Dr. Longmore, its present possessor, and very much by means of the extra labour obtained by the hire of apprentices on their own days.

I have thus noticed succinctly, but, I believe, accurately, the state of cultivation. To speak again, as I have done often before, of the general demeanor of the apprentices, every month confirms me in the persuasion that they are steadily improving; that civilization, and with it, I hope, some sense of moral obligation, are making progress among them; but especially is this most evident in that part of them who are regular attendants upon divine worship.

The instances have been few in which any of those who had submitted to the moral restraint of the church or the chapel, whether under the names of inquiries, candidates, members or what not, have been charged with serious offences; and whenever that has been the case, instead of the effrontery of denial, there have been symptoms of shame, and in some instances ready confession.

The condition of the *free children* is one of the most depressing circumstances connected with our very onerous and anxious duties. In this parish alone there are between 3,000 and 4,000; to see these, at least a very large part of them, growing up in total ignorance, and in habits of indolence and dishonesty, is not a little painful and discouraging.

In dependence upon the pledge of the English Parliament, private efforts have been suspended, and I hesitate not to say, the mischief is nearly irreparable. I cannot help adding, that little good will be done by any plan for the improvement of this class which does not embrace their separation from their parents, and regular employment as well as instruction.

REPORT of Special Justice *B. Edwards*, dated Westmoreland,
27th October 1835.

IN compliance with the circular requiring a general report of the state of my district, the industry and conduct of the apprentices, and their masters' behaviour in general, the state of cultivation of the estates which I am to accompany, with my opinion of the prospective returns they are likely to yield: I beg leave to state, the apprentices are generally conducting themselves with propriety and industry; the masters and managers (with one or two exceptions) appear anxious to assist the working of the system by affording the apprentices their former allowances and indulgences; in all these instances the people are behaving well, and complaints seldom made.

The estates are generally in a high state of cultivation, and the crops on some of the estates will be larger than last year's. The cane fields are looking well.

The pimento crops are now being gathered in, and promise large returns. The coffee crops are likely to fall short, but this is in consequence of the coffee having been neglected, and in most instances abandoned altogether.

The ginger crops promise to be large; this article being cultivated to a large extent in this district.

Complaints are becoming less frequent, and the apprentices satisfied and cheerful.

REPORT of *T. Watkin Jones*, dated Rodney Hall, St. Thomas Vale,
November 1st, 1835.

So very different are the opinions extant relative to the state of the crops, the industry of the apprentices, &c., that it is almost impossible to gain accurate information from an inquiry amongst planters, based as it generally is upon prejudice against the present system, particularly if they be aware of the object of your inquiry; therefore a gentleman holding the important situation of special magistrate, without the least knowledge of cane or coffee planting, is solely left to form his own judgment from the number and nature of cases brought before him, or from his own inexperienced glance at the fields as he rides through his district; however, labouring under all these disadvantages, I beg to give my sentiments on the subject.

I do not think that the apprentices generally are performing that quantity of work in forty hours and a half weekly which they should; they are for the most part sullen and obstinate, though possessed of a deal of low cunning; so much so, that the defence offered by some of them when brought before me was really astonishing. Coercion and determination on the part of the special justice is certainly called for, and in many instances has had a most salutary effect. I attribute this in a great degree to an alteration made in the system of working. When I first came to this parish the apprentices were worked nine hours each day, taking the half of every Friday, or the whole of Friday alternately, with which they seemed satisfied. To allow the apprentices three successive days, Friday, Saturday and

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Sunday every fortnight, was attended with the worst result; they went an immense distance from the property to which they were attached, for the purpose of seeing their paramours, attending dances, John Canoes, &c. &c. Intemperance of this sort was the means of many of them becoming patients in the Hot-house, and then it was deemed advisable on the part of their attorneys and overseers to work eight hours each day, allowing the apprentice *no Friday*; this disconcerted and annoyed them so much, that, notwithstanding my exposition of the law, they took the alternate Friday, and it was not before I marched the police to a few estates and made some severe examples that they complied. Now, I am happy to say, they are restored to a state of tranquillity and obedience, and I have not the least doubt but the crop will be taken off as usual, either for allowances or the payment of money for their extra hours. The canes, at present, present a beautiful appearance, as likewise the coffee trees, which perfectly justifies the anticipation of an ample return to the planter. As to the conduct of the masters, I must in justice say that it is kind, encouraging and indulgent. I have known some of the planters to hold out an incentive to industry, by giving those who were diligent a certain allowance of salt fish, thereby causing a very desirable and praiseworthy emulation amongst the apprentices. I think it right to state, that upon those properties where they have preserved from the commencement of the apprenticeship one uniform mode of work, the apprentices are more satisfied, and their conduct has been better than those with whom the hours have been changed; for the negro's mind is not strong enough, nor is he possessed of rationality sufficiently, to submit tacitly to a deprivation of that to which he has hitherto been accustomed; for what custom sanctions he considers a right. I cannot conclude without expressing my sincere pleasure at seeing the plough used most successfully in this parish for the purpose of making cane holes; so much so, that at Harker's Hall there is now growing the finest and most promising piece of canes in the country planted solely with the plough, under the direction of Horatio Stevens, Esq., the proprietor. The plough has been equally prosperous upon Wallens, New Works, Dove Hall and Knolles's estates, thereby saving to an incredible extent the labour of the apprentices, and infusing into the mind of the almost forlorn planter an assurance that the cultivation of canes can be continued, even after the apprenticeship, with one-half the complement of labourers, and, mayhap, one-half the expense.

REPORT of Special Justice *R. J. Langrishe*, dated Clarendon,
28th October 1835.

In compliance with your Excellency's directions, I have the honour to transmit for your Excellency's information, an account of the state of my district.

The new system of labour has worked far beyond the expectations of every person I have conversed with on the subject; almost every proprietor and manager in this quarter on my arrival set their faces decidedly against the system, and felt convinced that neither sugar nor coffee would possibly be cultivated under such management. One or two of these great alarmists have not made a single complaint against an apprentice since my arrival in the district, August 1834, and one I shall mention in particular, Mr. Carson of Whitney, who has frequently declared to me, that he has never (during 13 or 14 years he has been overseer on that estate) known the property in so flourishing a state or so forward as it is at present. On all the sugar properties there is every appearance of a very early and prosperous crop; the cane pieces are clean, showing evidently the great extent of labour. There may be, however, some disappointment in the quantity of sugar which is at present expected on some estates, from the circumstance of the late excessive rains having chilled the plants; but generally speaking, the managers expect a very superior crop to last year, and they have every confidence in the crop being properly taken off.

On the small coffee plantations in my district the trees showed heavy crops, but the berries have not ripened regularly. One property in my district, Spring Grove in Manchester, which is very badly managed, certainly gives me much trouble, and in my diary where complaints are inserted, they are from these small ill-managed properties. From the vast number of apprentices in my district, between five and six thousand, crime is astonishingly small. The apprentices are very much improved in every way, they are very orderly, sober people, taking them generally, discreet in their general conduct, anxious for instruction, religious instruction particularly; but I regret to say in the whole of my large circuit, there is but one church or proper place of worship (Lime Savanna); the congregation, almost all black, is very large. In consequence of this only church being so great a distance from me (12 miles), I have adopted the plan of reading family prayers in my house every Sunday morning, and although this has not been generally promulgated, the negroes are happy at the idea of attending divine worship to honour the word of God. Another good feature in the character of the apprentice is that they are marrying, clearly showing how fully aware they are of the impropriety of concubinage.

In my district the apprentices will not work for hire, but this does not arise from any bad feeling. I have frequently been told by the negro, that he made more by working his own ground than any sum of money his overseer or manager would give him; this is evidently the case in Clarendon. Four Paths market is well stocked every Saturday with the finest provisions. They will not refuse their manager to work occasionally in their own time, but they prefer being paid the time back again to money. They keep their grounds in good order and also their houses, and better, generally speaking, than they did under the old system.

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On the whole, the apprentices seem perfectly satisfied with their present condition, and the managers on all the estates for the few hours the law allows them for labour, get the full labour out of their apprentices.

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Special Justice *Cocking's* REPORT of his District, St. Ann's, 1st November 1835.

THE general conduct of the apprentices in my district (with some few exceptions) has been highly exemplary, and, as regards their habits of industry and respectful deportment to their superiors, such as to inspire the most sanguine hopes as to the ultimate results that will mutually accrue to their masters and themselves by a continuation of their present good conduct; but it is essentially requisite, that a very watchful eye should be kept upon them to prevent their relapsing again into a state of idleness and other vicious habits. Crime has greatly diminished, and the masters and managers treat the apprentices with kindness; every encouragement is held forth to stimulate them to work in extra hours, and very liberal wages are paid. They are allowed in most instances every indulgence as formerly, and a decided mutual wish to facilitate the working of the apprenticeship system is observable in both parties.

About two months back, there was a very flattering appearance upon most estates for a good crop, some expected to realize their last year's crops, others more and some less; but the weather having been for some weeks past and still continuing to be so very dry, vegetation has almost entirely ceased and the canes have been much retarded in their growth in consequence. If the weather does not very soon change, the ensuing crops will fall off very much; but this unfortunate circumstance (should it occur) will be solely attributable to the above cause and not to any bad working of the apprenticeship system. If the seasonable rains were to commence immediately, it is to be hoped that the estimates of the crops will be realized.

The estates generally are in capital order.

N. B.—Since writing the above, the favourable seasons have commenced.

REPORT of Special Justice *Henry Laidlaw*, dated Moneague, 28th October 1835, St. Ann.

SINCE I had last the honour of submitting to your Excellency my report of the general state of this district, very little alteration has taken place.

I had then the satisfaction of reporting favourably to your Excellency regarding the general behaviour of the apprentices, and I am now enabled to state, that they continue to conduct themselves with good order and propriety; and allowing for the diminution of time under the apprenticeship as compared with the previous period, I have every reason to believe that fully as much labour is now performed as formerly.

Complaints are becoming of rare occurrence upon large properties, and those that are brought forward are generally confined to individuals and not as formerly affecting the whole gang. I may observe that where frequent complaints do occur, they as often arise from want of tact and management on the part of the overseers, as from any misconduct of the apprentices.

In this district the people are seldom required to work for wages in their own time, except during the coffee and pimento crops, and they have showed no indisposition to labour and accept of what was offered to them upon these occasions.

During the pimento crop in particular, I have the gratification of assuring your Excellency, that their conduct was extremely satisfactory; the crop was abundant, and was as readily taken off as upon any former occasion.

At the commencement of the apprenticeship, and for some time afterwards, I experienced considerable difficulty in the management of jobbing gangs, of which there are several in this district, and it cannot be denied that they are placed in a much worse situation, and exposed to far greater privations, than any other class of labourers, being almost constantly employed in the most laborious parts of sugar cultivation, at considerable distances from their own homes, to which they have no opportunity of returning but at the termination of their weekly labour.

It affords me sincere gratification, however, to be now able to state to your Excellency that for some time past I have had no complaints against unattached labourers, and the greater part of their managers have recently assured me that they have every reason to be satisfied both with their general conduct and the amount of labour performed by them.

I beg leave to observe to your Excellency, in conclusion, that it appears to me that a much better feeling than formerly existed has lately grown up between the apprentices and their employers, which promises to be attended with the most happy results.

GENERAL REPORT of the State of Special Justice *Charles Hawkins's* District to the 1st November 1835.—Trelawney.

THE special justice, with great pleasure and satisfaction to himself, mentions that the apprentices in his district are behaving themselves in general in a most orderly and obedient manner, and their masters appear satisfied, and treat them with kindness.

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The apprentices appear willing and anxious to work for hire in their own time, and on most of the estates are so hired, in the room of jobbers, and express themselves dissatisfied when jobbers are called in (Braco is the only estate of exception). On some estates the apprentices dig from three to four hundred cane holes beyond their tasks, for which they receive 4s. 2d. per hundred holes. From the very fine rains in this quarter, the cane fields are most luxuriant, and the planters mention themselves that they look forward to a very fine crop, and a much larger than last year's; there are a few exceptions to this. Two or three estates are much behind, this I attribute to the bad management of the person in charge.

That more kindly feelings begin to exist, I beg leave to mention, that complaints on either side are gradually decreasing, and for the last two or three months I have had but little occasion to punish, and those I have been under the necessity of punishing, their crimes have not been of so serious a nature as formerly, and I look forward to the gradual decrease of crime, and that corporal punishment in a short time will become less necessary in keeping the apprentices to their duty.

The prospects of the return for the next year on all the estates in this district are, that they are likely to yield a much better return than that of last year.

REPORT of Special Justice *James Harris*, dated Logan Castle, St. Thomas in the Vale,
1st November 1835.

IN reply to your Lordship's circular, of date the 10th ult., requiring a general report of the state of my district, I have to offer my opinion, grounded on personal observations and general conversation with various gentlemen planters on a few points.

First, as to the industry and conduct of the apprentices, I have constantly observed with regret the total absence of willingness on the part of the apprentices generally to labour for their employers in the hours prescribed by law, and even with coercion performing insufficient and imperfect work. A feeling of apathy and indolence seems to pervade the minds of the apprentices; I have endeavoured without success to discover the source from whence this feeling springs. From inquiry, however, I find that the apprentices are more disposed to submit to authority this year than the last, and a gradual inclination to labour for wages on many properties begins to show itself. During last crop many of the apprentices on a majority of the properties cheerfully devoted their own time to the manufacture of the produce, receiving, as a remuneration, their old usual allowances of rum, sugar, salt, provisions, extra clothing, and also medical attendance for their free children. Still, however, on some properties, the apprentices have declined to labour in their own time *in crop*; those on Charton estate have been most obstinate. On many properties the apprentices have been asked to labour out of crop, but have refused or declined; namely, on Bybrook, Charton, Enfield, Spring-farm and others. On other properties again they have been willing to work out of crop, but they have demanded such high wages, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 4d. each per diem, that they were not employed. I must express my candid conviction, after consideration, that in no very great length of time from the present period, by a steady, uniform and mild treatment on the part of the employer, and a firm discharge of their duties by the special magistracy, that the employed will be brought to a proper sense of their situation and of the duties incumbent on them to perform.

I am most happy, my Lord, to award the meed of praise to the masters and others placed over the apprentices; their conduct to and treatment of the apprentices in general is kind and considerate, frequently granting many little indulgences to their apprentices, and evincing a disinclination to bring the apprentices forward before a magistrate for insufficiency of labour, except in gross cases, if they could at all effect an amicable understanding with them, and get them to perform any thing near a reasonable day's work, although short of the quantity and quality which they should perform. In many cases I have known them pass over serious cases of neglect and improper performance of work, in hopes of their better conduct, which consideration and forbearance have not in general been appreciated by the apprentices, but, on the contrary, they have strengthened themselves in their misdoings, until brought to the judgment-seat. In other cases I have even known some of the owners and overseers wish to take upon themselves to forgive the apprentices the days a part thereof sentenced to be forfeited to the property, of which I have expressed my disapproval, as it would have a tendency to bring the decisions of the magistrates into disesteem with the apprentices and others, besides their assuming a power which none but the Crown can exercise, that of pardoning offenders or commuting their sentences.

Opposed to this general good feeling, I have noticed one or two gentlemen, overseers, who are strict to mark what is done amiss, and for every trivial peccadillo bring forward their apprentices to complain against them, in cases too of the most minor description, the proof generally failing, or of such an unsatisfactory nature that an acquittal is recorded; a line of conduct the policy of which is liable to be questioned, and gives rise to discontent, and destroys all kindly feelings between the parties, and cannot be productive of any good result. These gentlemen, however, I am satisfied are influenced by their own anxiety that the properties under their charge should prosper, in short, their zeal is not sufficiently tempered with prudence and discretion.

The cultivation of the estates, in general, appears to have been well attended to; the canes as well as the plants, as those destined for the approaching crop, look well and flourishing.

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Some of the weak-handed estates have not that quantity of land in cultivation as usual, and which I believe is attributable to the not being able to procure the accustomed jobbing. From observing the various remarks of the gentlemen planters, I should be inclined to form the opinion that the prospective returns of the estates will, with some few exceptions, exceed the return of the last crops. Tullock is expected to make fifty casks increase, Enfield a decided improvement, River-head, Thetford, Worthey-park, Swansea, and a variety of others, are sanguine of good crops from the fair prospects. There are on one or two estates on which, either from the badness of the soil or the young plants not having been in time properly attended to, united with the want of jobbing, and no doubt with other internal causes of which I have no knowledge, the crops are expected to fall short, but which expectation I trust may not be realized. Every estate has already put in a certain quantity of plants, and preparing more land for the same purpose; and it is generally expected that the fall plants will be established in the proper season.

The crops of coffee have set in with a beautiful show of fruit, justifying the anticipation of good crops.

The cultivation of pimento appears to be so little attended to, or rather there is so little of that article of produce, that it does not merit a particular mention.

Not having been brought up a planter, my Lord, I labour under very great and many disabilities in forming an opinion on subjects connected with the planting department; and this want of knowledge, united with the very imperfect sources from whence I have been enabled to derive information, must plead for the brevity and any inaccuracy of my remarks in those respects; further and better acquaintance with these topics I hope in future progressively to obtain.

REPORT of Special Justice *Simeon Farrar*, dated Houghton Grove,
27th October 1835.

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward, for your Excellency's approval, my weekly report of proceedings up to the present date.

I have much satisfaction in being enabled to lay before your Excellency a favourable report of the conduct of the apprentices generally in this district; they are improving, and a better understanding between themselves and their masters is evidently showing itself.

REPORT of Special Justice *Thomas Davies*, dated Falmouth,
November 1, 1835.

I HAVE the honour to write your Excellency an answer to your Lordship's letter relative to the state of this district,—that I consider it is much improved, and has been gradually doing so since Christmas, both with regard to the apprentices, and as it appears there is an improving feeling towards and with their masters; indeed, the diminished number of complaints on both sides is a convincing proof such is the case.

The crop, however, will be short of the last one, in consequence of the drought which has been, viz. on Orange Valley, Kent, George's Valley, Mayfield, Green Park, Carrick Foyle, and Greenside estates. In the windward part of the district the seasons have been better, and the crop will be quite equal to the last one. Mr. James Reed, overseer of Green Park, told me the latter end of July, that the cane field in that estate was in that cultivation to make 400 hogsheads of sugar did we get the expected seasons; last crop was 350. From the circumstance of the canes beginning to arrow at this early period where the drought has been, is a convincing proof of their having been burnt up.

REPORT of Special Justice *Walter Finlayson*, District of St. James,
November 1835.

IN obedience to the circular letter of 10th October, the following report is humbly offered:—

The reporter can state with confidence, that the apprentices in his district have been conducting themselves with propriety, and in general have been industrious, and working to the satisfaction of their employers. Complaints are occasionally brought forward against individuals, but these are gradually diminishing in number.

There are eighteen sugar estates in the reporter's district, most of which appear to be in an excellent state of cultivation. Upon a number of them, the overseers describe the crops as looking fully better than they did last year; while on others the overseers allege that the canes are short, and will not yield so well. There is no doubt that the dryness of the weather for some time must have materially retarded the growth of the canes; but recent seasonable rains have made a very favourable change upon the appearance of the crops, especially along the sea-side; and the reporter, so far as he is qualified to judge, has no doubt that returns fully equal to those of last year will be realized on several estates; the overseers calculate upon an increase.

Upon one or two estates the overseers act with strictness, if not also with severity, to those under their care; but in general their conduct is kind and correct.

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REPORT of Special Justice *J. Reynolds*, dated October 26th, 1835.

IN reply to a letter, dated from the King's House, 10th instant, I have the honour to state to your Excellency, that the apprentices throughout my district continue well disposed, and that they are very anxious to obtain employment in their own time. I am, however, sorry to remark to your Excellency, that in many places the overseers treat the apprentices with severity, and are upheld on some plantations by the attorneys, who imagine and report accordingly, that the apprentices are not disposed to labour with honesty.

I have also to state to your Excellency, that the season has been favourable to the coffee planters; however, the coffee ripened earlier than they calculated, and therefore throw the blame on the apprentices for not having laboured better.

With regard to the planters, they are not desirous to give any information as to the returns which plantations are likely to yield; but I have heard from Mr. Adlam, of Warminster, that for many years his coffee pieces have not been so productive, and he imagines that he will ship this year 200 tierces. I also know that every where the young plantations will make very excellent returns; but in old ground these returns cannot be expected.

GENERAL REPORT of District. *John R. Aulme*, Special Justice.

Mesquito Cove.	Orchard.	Williamsfield.	Richmond.
Barbican.	Haddington.	Lower Hopewell.	Fat Hog Quarter.
Maggotty.	Bamboo.	Point.	Esher.
Blue Hole.	Success.	Beans.	Batchelor's Hall.
Tryall.	Retrieve Old Works.	Riley's.	Haughton Court.
Flint River.	Georgia.	Eaton.	Prosper.

On all these estates the cane fields are as forward as they were last year, and little or no variation in the produce is expected.

Round Hill. Upper Hopewell. Welcome.

The work on these estates is not so forward, which may perhaps occasion a slight diminution in the produce.

Orange Cove.

On this estate there will be a considerable falling off in the produce.

New Mills. Great Valley. Retrieve New Works. Kew.

These estates are very forward, and will make much better crops than last year.

The apprentices are, generally, working pretty well, but on some estates they are working very slow; on two or three estates they have been working for hire, but on many they have refused when asked. Complaints are much less numerous. Most of the estates in this district expect to produce an average crop. A few will exceed their crops of last year, and some will not make quite so good a crop; with regard to the yielding, generally, much will depend upon the seasons proving favourable or not; several estates are already suffering from the dry weather, and all the fall plant is not yet in.

Orange Hill, St. James, November 1, 1835.

GENERAL RETURN of the STATE of the DISTRICT under the charge of Special Justice *R. S. Cooper*.

NAMES OF PLACES. SUGAR ESTATE.	Prospect with reference to last Crop.	Causes to which the Managers have told me the Decrease is attributable, and my Opinion.	Character of the Apprentices as per Information of Managers, and my Opinion as exhibited at this period.
Bellfield - -	To fall off - -	- - Late period of finishing last crop, and consequent delay in preparations for ensuing crop.	- - Good, and working cheerfully, and respectful to Managers, &c.
Bogue - - -	ditto - - -	Same causes - -	- - Very good— <i>Owner's Report</i> .
Carthagera - -	- - To increase considerably.	- - - - -	- - Very good, working surprisingly.
Catherine Hall -	To fall off - -	- - Same causes as above, and in my opinion mismanagement.	- - Working cheerfully and well.
Catherine Mount -	- - About same as last crop.	- - - - -	ditto.
Fairfield - - -	A great increase -	- - - - -	- - Very good— <i>Manager's Report</i> .
Flamstead - - -	To fall off - -	- - Same causes, added to mismanagement of late Overseer.	- - When at work cheerful and industrious, but addicted to skulking in great numbers in hot-house.
Friendship - - -	- - About same as last crop.	- - - - -	- - Very good— <i>Manager's Report</i> .

NAMES OF PLACES. SUGAR ESTATE.	Prospect with reference to last Crop.	Causes to which the Managers have told me the Decrease is attributable, and my Opinion.	Character of the Apprentices as per Information of Managers, and my Opinion as exhibited at this period.
Gilsbro' - -	To fall off slightly -	- - Lateness, &c. of last crop.	Industrious and cheerful.
Hampton - -	To fall off greatly -	- - Mismanagement and want of hands.	- - Very good, especially since change of Overseers.
Irwin - - -	Same as last crop -	- - - - -	- - Very good— <i>Manager's Report.</i>
Latium - - -	A great increase -	- - (Purling Stream in- cluded.)	Very good—ditto.
Leyden - - -	Same as last crop -	- - - - -	Very good—ditto.
Newman Hall - -	To fall off - -	- - Crop very late in finishing, and fields thrown back in same ratio.	Of late good— <i>My Report.</i>
Orange - - -	Great falling off -	- - Want of hands - -	- - Good, but very few effective.
Potosi - - -	To fall off - -	- - Lateness of last crop &c. &c.; part of gang taken off to get out tim- bers for mill, &c.	- - Industrious and civil, but discontented, being ill found with usual supplies.
Retirement - -	- - To fall off con- siderably.	- - Generally ascribed to the mismanagement of the resident Attorney.	Orderly and industrious.
Spring Garden -	About same as last	- - - - -	- - Quietly and orderly— <i>Manager's Report.</i>
Spring Mount -	ditto - -	- - - - -	In general very good.
Sunderland - -	- - Considerable in- crease.	- - - - -	- - Very good; 2 s. 3 d. of annual jobbing this year saved.
Unity Hall - -	- - Nearly double the last crop.	- - - - -	- - Good; the apprentices here are very liberally sup- plied, and seem very com- fortable.
Williamsfield -	A slight falling off	Lateness of crop, &c.	Industrious and cheerful.
Worcester - -	ditto - -	Same cause - -	Very good.

In addition to the foregoing, I beg to remark, most of the estates have been enabled to repair their works, &c., which absorbed a considerable portion of the labour which would otherwise have been available in the field. I must further observe that, with the exception of Hampton, Orange and Potosi, the sugar estates calculate that the crop after the ensuing one will be more than an average crop from the quantity of fall plant they are getting in.

The conduct of the apprentices in the smaller settlements is in general very good, and those of the pens may be considered as reported under the head of Sugar Estates, as the people are all "jobbed" on such estates. The provision grounds are now universally well worked, and the people not only willing, but anxious to work in their own time for hire when a fair sum is offered and *honestly paid* them. Of the crops of the pens and settlements no estimate can be formed as yet; the pimento is only just beginning to blossom, and what may be termed the provision crop is just realized, and is to appearance very plentiful.

Of the conduct of the masters and managers to their apprentices I cannot in general speak so favourably as I have done in the reverse case. The primary consideration of every master and manager is the quantum of labour to be obtained in the legal hours of the work-days, and in many instances attempts are made to increase it at the sacrifice of the health and interest of the apprentice; in a great many instances, however, the desire to obtain labour is no longer indulged at the expense of humanity, and I am ready to make oath that throughout the district which I have the honour to superintend, the most humane are also the most successful managers.

The foregoing are the only points that occur to me as worthy of being reported on; should there be any other, I crave your Lordship's instruction.

N.B.—A principal cause of some of the expected failures in the coming crop is the failure of the usual October rains, and a check thereby given to the growth of the canes.

JAMAICA.

NAME of PROPERTIES, STATE of CULTIVATION and PROMISE in the UPPER DRY HARBOUR of *St. Ann's*, collected from personal Observation and Inquiry by Special Justice *T. A. Dillon*, October 1835.

NAME of ESTATES.	DESCRIPTION of PRODUCE.	State of Promise and Cultivation.	NAME of ESTATES.	DESCRIPTION of PRODUCE.	State of Promise and Cultivation.
Alexandria -	Sugar estate -	Good.	Gibraltar -	Gibraltar coffee plan-	Good.
Aboukir -	Coffee plantation -	Very good.	Hyde Park -	Coffee and pen -	Very good.
Arberthnot -	Coffee plantation -	Remarkably good.	Industry -	Coffee plantation -	Not so good.
Armadales -	Coffee plantation -	Good.	Inverness -	Coffee plantation -	Very good.
Aberly -	Coffee plantation -	Good.	Lime Tree Gar-	Coffee plantation -	Pretty good.
Boro' Bridge -	Sugar estate -	Very good.	den.		
Burton Park -	Coffee plantation -	Good.	Murro House -	Coffee and pen -	Very good.
Ballantoy -	Ballantoy sugar estate -	Very good.	Mida -	Coffee plantation -	Very good.
Bennett's Field -	Coffee plantation -	Remarkably good.	Mount Neto -	Coffee plantation -	Remarkably good.
Calderwood Glen -	Coffee plantation -	Good.	Nutsford -	Coffee plantation -	As usual.
Cypress -	Cypress coffee planta-	Good.	Owens -	Coffee plantation -	Good.
	tion.		Rosetta -	Coffee plantation -	Not good.
Calodin -	Sugar estate -	Good.	Retirement -	Sugar estate -	Good.
Cave Valley -	Sugar estate -	Good.	Richmond -	Coffee and pen -	Very good.
Cave River -	Coffee plantation -	Remarkably good.	Scarboro' -	Coffee plantation -	Good.
Carny -	Coffee plantation -	As usual.	Summer Hill -	Coffee plantation -	Good.
Caledonia -	Coffee plantation -	Very good.	Southampton -	Coffee and pen -	Good.
Devon -	Coffee plantation -	Not so good.	Water Valley -	Coffee plantation -	Good.
Esling -	Coffee plantation -	As usual.			
Greenock -	Sugar estate -	Good.			

N. B.—Most of these properties grow Pimento, and have generally yielded an abundant crop, but the information being prospective it is not included.

REPORT of Special Justice *Henry Walsh*, dated Prospect Pen, Pear-tree Grove, P. O.
October 27th, 1835.

I HAVE the honour to forward your Excellency a Report of Mr. Marlton's district as visited by me within the past week, and beg also to enclose a letter of Mr. Charles Stewart's, the attorney for Bailly's estates.

It appears that the negroes on these properties are willing and most anxious to work for wages in their own time, and that they have offered Mr. Stewart three dollars for each free child, and have requested that a school might be established to enable them to educate their free children. Mr. Stewart in person informed me of the very great anxiety on the part of the negroes to have the free children educated. Mr. C. S. told me that he had written home on the subject; and as such a moral and good plan has been adopted on the part of the negroes, I sincerely hope that Mr. Stewart will not allow the example of other attorneys, &c. to deter him from forwarding a cause from which will be derived all the blessings of future prosperity in this island.

I mention this circumstance to show that the negroes are not that wicked and depraved race that some of their prejudiced enemies represent; some very bad ones amongst them I admit, but what could I expect from them when so depraved an example was laid before them, and all idea of morality heretofore scouted by their masters.

Mr. Marlton's district was reported in good order, and no complaints against the negroes, whom I saw working in the fields as I rode through the country; they seemed to me to be as attentive to their business as any peasantry I ever saw at home or abroad.

I have remarked that there is a fine show of both plants and ratoons throughout St. Mary's, and I hold no doubt of good and abundant crops next year, unless some visitation from God.

REPORT of Special Justice *Henry Walsh*, dated Derry Police Station,
Pear-tree Grove, P. O., October 28th, 1835.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's circular calling for a report on the state of my district.

I have been now nine months in charge of my district, and after experience by frequent visits to the estates, &c. &c.

I am proud to say, that the negroes have improved in every manner to meet my expectations respecting my Sovereign and his subjects' emancipation; they have improved both in morals and virtue; they have become rational on all matters connected with their duties, and have far surpassed my first view.

They are working well under the Abolition Act, and I give my weekly reports in proof.

I have no doubt, under the care of Divine Providence, but this island will yet prosper under the happiness of the British Crown. I entertain no doubt as to the island becoming the most valuable to England, although sugar may in some degree decrease after the apprenticeship; but it will be, and is, far beyond man's understanding to speak to any certainty,—nothing impossible.

If the negroes are kindly treated by the masters they will do any thing for them; they work for wages on Saturdays on some estates, for example—Lambkin Hill Sugar Estate, on Saturday the 3d instant, the negroes dug from 100 to 160 cane holes each. Constable Cable Tongue dug 140 cane holes, and received for his day's work 5s. 10d.

I find, wherever there is a steady overseer, that all goes on well, and no complaints from any one, but wherever there is a drunkard that it is quite the contrary.

The masters have in some slight manner altered lately, but this change on their part I attribute to your Excellency's firm and decisive manner in checking the leaders in their opposition and disaffected loyalty towards England and her Ministers. In my opinion the crops promise well for next year; and I speak without fear or doubt, and state, that in my parish we have plenty of plants and ratoons down, and all is better than we could have expected, and instead of things falling off, all will vastly improve under the apprenticeship system. The public press of this island, as well as some of its obstinate gentry, instead of meeting the Government views, do all in their power to oppose wisdom.

By patience and perseverance all will tend well, and I have positive reason to think that the black population will ever appreciate England's humanity in its real sterling worth.

REPORT of Special Justice *John Odell*, dated Saxham, 27th October 1835.

IN replying to the inquiries contained in your Lordship's circular, it affords me much satisfaction to be able to report that the tranquillity of the populous district under my control continues uninterrupted.

I have also to state, that the complaints of managers and apprentices have been lately much on the decrease. Of this your Lordship will have had already tolerable proof in the perusal of some of my more recent weekly reports, and I would particularly specify that of the 13th to the 10th inclusive, as an example; therein it will be observed, that upon seventeen estates which I visited during my tour, not more than two cases of delinquency on the part of the apprentices attached to them were adduced, and even these could not be considered of a serious character. In fact, within the space of time I refer to, no incidental case presented itself which called for corporal punishment.

In reference to the condition of the estates in the district, I am inclined to believe that on most of them cultivation will be found to have advanced rather than retrograded, as contrasted with the last year; and from conversations I have had with some of the most experienced and judicious managers, as well as from my own observations, I venture to express the opinion that should the weather prove as seasonable as it has hitherto done, the returns of produce will exceed those of the last crop.

REPORT of Special Justice *Stanley Rawlinson*, dated Brown's Town, 24th October 1835.

WITH reference to the circular of 10th instant, respecting the industry and conduct of the apprentices and the masters, their behaviour in general, the state of cultivation of the estates, I beg to state there is a great improvement in the industry and conduct of the apprentices in this district, generally speaking. With respect to the masters, I cannot give a better proof of their behaviour than by saying, I have not had a single complaint from any one apprentice for the last four months. As to the cultivation of estates, Home Castle, Queen Hithe and Lawrence Park have a promise of very good crops, but it has cost more money in hire. The remaining estates, Antrim, Dunbarton, Knapdale and Orange Valley, have an indifferent prospect for next year.

REPORT of Special Justice *Arthur Welch*, dated Warwick, October 27, 1835.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that this district is going on well, the coffee not coming in very fast, owing to the weather being unfavourable. It is a circumstance worth mentioning, and which I omitted in my quarterly report, that there is much less medicine used by the negroes as apprentices than formerly, consequently less sculking from work.

REPORT of Special Justice *William Marlton*, dated New Ramble, St. Mary's, 24th October 1835.

I HAVE the honour to represent to your Lordship that the apprenticed labourers generally in my district have, since my last report, conducted themselves in the most orderly and industrious manner. They have cheerfully laboured during the crop in the estate's time, and in their own for wages; where a good feeling exists between the apprentices and the manager the work goes on in the best manner, and I am happy to state that such good feeling is becoming general.

The preparations for next year's crop are in a very forward and promising state. The season has been unusually favourable; the cane fields are clean; and from all the information I have obtained, it is my opinion the returns next year will far exceed this year, should no accident occur to the plants, and the apprentices evince the same good disposition to labour in their own time.

JAMAICA.

REPORT of Special Justice *Alexander M. M'Leod*, dated Old Harbour Market,
28th October 1835.

IN making a report in obedience to your Excellency's commands, conveyed to me in the Government circular of the 10th instant, I have to state as follows:—

In regard to the industry and conduct of the apprentices, I believe both to be as good as can reasonably be expected. Rumours, indeed, were afloat that they had come to the resolution of not working for wages. These I utterly disbelieve; I am fully persuaded that when crop time arrives, they will be found as willing to be employed in extra labour as they proved themselves the last crop.

With respect to the conduct of the managers, I can say with perfect confidence, that I know of no instance in which they have endeavoured, as a body, to act unjustly towards the negroes. Some few instances of individual misbehaviour have occurred; and those have been particularized in my weekly returns, accompanied with the penalties which have been inflicted on the offenders. But any general disposition on the part of the managers to ill treat those who are placed under them is nowhere to be met with in my district; and as long as a special magistrate does his duty, any thing like tyranny or oppression within his jurisdiction appears to me absolutely impossible.

I find myself under considerable difficulty in endeavouring to give your Excellency a probable estimate of the next crop. In my inquiries I have had to contend with the most contradictory information and the most irreconcilable statements. One circumstance, however, I can state with certainty, which is, that while overseers in general are forward in predicting a general failure, each of them says that his own particular crop is to be as good, if not better, than that of last year; only two exceptions to this remark have occurred in this district. Mr. Harmaford, overseer of the Whim, and Mr. Brown, overseer of Chateau, have candidly told me that they expect the crop of the next year on their respective properties to show a considerable falling off. The first-mentioned manager is one of the ablest in Jamaica, and it is his opinion that there will be, upon the whole, a considerable diminution of crop. Nevertheless, the opinion I should form from the whole of my inquiries would be of an opposite description; but still, from not having a planter's eye in my visits to the different estates, I am left in all the difficulty and doubt which, as I have already stated, contradictory statements and irreconcilable productions must inevitably produce. Under these circumstances, I still confine myself to stating to your Excellency that I have as yet learned nothing which would lead me to conjecture that there will be any considerable diminution in next year's crop below that of the last season.

Considering the immense abstraction of labour decreed by the abolition, I hardly think it necessary to state to your Excellency, that if next year's crop is only nearly equal to that of last year, the success of the apprenticeship so far must be considered as signal as ever attended a great revolution in the industrial system of any country upon the face of the globe.

REPORT of Special Justice *James Nolan*, dated Amity Hall, Vere,
October 28, 1835.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's circular of the 10th instant as to the state of my district, that I feel much pleasure in stating, for the information of your Excellency, that a general good feeling exists between master and apprentice in this parish. The present state of cultivation of the estates far exceeds any expectation that could have been formed by the most sanguine abolitionist. I have no hesitation in stating, for the information of your Excellency, that, as far as I can judge from general experience of the past, all the estates in my district will make a larger crop than has been made for some years, which the managers themselves have no hesitation whatever in stating to me. The conduct of the apprentices is praiseworthy in most instances, and during the hours of labour they work well and cheerfully; their general demeanour and respect to the managers and constables placed over them is most satisfactory, and the sensible apprentices seem in a great measure to appreciate the boon that has been conferred on them by their exemplary good conduct in performing the duties imposed on them by the Abolition Act. On the other hand, I feel it my bounden duty to state for the information of your Excellency, that most of the managers in this district encourage the industry and good conduct of the apprentices in every way possible, by giving them the usual allowances that were customary previous to the 1st of August; and in most instances the free children have received clothing and medical attendance; the old and infirm are also taken care of. I must not omit this opportunity of stating to your Excellency, that the female apprentices who were in the first instance the most troublesome and insolent, are now conducting themselves in the most orderly manner possible, so much so, that seldom any of them are now brought before me, except for some minor offence.

In conclusion, I beg leave to add for the information of your Excellency, from the forward state of the cane, crop will commence some weeks earlier than last year, and I have every hope to be enabled to make arrangements on all the estates for night-work for adequate hire, which I have little doubt but I shall be able to accomplish to the satisfaction of all parties. I also beg to add, for your Lordship's information, that the Guinea corn crop is now in the highest state of cultivation, and the favourable seasons we have had lately indicate a most luxuriant return.

REPORT of Special Justice *S. Woolfrys*, dated Villa Ocho Rios, Nov. 1, 1835.

JAMAICA.

IN obedience to your Lordship's orders I have now to report, that in my district the apprentices are working very well, and their conduct orderly, except in a few isolated cases, and which must always be expected.

The conduct of their masters, in many instances which have come under my observation, is such as ought to create a good feeling in the minds of the apprentices towards them, and should this manifestation of good-will on both sides continue, it must operate to the practical benefit of all concerned in the development of the resources of the island.

On those properties where the nine hours' system of work is carried into operation, and the half of Fridays is allowed, I observe a great deal of contentment prevails; but on those properties where the master is said to work their apprentices eight hours, and not allow the half of Friday, the people are very much dissatisfied; and the dissatisfaction appears to be increasing, as they often allege they are cheated out of part of the dinner time and afternoons, but which it is difficult to prove.

The pimento crop having terminated, the prospect of the ensuing crop will depend in a great measure on the seasons, which may prevail till March, when the blossoming generally commences.

In regard to the sugar estates, there are only four in my district.

I am informed that the Hartyfield yielded 50 hogsheads this year, and the next crop is expected to be 90 or 100 hogsheads with the same hands.

Great Pond 40 hogsheads; the ensuing crop is expected to be 60 or 70 hogsheads.

Shaw Park 35 hogsheads; the expected crop will be 30 to 32 hogsheads.

The expectation of a falling off in the two last-mentioned properties will be on Shaw Park. The pimento picking having encroached on the planting of the canes, and being short-handed, there are about eight acres of cane holes dug but not planted, from the cause assigned above.

On White River the want of sufficient strength will be the principal cause. The pens appear to be in good condition, the pastures are clean and the walls in good order.

It is admitted by most of the planters, that the apprentices are working better this year than they did the last, and that they are more orderly.

REPORT of Special Justice *W. H. Sowley*, dated St. Ann's,
27th October 1835.

IT will be gratifying to his Excellency the Governor to learn the peaceable and quiet demeanour of the apprentices in this district, who are performing their duties with satisfaction to their masters and employers, insomuch that I have scarcely any complaints (and those of no serious moment) on either side. Every thing bears a cheerful aspect, and the cane fields are in most cases in a high state of cultivation, as far as I can perceive, and I am of opinion that the ensuing crops will be equal to this. Indeed, I have been led to understand, the next year's crop on several properties is expected to exceed the present.

REPORT of Special Justice *E. D. Philp*, dated Westmoreland,
27th October 1835.

I HAVE the honour of enclosing a report of the state of my district, and am happy to acquaint your Excellency the apprentices are working cheerfully, and generally giving much satisfaction to their managers.

With respect to their industry and general behaviour, I beg to assure your Lordship they are much improved in both, to which I must add their conduct towards their masters is highly satisfactory.

The state of the cultivation is generally forward, and it is my opinion, the twenty-six sugar estates in my district will average a larger crop than the last. In conclusion, I beg leave to call your Excellency's attention to the great diminution of complaints that has taken place since I had the honour of making the last return.

Name of Estate.	Industry.	Behaviour in general.	State of Cultivation.	Prospective Returns likely to yield.
Albany - -	pretty good -	very fair -	forward - - -	much the same as last crop.
Belleisle - -	industrious -	good -	forward - - -	much more.
Canaan - - -	industrious -	good -	forward - - -	much the same.
Camp Savanna -	very fair -	very good -	forward - - -	much more.
Delice - - -	very fair -	very good -	very forward - -	more.
Fontabelle - -	industrious -	good -	rather forward -	much the same.
Frome - - -	very fair -	good -	rather backward -	less.
Geneva - - -	pretty good -	good -	forward - - -	more.
Glasgow - - -	industrious -	very fair -	forward - - -	more.
Hope - - -	very fair -	good -	rather backward -	much the same.
King's Valley -	very fair -	very good -	forward - - -	much the same.
Lincoln - - -	pretty good -	good -	rather forward -	much the same.
Mint - - -	industrious -	good -	rather forward -	much the same.

(continued.)

JAMAICA.

Name of Estate.	Industry.	Behaviour in general.	State of Cultivation.	Prospective Returns likely to yield.
Midgham - -	industrious -	very good	rather backward -	less.
Moreland - -	industrious -	very fair	forward - - -	less.
Masemure - -	industrious -	good -	forward - - -	more.
Meyersfield -	very fair -	good -	- - suffering from dry weather.	less.
Mount Eagle -	very fair -	good -	very forward - -	much more.
Negril Spots -	industrious -	good -	backward - - -	less.
Nonpareil - -	industrious -	good -	very forward - -	much more.
Paul Island -	very fair -	good -	forward - - -	more.
Retreat - -	industrious -	good -	- - suffering from dry weather.	much the same.
Retrieve - -	very fair -	good -	rather backward -	much the same.
Ridgland - -	very fair -	very good	forward - - -	more.
Springfield -	industrious -	very good	forward - - -	much the same.
Spring Garden -	industrious -	good -	- - suffering from dry weather.	much the same.

(signed) *E. D. Philp*,
Special Justice, Leeward District, Westmoreland.

REPORT of Special Justice *Thomas M. Oliver*, dated Savanna la Mar,
27th October 1835.

I HAVE the honour to enclose my report of the sugar estates in my district, which I have collected from the different managers on each estate. The dry weather has been rather against some of the properties, but from the late timely showers things are improving, and I should say, that the crops would exceed those of last year, taking the average of the district. As I receive no complaint as to the industry of the apprentices, I have reason to say they are giving satisfaction, as the diminution of offences weekly must show. We have already commenced crop on Mesopotamia estate with every prospect of a good return.

Name of Estate.	Industry.	Behaviour in general.	State of Cultivation.	Prospective Returns likely to yield.
Amity - -	very fair -	good -	backward - -	- - prospect not so good as last year.
Bath - -	no complaint -	good -	- - backward, owing to dry weather.	- - will make from 130 to 140 tons of sugar.
Blue Castle -	no complaint -	good -	- - backward from dry weather.	same crop as last year.
Blackheath -	no complaint -	good -	- - backward from dry weather.	expect last year's crop.
Blackness -	no complaint -	good -	- - backward from dry weather.	expect last year's crop.
Cornwall - -	no complaint -	good -	- - backward from dry weather.	more than last year's crop.
Carrowena -	no complaint -	good -	rather backward -	expect last year's crop.
Deans V. Dry Works.	no complaint -	good -	rather backward -	same as last year.
Deans V. Water Works.	no complaint -	good -	- - cane field in pretty good order.	same as last year.
Friendship -	no complaint -	good -	- - the estate in good order.	same as last year.
Fort William -	no complaint -	good -	- - rattoons good, fall plant backward.	fall off a little.
George's P	no com -	good -	- - backward from dry weather.	same as last year.
Mesopotamia -	much improved	good -	- - forward in every respect.	more than last year.
Prospect - -	satisfactory -	good -	in fair condition -	- - every appearance of more than last year's crop.
Petersfield -	no complaint -	good -	cane field looking well	- - prospect better than last year, make 200 to 230 hhds.
Roaring River -	no complaint -	good -	- - backward from dry weather.	fall off a little.
Shrewsbury -	no complaint -	good -	looking well - -	- - prospect fully good as last year, will make from 280 to 300 hhds.
Three Mile River	no complaint -	good -	- - backward from dry weather.	expect last year's crop.

(signed) *Thomas M. Oliver*,
Special Justice, Westmoreland.

REPORT of Special Justice *W. A. Bell*, dated Elim Great House, St. Elizabeth,
November 1, 1835.

JAMAICA.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that my district is perfectly quiet and orderly; great praise is due to both the masters and apprentices for their present adherence to the laws; to the former, considering the absolute power they once possessed; to the latter, on account of their want of education and newly acquired liberty on so many points not before possessed.

If the land in my district had been real sugar soil, I should have had a most favourable report to make of the state of cultivation; as it is, however, out of fifteen estates, half will exceed by one-third, and some will double their last year's crop; the other half will make the same as last crop. Many of those are involved, which prevents exertion; there is also a great variety of situation, as to climate, in my district; some have been favoured with early rains, others not so; but, on the whole, I have no fear of things being worse. I should say the worst is past; for I see they are ploughing, and, generally, have in as much plant for next year's crop, and in some places more than usual at this period.

The canes on well-managed properties are clean, and should the arrowing be delayed by season, my district will make much more sugar than can be counted on now.

Other sorts of agriculture are improving daily; pimento walks are being opened; coffee planted, and ginger, on lands that have laid idle before; small settlers are doing better; wages are not regularly offered, as there is not much enterprise as yet.

REPORT of Special Justice *W. H. Alley*, dated Mile Gulley, 28th October 1835.

THIS district, forming a very considerable portion of the parish of Manchester, is in large cattle pens and coffee plantations. I have followed your Excellency's orders, in observing as minutely as possible the conduct of the working class, their behaviour to their masters, as well as the treatment they receive. It affords me great pleasure to observe, almost generally, a very good understanding between master and apprentice; with very few exceptions I have observed, where a uniform system, with regard to the hours of labour, has been followed, that the apprentices work willingly, and that where task-work has been adopted by managers, that they uniformly do their work cheerfully; and very frequently, after their task is finished, they can earn from three to four shillings in working the remainder of the day.

It is most satisfactory to observe, that the apprentices almost generally work in their own time for hire, and that, on the whole, the state of this district is of the most promising nature, as well in the disposition of the apprentices as in abundance of the crops.

REPORT of Special Justice *H. Kent*, dated Chester Vale, Port Royal
Mountains, 27th October 1835.

IN compliance with your Excellency's circular of the 10th instant, to report upon the state of the district, in respect to the conduct of the apprentices and the treatment they receive from their masters, the state of cultivation of the several estates, and the prospective returns they are likely to yield, I beg respectfully to state, that the apprentices throughout this district seem well disposed, and I think work cheerfully, with the exception of the women, who give much trouble in getting them to the field in the morning. The overseers, generally speaking, conduct themselves with much forbearance, as I seldom hear of any acts of tyranny.

The coffee trees in this quarter do not present a promising appearance, and the opinion generally entertained is, that the crop will not equal one-half of the last got in; but I should think it may fall short one-third.

REPORT of Special Justice *O. Browne*, dated Mandeville, 21st October 1835.

I HAVE received your Excellency's directions to make a general report of the state of my district. I beg therefore to state, that I think the apprentices in general conduct themselves well, and certainly do as much work now in eight hours as they ever did in eight hours before the abolition of slavery; I have not met any overseer who disputes this.

The masters in this district behave in a kind and conciliatory manner towards their apprentices, giving them in mostly every instance salt and other indulgences which they are not by law obliged to continue. They employ doctors for the *free* children, though there are only one or two properties where the parents will make *any* arrangement with the owners for such attendance, salt, &c. &c. served to those of free children. This is a coffee district, and I conceive the cultivation, except on one or two properties where there are bad managers, is in a very good state up to this time; the returns promise to be very great this season. In crop time I know of no instance of refusal to work in their own time. At other periods the majority of properties do not ask them; the managers say from the wages being too high. This I believe to be the truth, as in no instance will they work under 2s. 6d. currency per day. If offered that sum they would work cheerfully. In fact, at that rate I believe working in their own time would be quite general. Unless they got 2s. 6d. per day, I should think they find it more profitable to work their own grounds. Your Excellency will perceive that, in my humble opinion, refusal to work for their masters in this district is caused more by being better remunerated by working their grounds (which are very fine and very extensive) than by indolence, which is the cause generally assigned.

If not out of place, I beg to call your Excellency's attention to the fact, that every intelligent person I have spoken to on the subject agree that in these mountains coffee could be cultivated by Europeans.

JAMAICA.

REPORT of the STATE and CONDITION of the several ESTATES and PROPERTIES within the District of Special Magistrate *Samuel Lloyd*, Parish of St. Andrew's, 1st November 1835.

NAME OF PROPERTY.	PRODUCE.	Present State of Cultivation for ensuing Crop, as also the Conduct and Industry of the Apprentices.
Airy Castle - - -	Sugar - - -	-- Properties in good order and forward state, with every appearance of an increase in ensuing crop. The apprentices have agreed to work for wages alternate Saturdays, and are altogether improved.
Belle Vue - - -	Coffee & Pimento	
Bel An - - -	Coffee - - -	
Barbican - - -	Sugar - - -	-- Apprentices were insubordinate, but are much improved.
Bardower - - -	Coffee.	-- Properties in better order than known for some years, with appearance of an increase in ensuing crop. The last crops taken off were more than the preceding. Apprentices well disposed, and working for wages.
Constant Spring - - -	Sugar - - -	
Cedar Valley - - -	Coffee - - -	
Cooper Hill - - -	Coffee & Pimento	
Cherry Garden - - -	Sugar - - -	-- Apprentices very well disposed; chiefly jobbed out.
Chancery Hall - - -	Sugar.	-- Properties in good order, with very favourable appearance for ensuing crop. The apprentices working for wages when required, and altogether improving; complaints having almost entirely ceased.
Fair Hill - - -	Coffee - - -	
Golden Spring - - -	Sugar - - -	
Healthy Valley - - -	Coffee & Pimento	
Happy Grove - - -	Coffee & Pimento	-- Properties, owing to the weakness of the gangs, as compared with the extent of cultivation, not in a good state, although improving.
Hermitage - - -	Coffee - - -	
Hall Green - - -	Coffee - - -	
Joppa and Keith Hall - - -	Coffee - - -	-- Properties in good order and forward state; although the present crop will be short, such is not attributable to a loss of labour; on the contrary, the apprentices are well disposed.
Knowesly - - -	Coffee - - -	
Mullet Hall and Prospect - - -	Coffee - - -	
Moresham - - -	Coffee.	-- Properties have made a large and increased crop this year, and are in a good and forward state, but greatly in want of rain.
Maverley - - -	Sugar - - -	
Molynes - - -	Sugar - - -	
Mount Belmore - - -	Coffee - - -	-- A new improving property, apprentices working task-work.
Mount Cressy - - -	Coffee - - -	-- Gang weak for the extent of cultivation, but well disposed.
Mount Dakins - - -	Coffee - - -	-- Much improved under new lessee, and in a forward state; apprentices well disposed.
Mount Atlas - - -	Coffee & Pimento	-- In a forward and well managed state. No complaint has yet been made before a special magistrate.
Mount James & Tweedside	Coffee - - -	-- Backward, owing to the distance the gangs have to travel each day.
Mount Moris - - -	Coffee - - -	-- Properties in a forward and improving state, with an increase of newly-cleared virgin land. Apprentices have much improved in conduct. No recent complaints.
Mount Pelia - - -	Coffee - - -	
Mount Woolfrys - - -	Coffee - - -	
Norbrook - - -	Sugar - - -	-- In good order and forward state. Apprentices well disposed.
Prospect (Spalding's) - - -	Coffee - - -	-- Properties in good and forward order for ensuing crop. The crop now picking is a small one, but which cannot be attributed to a falling off of labour. Apprentices well disposed.
Prospect (Parks') - - -	Coffee - - -	
Prospect (Yates') - - -	Coffee - - -	
Pembroke Hall - - -	Sugar - - -	-- In good order and forward state. Apprentices well disposed.
Rose Mountain and Struan Castle.	Coffee - - -	-- Insignificant properties. Apprentices not badly disposed.
Spring - - -	Sugar - - -	-- In good order and forward state. Apprentices well disposed.
Swain Spring - - -	Coffee & Pimento	-- Properties in the same order, with the same extent of cultivation as during the slave law. Apprentices well disposed, and will give their own time when required.
Stirling Castle - - -	Coffee & Pimento	
Salisbury Plain - - -	Coffee and Provisions - - -	
Shortwood - - -	Sugar - - -	-- It being in contemplation to throw this property up, it is not forward.
Waterhouse - - -	Sugar - - -	-- This property was very backward, but improving; apprentices also improving.
Temple Hall - - -	Sugar - - -	-- In a high and forward state. Apprentices much improved.

Mr. Special Justice *Fishbourne's* SPECIAL REPORT.

Names of Estates.	Acres of Canes.	State of Cultivation.	Expected Crop.	Is this a good Return, or otherwise?	REMARKS.
Buff Bay River -	75	Good -	Hhds. 50	Middling	- - The people work here better than ever they did, since the 1st August 1834. The crop of next year will be larger than usual.
Craigmills -	121	ditto -	65	- ditto -	- - The crop of next year will be larger than usual. The people dig cane holes on Saturday for hire.
Dover - -	150	Middling	95	Bad -	- - There were no plants put in last year for this year's crop. The people turn out better than any in the district, and work well. There is no jobbing allowed this year. Next year's crop will be much better than this.
Fort Stewart -	290	Very good	300	Bad -	- - Proprietor was killed last year from somnambulism, and much confusion thus incurred. Until the present manager was appointed, I am told the estate was badly managed. The crop of this year will be as large as usual, and that of next year is expected to be much larger by the overseer, who estimates it at from 370 to 400 hhds. The cane fields are in excellent order.
Gibraltar - -	300	Good -	300	Good -	- - This estate is in tolerable order. A larger crop is expected next year. The people are very liberally encouraged by the attorney; they work middling only.
Golden Grove -	200	- - Extra-ordinarily good.	220	Very good	- - This is one of the best managed estates in my district. The condition of the cane pieces is most excellent; the overseer says he never saw them look better or cleaner, nor the people work more willingly.
Gray's Inn -	274	Middling	300	- ditto -	- - This is one of the best estates in the parish, and is well managed. The people work well. There are 290 hhds. made already; 208 were shipped on 1st August last, and 330 could be made, but the attorney desires to keep up an uniformity of returns.
Hart Hill -	90	Very good	70	As usual	- - This estate makes as much sugar now as ever, but that is small in proportion to the labour expended upon it. The apprentices dig cane holes on Saturday for hire.
Iter Boreal -	253	Middling	242	A fair crop	- - The people on this estate are rather inclined to be turbulent, and do not work well, yet there are no people more kindly treated by their manager. It is probable there will be 260 hhds. made. This estate consists of upland and lowland, and has made about the same crop for many years.
Osborne - -	130	- ditto -	130	Good -	- - This is a superior small estate, and makes very good crops. There will be a larger return next year than this. The people work uncommonly well.
Windsor Castle -	100	- ditto -	125	Very good	- - Well managed latterly, and will make a larger crop than usual this year; and a still larger next year is expected.
Woodstock -	255	Good -	280	Middling	- - A hhd. to an acre is considered in this district a fair average crop. The people are working latterly very well.
	2,238		2,177		

JAMAICA.

Enclosure 2, in No. 175.

Enclosure 2, in
No. 175.

Supplementary RETURN of PROPERTIES which have worked for HIRE.

WORKED FOR HIRE.

Bybrook - St. Thomas's Vale.	Mount Idalia - St. Thomas's Vale.	Stirling Castle - St. Thomas's Vale.
Byndloss - ditto.	New Works - ditto.	Swansea - ditto.
Dove Hall - ditto.	Palm - ditto.	Tulloch (for allow-
Dover Castle - ditto.	Pleasant Farm (for time) ditto.	ances only) - ditto.
Enfield - ditto.	Rose Hall - ditto.	Treadways - ditto.
Knollis - ditto.	River Head - ditto.	Thetford - ditto.
Lemon Ridge - ditto.	Recess - ditto.	Wallens - ditto.
Mickleton - ditto.	Trenton (for allow-	Worthy Park - ditto.
Mulloch - ditto.	ances only) - ditto.	

NEITHER OFFERED NOR REFUSED.

Berkshire Hall - St. Thomas's Vale.	Charlemont - St. Thomas's Vale.	Rayamount - St. Thomas's Vale.
Bennett - ditto.	Orange Field - ditto.	Swansea (Coffee) - ditto.
Blue Mountain - ditto.	Richmond Hill - ditto.	Worthy Park (fieldmen) ditto.
Cotsworth (jobbers) - ditto.		

REFUSED.

Bybrook (Field people refused, though Mill people did.)	Spring Farm - St. Thomas's Vale.
Charlton - St. Thomas's Vale.	Stirling Castle (Field refused, but others worked.)

Enclosure 3, in No. 175.

Enclosure 3, in
No. 175.

RETURN of MILES travelled and ESTATES visited in October 1835.

NAMES or MAGISTRATES.	Week ending 1 October.			Week ending 8 October.			Week ending 15 October.			Week ending 22 October.			Week ending 29 October.			TOTALS.		
	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.
Alley, W. H.	--	Domestic	calamity	--	52	8	3	67	10	3	67	9	4	186	27	10		
Baines, Thomas J.	64	13	12	59	14	11	57	13	11	68	14	11	62	11	11	310	65	56
Baynes, E. D.	50	10	8	77	22	15	36	6	2	83	14	10	95	18	12	341	70	47
Bell, W. A.	--	Fever	--	62	15	13	117	14	8	96	22	13	66	13	9	341	64	43
Blake, Henry	45	13	8	--	--	--	--	--	Died	October 1835	--	--	--	--	--	45	13	8
Bourne, Stephen	Attend ^d invest ⁿ	62	7	4	84	7	3	53	6	1	68	5	1	267	25	9		
Browne, Otway	--	Sick	--	Ill	--	--	Accident	--	Accident	--	Accident	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cocking, Ralph	62	16	15	49	17	15	On leave	--	93	25	24	107	24	22	311	82	76	
Connor, N. A.	--	Ill.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cooper, R. S.	52	14	12	63	16	10	71	9	2	86	16	8	63	12	3	335	67	35
Daughtrey, John	66	16	14	46	13	6	57	13	10	64	13	12	74	9	8	307	64	50
Davies, Thomas	33	15	12	21	12	10	32	10	9	34	10	10	44	10	9	164	57	50
Dawson, James K.	--	On leave	--	Fever	--	--	28	12	8	33	10	6	55	14	5	116	36	19
Dillon, T. A.	191	22	19	182	21	19	160	18	14	150	23	22	158	23	18	841	107	92
Dunne, Patrick	69	21	12	116	14	10	52	10	4	30	8	4	84	23	14	351	76	44
Edwards, Bryan	90	19	17	110	22	21	95	22	21	98	18	16	93	20	16	486	101	91
Farrar, Simeon	74	18	14	57	11	8	68	17	12	74	14	13	75	18	10	348	78	57
Finlayson, W.	67	24	12	67	20	11	67	20	17	67	20	13	71	22	15	339	106	68
Fishbourne, E. E.	44	17	12	111	22	18	53	12	6	98	21	13	69	21	18	375	93	67
Fitzgerald, Robert	53	9	1	52	8	3	No return	--	64	16	7	28	3	1	197	36	12	
Fyfe, A. G.	57	10	5	--	Leave	--	--	Leave	--	60	16	12	58	8	6	175	34	23
Gillam, William	--	On leave	--	On leave	--	--	Kingston	--	Kingston	--	Kingston	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gurley, John	63	18	16	56	12	7	56	13	10	54	9	7	21	7	1	250	59	41
Harris, James	80	27	15	79	20	10	64	16	6	81	19	12	75	17	11	379	99	54
Hawkins, Charles	68	19	16	76	18	13	75	14	11	64	16	15	56	17	11	339	84	66
Hewitt, William	52	12	7	82	12	6	31	7	6	33	9	8	100	15	12	298	55	39
Hulme, J. R.	66	14	9	--	Fever	--	89	18	13	88	27	19	86	18	6	329	77	47
Jones, Thomas W.	89	25	13	56	6	1	75	9	6	60	10	8	90	13	5	370	62	33
Kent, Henry	55	12	10	On special duty	61	8	6	55	10	4	71	14	8	242	44	28		
Laidlaw, Henry	84	14	11	69	13	10	67	13	12	78	14	12	84	10	9	382	64	54
Lambert, R. S.	83	18	13	52	18	14	48	9	4	--	Leave	--	--	Leave	--	183	45	31
Langrishe, R. S.	58	9	6	82	14	10	99	19	14	--	Fever	--	65	19	16	304	61	46
Lloyd, Samuel	100	23	16	120	15	11	82	12	6	104	19	17	110	17	16	516	86	66
Lyon, Edmund B.	72	16	10	97	9	2	--	--	Leave	--	--	--	81	10	1	250	35	13
Marlton, W. F.	74	20	6	90	15	6	--	Fever	--	--	Fever	--	--	Fever	--	164	35	12
Macleod, A. N.	--	Fever	--	56	17	15	16	7	4	--	Fever	--	39	10	8	111	34	27
Moresby, Henry	84	24	21	58	27	20	106	20	12	42	14	7	60	13	7	350	98	67
Nolan, James	97	22	16	85	21	15	106	20	15	98	24	22	73	17	16	459	104	84
Odell, John	61	20	11	43	16	9	22	7	3	37	17	15	--	Fever	--	163	60	38
Oliver, Thomas M.	106	15	13	60	12	9	84	12	8	64	12	5	106	19	17	420	70	52
Pennell, R. C.	44	9	3	--	Ill	--	64	13	9	74	18	4	42	11	6	224	51	22
Philp, E. D.	--	On leave	--	93	21	17	104	24	20	105	16	14	82	15	12	384	76	63

RETURN of Miles travelled and Estates visited, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES of MAGISTRATES.	Week ending 1 October.			Week ending 8 October.			Week ending 15 October.			Week ending 22 October.			Week ending 29 October.			TOTALS.		
	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.
Pryce, Samuel	82	34	27	80	37	30	59	21	14	46	19	13	65	22	18	332	133	102
Ramsay, William	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rawlinson, S.	47	18	13	35	11	9	44	14	11	61	14	10	68	21	16	255	78	59
Reynolds, John	82	13	4	70	9	5	57	7	5	55	6	2	81	9	7	345	44	23
Sowley, W. H.	69	15	11	69	16	12	51	12	8	97	29	21	87	23	19	373	95	71
St. John, Richard	68	10	8	-	-	-	107	26	21	36	5	5	116	18	14	327	59	48
Stares, Thomas	-	-	-	-	-	-	Died 10th October 1835.											
Thomas, J. R.	55	17	10	69	11	6	74	18	11	95	18	12	57	15	9	350	79	48
Thompson, Robert	73	14	10	49	10	6	66	12	7	43	11	1	45	14	7	276	61	31
Walsh, Henry	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	26	20	95	23	22	130	25	20	295	74	62
Welch, Arthur	106	26	22	116	22	19	104	27	26	76	19	19	110	14	13	512	108	99
Willis, George	75	22	12	63	11	5	78	13	6	77	12	4	74	8	4	367	66	31
Woolfry, John	95	34	29	68	21	14	91	25	18	100	34	24	99	26	18	453	140	103
Facey, Richard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	23	16	97	23	16
TOTAL																15,934	2,041	1,414

— No. 176. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Glenelg* to the Marquis of *Sligo*.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 24th Dec. 1835.

No. 176.

I HAVE received your Despatch of the 4th November, enclosing copies of letters which your Lordship had recently received from the special justices in Jamaica.

I have again to offer to your Lordship the thanks of His Majesty's Government for the pains which you have taken to put them in possession from authentic sources of the fullest information as to the present state and the future prospects of the colony as connected with the apprenticeship system. I have perused the statements of the special justices with much interest, and on the whole with great satisfaction. Their active and regular discharge of their arduous duties entitle them as a body to the highest approbation, and I rejoice to observe a growing improvement in the habits and dispositions of the apprentices, an improvement which I cannot but attribute in a great measure to the impartial, firm and watchful administration of the law on the part of those under whose superintendence they are placed.

I have read with regret the account given by several of the special magistrates of the melancholy want of the means of education and religious instruction in some districts. Your Lordship has already been informed of the preliminary measures which have been taken by His Majesty's Government to remedy this evil in the appropriation of the Parliamentary Grant of 25,000*l.* for negro education. I am happy to find that several of the societies with which I have been in communication are prepared immediately to apply considerable sums to the object, in addition to those which have hitherto been expended by them for a similar purpose. A large portion of the sum of 20,000*l.*, voted towards the erection of school-houses, has been already appropriated for specific school-houses throughout the West India colonies in connexion with one or other of the societies in question, and the appropriation of the remainder is only delayed by the want of sufficient precise information on the part of some of the societies to enable them to apply immediately for a portion of it.

The success of any measures however for a complete remedy of the existing deficiency must depend in a great measure on individual exertions in the colony, and I have derived much satisfaction from the statement of the efforts made by several of the special justices to extend so far as they were able the means of instruction both to adults and children within their respective districts. Your Lordship will convey to them the thanks of His Majesty's Government for their conduct in this respect.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Glenelg*.

JAMAICA.

—No. 177.—

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*, dated
The King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 18th November 1835.

No. 177.

In making to your Lordship my usual report by each packet on the general state of the island, I have to repeat all my former favourable assurances.

I am happy however at being able confidently to assert that a most decided change has taken place lately in public feeling as to the success of the present system; a more favourable idea is entertained now respecting it than has heretofore been the case, and speculation seems to be afloat. I have had a handsome offer for an estate in Chancery, to the amount of 15,000*l.* (which, however, I do not mean to accept), the whole money to be paid down in a twelvemonth.

Several persons are making preparations for emigration; besides the three great interior towns of Altamont, Seaford and Middlesex, which are in progress, (all of which, however, excepting Seaford, very slowly), the Hon. Mr. Salmon, one of the council, is preparing for the reception of 200 settlers on his private account. He is, I hear, building a great number of houses on a fine healthy mountain, and expects to realize a handsome sum by the cultivation of coffee with white people after the apprenticeship shall have ceased. I think that his plan may be found ultimately very beneficial to the colony.

—No. 178.—

No. 178.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*, dated
The King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 21st November 1835.

I HAVE the honour to send to you a copy of a message which I deemed it proper to send down to the House of Assembly relative to the mistakes made in the Returns of the export of produce for the years 1834 and 1835.

Enclosure in No. 178.

Enclosure in
No. 178.

Mr. Speaker,

I AM commanded by his Excellency the Governor to lay before the House an amended comparative Return of Exports of Sugar and Rum for twelve months, terminating the 1st August 1834 and 1st August 1835.

The Returns received from the officers of Customs, made up to the 1st of July in those years, and upon which his Excellency founded his statement of the apparent falling off of 4,444 hogsheads, exclusive of Annotta Bay, have turned out to be in several instances so incorrect as to compel him to report the matter to His Majesty's Government.

His Excellency having noticed in the public prints a Return for the periods ending 1st August 1834 and 1835, which he was informed by the principal officers of Customs had been furnished by them to the Commissioners of Accounts, and finding that it differed with the previous Returns in his possession, as relates to the year 1834, in 5,257 hogsheads, and having since discovered that there was an omission even in that account of 3,157 hogsheads for 1835, has deemed it expedient to put the Assembly in possession of a correct statement, as far as he has at least been enabled to procure it from those officers, in order that the House may be aware of the real amount of the deficiency of the crop; the diminution in the exports for 1835 appearing to be 8,221 hogsheads, 1,357 tierces and 109 barrels of sugar, and 3,640 puncheons of rum, or about one-tenth compared with the former year.

Port of Kingston, } AN AGGREGATE RETURN from the several Ports of SUGAR and RUM,
Jamaica. } the Growth, Produce and Manufacture of the Island of *Jamaica*, ex-
ported in the year ending 1st August 1834, as compared with the year ending 1st August
1835.

P O R T S.	Year ending 1st August 1834.				Year ending 1st August 1835.			
	SUGAR.			RUM.	SUGAR.			RUM.
	Hogsheads.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Puncheons.	Hogsheads.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Puncheons.
Kingston - - -	18,491	1,214	1,570	8,128	16,703	1,301	1,722	5,813
Morant Bay and Port Morant.	6,863	1,271	71	1,922	6,693	1,223	223	2,391
Port Antonio - -	2,190	282	131	704	1,690	320	75	457
Port Maria & Annotta Bay.	11,487	1,215	112	3,902	9,724	428	10	3,703
St. Ann's Bay - -	4,172	411	141	1,078	4,301	445	22	1,370
Falmouth & Rio Bueno	11,179	1,291	233	4,246	10,952	1,344	290	4,215
Montego Bay - -	9,975	1,712	786	5,499	10,036	1,539	724	5,767
Lucea - - -	7,225	653	145	2,388	5,522	461	30	1,685
Savanna la Mar and Black River.	7,883	1,210	42	2,809	5,623	841	26	1,635
TOTAL for year } ended 1 Aug. 1834	79,465	9,259	3,231	30,676	71,244	7,902	3,122	27,036
TOTAL for year } ended 1 Aug. 1835	71,244	7,902	3,122	27,036	—	—	—	—
DECREASE in the year } ended 1 Aug. 1835	8,221	1,357	109	3,640	—	—	—	—

Custom House, Kingston, Jamaica, }
19th Sept. 1835. }

(signed) D. M'Dowall Grant, Collr.
J. G. Swainson, Compt'r.

—No. 179.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*.

The King's House, St. Jago de la Vega,
28th November 1835.

No. 179.

My Lord,

THINKING that probably your Lordship may find it convenient to have on a sheet of paper the rate of wages which have been paid to and accepted by the apprentices, I have the honour to enclose you an abstract.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Sligo*.

JAMAICA.

Enclosure in No. 179.

Enclosure in
No. 179.RATE of WAGES in *Jamaica*.

MAGISTRATE.	DATE.		
R. S. Haley, Clarendon.	16 July 1835.	Ashley, 10 <i>d.</i> for each six hours. Mullet Hall, 2 <i>d.</i> per hour. Retreat, 2 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> for twelve hours, and 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> for Saturday of nine hours. Rose Hill, 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> for five days, of six hours each.	Dankes, 2 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> for twelve hours; 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> for Saturday of nine hours. New Ground, 10 <i>d.</i> for five hours, and 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> for Saturday of nine hours. Beckford's Rock River, 2 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> for twelve hours, and 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> for Saturday of nine hours.
Henry Blake, St. Thomas in the East.	July 1835	Whealersfield, 2 <i>d.</i> per hour. Amity Hall, 2 <i>d.</i> per hour. Golden Grove, 2 <i>d.</i> per hour, and sometimes 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per day. Plantain Garden River, 2 <i>d.</i> per hour. Potosi, 2 <i>d.</i> per hour to each of the boilermen.	Hordney, 2 <i>d.</i> per hour. Holland, 2 <i>d.</i> per hour, and sometimes 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per day. Winchester, 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per day. Rhine, 2 <i>d.</i> per hour to each of the boilermen.
Henry Kent, Port Royal.	July 1835	Clydesdale, picking coffee 10 <i>d.</i> per bushel. Robertsfield, 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per day. Mount Charles, 10 <i>d.</i> per bushel for picking coffee. Lower Lucky Valley, 1 lb. of fish per hour.	Industry, picking coffee, 10 <i>d.</i> per bushel. Berwick, 10 <i>d.</i> per bushel for picking coffee. Green Valley, 1 <i>s.</i> 7½ <i>d.</i> per day, and 10 shads per month.
Edmund B. Lyon, St. Thomas in the East.	8 July 1835	Buckingham, 2 <i>d.</i> per hour, and 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> for sixteen hours during crop; weeded and turned trash on eight acres of cane, at 25 <i>s.</i> per acre. Serge Island, 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> for sixteen hours during crop. Creighton Hall, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per week for night-work to able people; second class 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> , children 10 <i>d.</i> Lloyd's ditto - ditto. Mont Pelier, 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per night for single spell.	Old Monckland, 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per day. Garbrand Hall, 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> for sixteen hours during crop. Green Wall, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each per week for night-work to able people; second class, 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> ; children, 10 <i>d.</i> John's Valley, ditto, ditto. Belvidere, 2½ <i>d.</i> per hour. Newfield, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per month for half Fridays. New Monckland, 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per day.
William F. Marlton, St. Mary's.	30 June 1835.	Union, 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per day. Albion, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> for 90 cane-holes. Ramble, 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per day of ten hours for six months.	Eden, salt provisions for four hours and a half. Crescent, 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , 2 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> to 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per day.
Donald M'Gregor, Portland.	July 1835	Seaman's Valley, 6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> for every five days in crop. Williamsfield, 5 <i>s.</i> for ditto. Shotover, 6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> for ditto.	Golden Vale, 5 <i>s.</i> for every five days in crop. Bogg, 6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> for ditto. Anchovy Valley, a few work at 2 <i>d.</i> per hour.
Ralph Cocking, St. James's.	23 July 1835.	Content, 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> per 100, for digging cane-holes.	Hampden, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per 100, for digging cane-holes.

RATE of WAGES in *Jamaica*—continued.

JAMAICA.

MAGISTRATE.	DATE.		
Robert Thompson, St. James's.	17 August 1835.	Roehampton, 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per acre for digging cane-holes.	
Richard Daly, St. James's.	28 Oct. 1835.	The apprentices have under- taken large jobs, and although they have made good hire, the proprietors have saved at the rates of nearly 3 <i>l.</i> per acre.	
Arthur Welch, Manchester.	30 June 1835. 31 Oct.	Kinsworth, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per day. Hermitage, - 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ditto. Warwick, - 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ditto. Great Valley, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ditto. Woodlands, - 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ditto. Far Enough, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ditto. ————— 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per barrel for picking coffee.	Lava, - 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per day. Lancaster, - 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ditto. Coco Walk, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ditto. Smithfield, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ditto. Stone's Hope, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ditto. New Forest, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ditto.
David Finlayson, St. James's.	28 February 1835.	Blue Hole, 1½ <i>d.</i> per hour. Cornwall, 2 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> per day. East Hams, 2 <i>d.</i> per hour. Hartfield, 1½ <i>d.</i> per hour. Kirkpatrick Hall, 1½ <i>d.</i> per hour. Leogan, 1½ <i>d.</i> per hour. Moor Park, 1½ <i>d.</i> per hour. Providence, 2 <i>d.</i> per hour. Rose Hall, 5 <i>s.</i> per week, if they make ten hogsheads of sugar. Spring, 1½ <i>d.</i> per hour. Success, 2 <i>d.</i> per hour. Windsor Lodge, 1½ <i>d.</i> per hour.	Cinnamon Hill, 2 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> per day. Crawle, 2 <i>d.</i> per hour. Glasgow, 1½ <i>d.</i> per hour. Iron Shore, 1½ <i>d.</i> per hour. Lilliput, 2 <i>d.</i> per hour. Millennium Hall, 2 <i>d.</i> and 1½ <i>d.</i> per hour. Paisley, 1½ <i>d.</i> per hour. Palmyra, 2 <i>d.</i> per hour. Running Gut, 5 <i>s.</i> per week. Spot Valley, 1½ <i>d.</i> per hour. Tryall, 1½ <i>d.</i> per hour.
Patrick Dunne, St. David's.	1 Sept. 1835.	Richmond Vale, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per day. Manheim, 2 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> per day.	May Hall, 2 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> per day. Minto, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per day. Clifton, 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per day.
William A. Bell, St. Elizabeth.	July 1835.	Barton, 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per day. Mexico, 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per day. Union, 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per day.	Lancaster, six or seven herrings. Oxford, 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> per day. White Hall, 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per day.
Bryan Edwards, Westmoreland.	28 July 1835.	Bog, 21 <i>s.</i> per hogshead of sugar. Darliston, scraping ginger, at 2 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> per 30 lbs. Glenhamia, 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per day. Lennox, 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per day. Orange Grove, 2 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> for scraping 30 lbs. ginger.	Bushy Park, 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per day. Grandale, 1 <i>d.</i> per hour during crop. Hopeton, 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per day. Old Shafston, 2 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> for scraping 30 lbs. ginger. Richmond Lodge, 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per day.
James Hains, St. Thomas in the Vale.	22 October 1835.	Byndlass, 2 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> for able hands; 1 <i>s.</i> —½ <i>d.</i> for others. Tullock, usual allowances of salt provisions.	Knollis, usual allowances of salt provisions.
William Hewitt, St. George's.	27 October 1835.	The apprentices in this parish keep the mill about daily for four hours, at 10 <i>d.</i> , the expense of this is from 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per hogshead, accord- ing to the quantity made per hour.	

JAMAICA.

RATE of WAGES in *Jamaica*—continued.

MAGISTRATE.	DATE.		
Charles Hawkins, R. C. Pennell, Samuel Pryce, Trelawny.	1 Nov. -	4 s. 2 d. per 100 cane-holes * ; 300 to 400 dug over and above their task in a week. 634 cane-holes dug for 32 s. 11 d. The charge of jobbing is 8 l per acre, and the apprentices dig for 5 l. viz., 2,722 at $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5 l. 13 s. 5 d.	* $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each cane-hole.
W. H. Alley -	28 Oct. 1835.	After finishing taskwork, the apprentices earn from 3 s. 6 d. to 4 s. in working the remainder of the day.	
Informant, the Hon. A. Bravo, Custos of Clarendon.	6 August 1834.	Knights, 4 s. 2 d. per 100 cane- holes of four feet square each.	

—No. 180.—

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*,
dated The King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 28th November 1835.

No. 180.

IN making to your Lordship my usual general Report on the state of the Island, I have, in consequence of the recent Despatch of the last packet, little to add.

I have been in conversation with very many of the country gentlemen since they have come up to the Assembly, and to the races here (which have been going on during the last week), and I have not had a dissentient opinion given to me. All agree in saying that things are all now going on vastly beyond calculation, better than a short time ago; speculations are riper, the system of working for wages appears to be becoming general, at least I have heard no one complain of the reverse. This I consider a great triumph, and an omen which promises favourable things. I took an opportunity of showing to two Members of Assembly, influential men, my recent Magisterial Reports, for the purpose of justifying my opinions, and they have admitted that they have fully borne me out in my assertions. That matters will continue in this pleasant manner is not to be expected; alarm is easily taken, and in a country where the feelings are so easily excitable, I should not be surprised at a total change of opinion occurring any day. It is not, therefore, to be understood, that I can give your Lordship any hopes of uninterrupted good humour, or that occasional clouds will not appear: I am, however, warranted in saying that since I have been here, the feeling has not been so favourable as at present.

I think that a great change has also taken place in the feelings as to the management of properties. There does not appear now to be that anxiety for corporal punishment which its prevalence for so many years had caused them at first to think indispensable.

It is said that a great increase of crime has taken place since the Abolition; my impression is, that this is not the fact, for though the cases adjudged in open court are much multiplied, I think that the same number of offences were before committed, but that they were punished on the estates in a summary manner, and no public notice taken of them; I therefore do not on the whole think that the number of offences has increased; the public notice is more called to them. I know of more than one instance of overseers having been dismissed for cruel and improper conduct, and, in short, I feel that I am fully warranted in making this Report one of a favourable nature, though I think it not at all improbable; but that I may not be able to make similar ones on all occasions in future; the balance however I feel assured will be of a pleasant nature.

Enclosure

Enclosure in No. 180.

RETURN of MILES TRAVELLED and ESTATES VISITED.

NAMES of MAGISTRATES.	Week ending 5th November 1835.			Week ending 12th November 1835.			Week ending 19th November 1835.			Week ending 26th November 1835.			TOTALS.				
	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no Com-plaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no Com-plaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no Com-plaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no Com-plaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no Com-plaints.		
Alley, W. H.	96	11	9	55	6	2	-	-	On leave	-	-	-	151	17	11		
Baines, T. J.	77	11	9	65	12	9	84	15	12	58	11	11	284	49	41		
Baynes, C. D.	56	13	11	-	Ill	-	-	Ill	-	86	18	13	142	31	24		
Bell, W. A.	53	8	4	94	14	12	78	18	11	74	16	13	299	56	40		
Bourne, Stephen	56	8	5	36	3	2	On leave			-	-	Ill	92	11	7		
Browne, Otway	100	20	17	86	20	17	108	29	23	77	20	18	371	89	75		
Cocking, Ralph	-	-	-	On leave			82	23	19	79	28	24	161	51	43		
Connor, N. A.	-	-	-	Dangerously ill—not expected to recover.													
Cooper, R. S.	65	11	5	70	13	6	40	10	8	82	17	13	257	51	32		
Daughtrey, John	63	10	9	68	12	10	49	11	5	70	13	11	250	46	35		
Davies, Thomas	36	15	11	Witness at Assizes			36	14	10	33	14	13	105	43	34		
Dawson, J. K.	54	19	14	40	17	13	57	12	10	47	17	13	198	65	50		
Dillon, T. A.	52	9	8	141	21	19	63	11	9	45	21	18	401	62	54		
Dunne, Patrick	70	16	7	76	19	13	86	17	12	81	22	16	313	74	48		
Edwards, Bryan	129	13	18	-	Died on the 13th day of November -										129	23	18
Ewart, David	-	-	-	Appointed -			-	-	-	No return yet received.							
Facey, R. B.	-	-	-	173	29	24	111	19	16	127	26	21	411	74	61		
Farrar, Simeon	64	19	14	58	18	2	92	21	14	94	13	10	308	71	40		
Finlayson, William	67	20	11	68	21	15	68	22	14	55	18	11	258	81	51		
Fishbourne, E. E.	76	19	11	55	10	8	On leave -			74	18	10	205	47	29		
Fitzgerald, Robert	-	Ill	-	Died on the 7th day of November.													
Fyfe, A. G.	60	14	9	42	8	6	59	12	9	48	7	4	209	41	28		
Gurley, John	78	15	7	55	12	8	50	16	10	59	10	6	242	53	31		
Gillam, William	-	-	-	Acting in Kingston for Captain Connor.													
Hamilton, Cheney	-	-	-	Commenced duty -			98	14	12	95	24	22	193	38	34		
Harris, James	75	17	7	61	18	9	83	18	9	83	19	12	302	72	37		
Hawkins, Charles	71	22	17	62	20	14	71	21	17	43	13	12	247	76	60		
Hewitt, William	74	11	9	41	5	3	88	16	8	53	6	5	256	38	24		
Higgins, George O.	-	-	-	Commenced duty -			52	11	8	111	27	23	163	38	31		
Hulme, J. R.	79	25	21	96	21	16	105	34	27	74	17	11	354	97	75		
Jones, T. W.	64	11	10	96	15	7	54	9	9	81	14	7	295	49	33		
Kent, Henry	109	5	3	89	20	14	72	16	12	85	28	23	355	69	52		
Laidlaw, Henry	60	15	12	94	15	12	80	15	12	87	17	14	311	62	50		
Lambert, R. S.	-	On leave -		63	17	14	67	21	15	81	24	15	211	62	44		
Langrishe, R. J.	-	-	-	On leave on account of illness.													
Lloyd, Samuel	90	15	13	124	24	14	78	19	15	88	16	11	380	74	43		
Lyon, Edmund B.	71	18	6	73	11	5	68	11	4	98	15	7	310	55	22		
Marlton, W. F.	61	11	6	65	8	2	85	20	12	49	4	3	260	35	23		
McLeod, A. N.	38	16	6	48	12	4	46	15	2	31	11	6	163	54	18		
Moresby, Henry	65	28	24	62	16	10	82	31	25	43	11	6	252	86	65		
Nolan, James	90	21	18	90	25	19	87	20	18	76	22	18	343	78	73		
Odell, John	-	Ill	-	On leave.													
Oliver, Thomas M.	64	10	8	48	9	7	62	12	10	86	13	11	260	44	36		
Pennell, R. C.	62	12	9	77	13	8	68	13	8	56	10	5	263	38	30		
Philp, E. D.	106	23	19	51	16	13	112	29	22	104	37	30	373	105	84		
Pryce, Samuel	72	30	26	46	15	10	52	23	18	67	35	30	237	303	84		
Ramsay, William	-	-	-	Police and special duty.													
Rawlinson, S.	59	18	16	70	22	17	55	18	18	47	15	12	231	73	63		
Reynolds, John	108	15	3	72	16	14	74	9	5	86	12	6	340	52	28		
Sowley, W. H.	89	23	21	66	20	15	104	29	25	67	17	14	326	89	75		
St. John, Richard	66	14	10	83	17	13	87	18	13	111	17	12	347	66	48		
Thomas, J. R.	57	12	7	60	16	13	52	8	6	Accident -			169	36	26		
Thompson, Robert	43	9	5	95	14	9	46	12	4	42	9	8	226	44	26		
Walsh, Henry	94	18	10	54	17	12	62	15	11	56	15	12	266	65	45		
Welch, Arthur	84	25	19	110	30	29	92	18	18	40	11	11	326	84	77		
Willis, George	79	11	5	93	15	9	-	Ill	-	-	Ill	-	172	26	14		
Woolfrys, John	44	12	9	12	5	2	67	16	12	154	39	33	277	72	56		
TOTAL -													13,013	3,115	2,128		

JAMAICA.

—No. 181.—

No. 181.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*.The King's House, St. Jago de la Vega,
5th December 1835.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to call your attention to a message sent to me on the 18th November, inserted page 72 of the printed Votes of Assembly on the subject of education, and my reply thereto in page 82, as well as to a further message sent down on the 26th November, on the same subject, inserted at page 118. I trust you will approve of both of my messages.

Mr. Manderson of St. James's had given notice of a motion on the subject of education, and his doing so has prevented Mr. Osborne of St. Andrew's from proceeding with one, as he had announced his intention of doing.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Sligo*.

Enclosure in No. 181.

Enclosure in
No. 181.

EXTRACT from the Printed Votes of the House of Assembly of Jamaica, page 72.

Martis, 17 Novembris 1835.

Ordered,—That the following message be sent to his Excellency the Governor:

May it please your Excellency,

WE are ordered by the House to wait on your Excellency, and to request that your Excellency will be pleased to put the House in possession of all such information as your Excellency may have received of the measures intended to be pursued by His Majesty's Government, to provide for the moral and religious instruction of the labouring population.

The House, in soliciting this information, beg to state that the resolutions with which the imperial Parliament introduced the Bill by which slavery in the British Colonies was declared to be abolished, included a pledge to provide for the instruction of the emancipated population of the Colonies on liberal and comprehensive principles.

The House, alive to the importance of early adopting measures by which the moral and religious wants of the people may be adequately provided for by some legislative enactment, is anxious to learn how far His Majesty's Government may be prepared to make the necessary endowments for the establishment of district schools, that the inquiries to be instituted by the House into the wants of the community, and into the best measures to be adopted for meeting those wants, may be directed by the views which His Majesty's Government may have taken of the subject, and the nature of the provision they may be prepared with to meet it.

EXTRACT from the Printed Votes of the House of Assembly of Jamaica, page 82.

Jovis, 19 Novembris 1835.

Message from his Excellency the Governor by his Secretary, as follows:

Mr. Speaker,

I AM commanded by his Excellency the Governor to inform the House, that he has received their message on the subject of education, and that, it being one of peculiar interest to himself, it would have afforded him the greatest gratification had he been able to make to them a satisfactory reply.

Previous to his Excellency leaving England, a plan for general education in this island, then in agitation, was submitted to him, and from what passed in a personal interview with the Secretary of State, he deemed himself authorized to take the first opportunity, after his arrival, of making it known that such was the case.

No official announcement of the sort has been since made to him, a circumstance which, knowing the anxiety of the present administration on the subject of education generally, he cannot but attribute to the many changes that have occurred during that period in the Colonial Office.

Some communications which have taken place during the last summer, in the course of which his Excellency sent home his own views on this important subject, induce him to think that the matter has been undergoing serious consideration, and that, to the want of sufficient information, on which to form a plan likely to be successful, is to be attributed the delay which has been complained of. The presence, however, of the Bishop of Jamaica in England may be expected materially to overcome any such difficulty.

It is not for his Excellency to dictate to the House the course for them to pursue, but in the anxious hope of forwarding the object in question, he would suggest that nothing is so likely to promote it as some enactment of the Legislature of this Colony, laying down a comprehensive plan whereby no distinction shall be made as to sect or colour, and passing

it

it into a law. Should such a law be passed, his Excellency, without, however, having any authority to give more than his own private opinion as to the intentions of Government, imagines that immediate assistance would be afforded by the mother country, as such a preparatory step on the part of the Colony would prove the interest felt here for the accomplishment of this desirable object, even though the provision for giving it effect should become the subject of future consideration.

His Excellency will take the earliest opportunity of communicating to the British Government the message he has received. He will be most happy also to attend to any further expression of the feelings of the House on this point, and give the most hearty co-operation in a measure which has engrossed much of his thoughts, and which he fully agrees with the House in thinking to be of the greatest consequence to the future prosperity of Jamaica.

Ordered,—That the above message do lie on the table.

EXTRACT from the Printed Votes of the House of Assembly of Jamaica, page 118.

Jovis, 26 Novembris 1835.

Message from his Excellency the Governor, as follows :

Mr. Speaker,

I AM commanded by his Excellency the Governor to lay before the House the copy of a Despatch received from the Colonial Office last night, having reference to a general diffusion of education amongst the mass of population in the Colonies, and to their religious improvement.

This subject having so early engaged the attention of the Assembly, and his Excellency having, on Friday last, stated to the House his opinion, that if the proposed measures received the sanction of law in this island, assistance would be afforded by the mother country in accomplishing these desirable objects, he is highly gratified in being so soon enabled to communicate the sentiments of His Majesty's Government, by which the Assembly will perceive, not only the lively interest entertained, but the prospect of material assistance being afforded, as well by Parliament as from the voluntary exertions of different religious societies who are engaged in this work.

The fortunate circumstance of the Legislature being now in session will much facilitate the early adoption of enactments for the extension of schools, and framing such regulations for compelling the attendance of those for whose benefit they are designed as the wisdom of the Legislature may devise, with reference to the suggestions in the accompanying communication of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

—No. 182.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Glenelg* to the Marquis of *Sligo*.

My Lord,

Downing Street, 15th October 1835.

No. 182.

At the approaching meeting of the Legislature of Jamaica, it will be necessary to call the attention of the Council and Assembly to the propriety of making some legal provision for enforcing the attendance of all young persons of a competent age, at any schools which may be opened under the sanction of His Majesty's Government for their instruction. Whatever objections may exist in more advanced societies to the principle of compulsory education, they can have no place in reference to a Colony in which the great mass of the people have just emerged from slavery, but have not yet generally acquired any acquaintance with the principles and precepts of Christianity, and are for the most part destitute of the first elements of learning. In such a case, it would be a substitution of the name for the substance of liberty, if we should hold ourselves bound to acknowledge and respect amongst the negroes the freedom to choose between knowledge and ignorance. The boon, even if not voluntarily accepted, is yet of too clear and inestimable an advantage to the individual, and to the society of which he is a member, not to be forced upon him, if necessary, by legislative provisions.

Anticipating the rapid extension of schools by means of the Parliamentary Grant, and of the voluntary exertions of the different religious societies who are engaged in that work, I think it desirable that timely preparation should be made to second such efforts by some well considered law, which should require the attendance at school, during their own leisure time, of all those negroes whose labours at that period are not essential to the support of the families to which they belong. The obligation, of course, will only be imposed in reference to schools sanctioned by the Government, and actually open for the reception of scholars ; and to prevent any improper enforcement of this power, it ought, I

15 October.

JAMAICA.

conceive, to be lodged in the hands of the special magistrates, for the exercise by them, under such rules as the Governor in Council might find applicable to the varying circumstances of different districts. I do not, however, attempt to pursue the subject into the details which it must embrace; conceiving that I sufficiently perform my duty by stating the general principle which your Lordship will propose for the consideration of the Council and Assembly.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Glenelg.*

—No. 183.—

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*.

No. 183.

The King's House, St. Jago de la Vega,
December 5th, 1835.

My Lord,

MUCH difference of opinion existing in this island as to the classification of apprentices, I have been requested to submit the enclosed documents to you, for your decision upon the point, which will set matters right, and will not be contested.

My own opinion is as follows: All *domestics*, whether in town or country, whether they have grounds and time allowed them, or money-allowance or food given them, are *non-prædials*.

All *tradesmen* on *estates and pens* are *prædials*.

All *tradenen* in gangs and towns are *non-prædials*; they work every day in the week for the appointed number of hours, and receive an allowance.

May I request to be informed if this view coincides with your Lordship's?

I have, &c.
(signed) *Sligo.*

Enclosure in No. 183.

Enclosure in
No. 183.

I do not consider that Mr. Gurley was justified in giving the order he did to the apprentices, and thereby depriving their owner of their services. If the 4th clause of the Island Act, which directs that no prædial apprenticed labourer *attached to the soil* shall be liable to perform any labour in the service of his employer, except upon lands to which they shall have been attached or usually employed previous to August 1834, is to be construed in the sense apparently put upon it by Mr. Gurley, the greatest hardship may be imposed on both parties.

I apprehend, by reference to the context of the 1st clause and the spirit of the Act itself, that the meaning is, that the *class* of the apprentice shall not be changed, or in other words, that prædial apprenticed labourers attached to the soil shall not be converted into prædial unattached at the will of their master; that having been permanently employed as estate negroes they shall not afterwards be permanently employed as jobbers. This construction I think is borne out by the words "who shall in manner aforesaid become attached to the soil," which must refer to the 4th clause, regulating the classification of the apprentices, and to the 5th and 6th clauses, which fix the duration of apprenticeship to each class. There is no clause in either the English or either of the Jamaica Acts that prohibits the master entering into the arrangement made by Mr. Salmon with his people (except that Mr. Salmon by the 47th clause of 4 Will. IV. 41, ought not to give more than the three consecutive days at one time), or which requires the sanction, or subjects to the control of a special magistrate, the apprentices working for their masters on land belonging to himself, although at a considerable distance from their usual place of abode, provided they are not thereby deprived of the allowances and time given them by the law, and provided the so employing them does not operate as a permanent removal from the usual place of abode, the master is entitled to forty and a half hours' clear labour during the week, and if from motives of humanity he calls the people off from their work during the rain, I consider him entitled to their labour at another period of the day to compensate that loss, there is nothing in the law limiting the labour to four o'clock, therefore I conceive if any circumstances have deprived the master of his apprentices' labour previous to four o'clock, he may demand the time lost after that hour, and that the magistrate acts beyond his authority in directing a disobedience to their master in that respect; I therefore think that Mr. Salmon might support an action on the case against Mr. Gurley for damages sustained by him in consequence of Mr. Gurley disturbing and interrupting him in the enjoyment of that which he is by law entitled, namely, the services of his apprentices in the performance of labour lawfully imposed on them.

I consider the classification of apprentices under the 4th clause not entirely to depend upon their occupation; as, for instance, tradesmen who are very commonly employed in digging cane-holes, and receiving the same indulgence, days and limits upon their hours of labour

as

as field negroes, are not in consequence of being tradesmen considered other than *prædials*, but upon the number of hours they labour, and the allowances they have. During the apprenticeship the master is entitled to the *entire* labour of the non-*prædials*, to limit whose labour to 40½ hours would in many cases render their services valueless, as, for instance, domestics; and in consideration, therefore, of their not receiving days to cultivate their grounds, and giving their whole time to their master, the period of their apprenticeship is shortened by two years. But where the apprentice has laboured only 40½ hours, has grounds, and days given to cultivate them, he cannot avail himself of those, and on the score of his occupation claim the shortened duration of his apprenticeship. This I conceive to be the criterion, and by that Mr. Salmon will judge under what class to enumerate the persons employed on the pen: stable-boys, or boys sent with racers, who have the weekly indulgences of apprentices literally employed in cultivating the soil, are, I think, to all intents *prædials*, or persons attached to the pen.

3d October 1835.

Sir,

28th November 1835.

I HAVE to state for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that in my opinion the tradesmen attached to estates are *prædials*; the domestic servants attached to estates are non-*prædials*. Race-boys continually and at all hours are obliged to attend to their horses; they are non-*prædials*. As to the changing of the classes in which apprentices are placed, this is a case of difficulty; the law arranges the classes. The changing of this arrangement is not recognized by the law, therefore it would be a mere civil contract between the two parties, and only to be enforced by civil action. Can a person who may for breach of duty be liable to be flogged for four years, give by civil contract any person a right to flog him for six years instead of four? I apprehend not; such flogging after the four years would be an assault, a breach of the peace unknown to the law. A further difficulty arises: are the apprentices sufficiently *majores* to bind themselves in any such way, as upon their consent to warrant the changing of their classification? I doubt they are. The case is one of difficulty and not free from doubt.

I have, &c.

(signed) D. O'Reilly.

I beg to add, that I am of opinion that pen tradesmen are *prædial* apprenticed labourers; pen domestics are non-*prædial* apprenticed labourers; a difference may be made between domestics attached to a house, and those who attend cattle at pasture; the latter I deem non-*prædial* apprenticed labourers on a pen, or at an estate. As to town tradesmen they generally get allowances instead of grounds, and therefore want not their Saturday or half Friday; but I am informed by some of the most respectable contractors possessing town tradesmen as apprenticed labourers, that these persons, both in the times of slavery and now, frequently took and continue to take their day or days instead of any allowance; were it not for the Valuer Return Forms sent out from the Commissioners of Compensation in England, in which some tradesmen are classed as non-*prædials*, I should have conceived the tradesmen being persons who only worked at stated times, and whose services could not be demanded by their masters at all times, should be classed as *prædials*, and not in any instance as non-*prædials*, I think the intention of the law was to give a short apprenticeship to persons from whom the master received attendance at all times and at every hour of the day or night that he pleased, consistent with a humane consideration for their well being, and to give a long apprenticeship to those who were only bound to attend their master's service at stated regulated shortened periods of time.

W. G. Nunes, Esq.

(signed) D. O'Reilly.

Private Secretary.

CASE.

Mr. Gurley, one of the special magistrates for St. Elizabeth, has been interfering improperly with the apprentices on Cashoo estate and other properties under the management of Mr. John Salmon, as detailed to me in his letter, as follows:

"Mr. Gurley, the special magistrate here, and I have differed about apprentices on Luana; since this I sent a statement of the case to the Governor, but no reply; a complaint being made on Saturday by the Cashoo people, he wrote the enclosed to the overseer, viz.

'Sir,

'B. River, 19th Sept. 1835.

'Edward Wilson, Henry Miller Cambridge, John Dorking, Sarah Vassal, Jane Williams, Elizabeth Forster, Edward Vassal, apprentices belonging to Cashoo, have appeared before me complaining of the hardship they labour under from jobbing out at a place called the Barracks;* likewise of the inadequate allowance made them whilst up there, as well as the badness of the accommodation they are compelled to put up with, and also that from being absent three weeks they find their grounds on their return quite ruined from trespasses committed by hogs, thieves, &c.

'As Monday is the day they inform me that they are to return to the Barracks, I shall be at Cashoo on that day as early as possible to investigate their complaint, and I have to request that they remain on Cashoo until my arrival, and the investigation is gone through, as I shall lay the whole complaint with the evidence before his Excellency the Governor.

* This is the place Mr. Salmon is settling for his expected emigrants.

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‘Those people also state that you have compelled them to work yesterday, Friday, although they are taking day’s due.

‘E. Marris, Esquire, Cashoo.’

‘I remain, &c.
(signed) ‘John Gurley, s. s.’

“Monday (yesterday) he attended and desired the people not to go to the *Barrack again*; that they should not go there; that it was *too far*, and *he would not allow it*. He then addressed them about working in the rain, and told them not to work in any rain; that they were not to work if any time lost by rain, and if the overseer blew shell after four o’clock in consequence of rain in the middle of the day, not to turn out; that *he would not allow it*; that Mr Campbell, the overseer of Luana, had made the people work an hour and a half after four o’clock, and that his Excellency the Governor had ordered the Attorney General to prosecute him. I have these people working for me, and it is of infinite loss, as it will entirely prevent my getting up my emigrants’ houses. The distance is sixteen miles; I allow them all Monday to go there; at their own request they work three weeks, and go home and take the four days due, and their Friday and Saturday the fourth week, then return, whilst with me they take in their provisions for the first week, and I pay them 2s. 1d. each to buy food each other week; when I began this settlement, these and other people had two weeks allowed to put up comfortable huts, which they have quite as good, and the same as the white people have.

“They have three watchmen to mind their grounds, and the overseer proposed to have them brought and tried if there were any neglect. *Gurley refused*. They will not fence their grounds themselves; would not a good action lie? I must put a stop to this man’s proceeding. It is a loss to the master who is in poverty, and will cause great dissatisfaction with my people coming out, and I have now some people. I cannot take to the mountain for want of houses; I do not know if my arrangement about three weeks’ work and four days to pay would be against me; it is for the people’s convenience; he has behaved very ill with the Luana people.”

With reference to this letter you are requested to advise what remedy Mr. Salmon has against the special magistrate, and how and in what manner the same can be enforced.

Upon this statement I do not think any action can be successfully sustained against Mr. Gurley, so long as he does not exceed his jurisdiction. No action will lie, however erroneous his decisions may be. As to not working in the rain, I am of opinion the master can require his apprentices to “perform labour” in his service during the time allowed by law, and that consequently if they draw off during the rain, they are bound to make up the time in their own hours.

Mr. Salmon also writes thus, and requires your opinion and advice on the following points:

“Robert Farquharson, an apprentice to Pepper, was a house boy; has been a blacksmith upwards of three years; he has worked at his trade the forty hours and a half weekly since August of Emancipation, and taken the other hours of the week as prædial. He applies to be valued: is he to be so as a prædial or non-prædial?”

He must be considered as a non-prædial, not having been habitually employed in agriculture or in the manufacture of produce for 12 months antecedent to the 28th August 1833, 4 Will. IV. c. 7. s. 2. He is bound to work every day in the week except Sunday, 5. and sec. 1. and not for forty hours and a half. There is no instruction as to the labour of non-prædials except on Sunday and after sunset, 5 Will. IV. c. 7. s. 5.

“Are tradesmen generally only working the forty hours and a half, prædials or non-prædials?”

The time they work does not afford the criterion to judge by, it depends on the nature of their employment for the 12 months antecedent to the 28th August 1833. On a sugar estate I should consider coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. without whose labour the produce could not be manufactured, as prædials; on a pen it would be otherwise, in most cases.

“Are stable boys attending horses and working forty hours and a half, prædials or non-prædials?”

The horses I presume are bred on a pen, &c. where they are attended by the above stable boys; the rearing of those horses is a species of agriculture, like grazing farms, &c. at home, and I think these boys must be considered as prædials.

“Are stable boys attending racing horses, going with them to different races, being required at five in the morning and eight at night, and having the days due to them given on coming home with herrings, salt or other payment for the extra hours of work, prædial or non-prædial?”

Put generally as above, I should say they were non-prædials, but considering their racing horses as part of the stock raised on the property, I think they may be considered as prædials, habitually employed in agriculture, tending cattle, &c.

All these persons are attached to a property having and working grounds.

“Are

"Are house servants getting every Saturday and half of Friday, and working grounds but at the house all other days, prædial or non-prædial?"

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These persons who were house servants for 12 months antecedent to 28th August 1833, are I think non-prædials; see however the proviso to 59th section of the Act as to "Prædial Labourers" employed in works of necessity, tending cattle, "domestic services," &c. from which it may be inferred that a domestic servant might be a prædial on a plantation.

"I want to understand what are prædials and what non-prædials on estates, &c., if I can."

This is a point admitting four different opinions, and will be productive of much litigation and inconvenience in 1838, as to who are the parties to be considered as habitually employed in agriculture and the manufacture of produce; I have already expressed my opinion on the points above submitted.

Mr. Gurley directs some poor and old people at Cashoo to be fed. Their friends have always done so hitherto; say blind or invalid, plenty of grounds, but some of the people incapable of working themselves.

By the 16th section of the Abolition Act, the apprentices are only entitled to the same food, clothing, maintenance and allowances as they could claim under the late slave law, and only the 17th section of that Act, the master was obliged to "find and provide their disabled slaves, &c." with sufficient clothing and wholesome necessaries of life. I think the magistrate has a right to direct such disabled negroes to be fed at the expense of the master."

(signed) *F. Batty.*

—No. 184.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Glenelg* to the Marquis of *Sligo*.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 22d January 1836.

No. 184.

I HAVE received your Lordship's Despatch, dated the 5th of December last, proposing for my solution three questions respecting the classification of apprenticed labourers.

Your Lordship has stated your opinion in reference to the cases you have supposed, and have thus left to me only the task of informing you that it coincides with mine. In one respect, indeed, I would qualify my subscription to your Lordship's view of the law. Your words might seem to imply (what, however, I am assured is not your real meaning), that the class to which a labourer must be assigned would depend on the nature of his employments subsequently to the 1st of August 1834. Your meaning of course is, that the criterion is to be sought in the nature of the employments pursued during the twelve months which immediately preceded the Act of Parliament for the abolition of slavery.

I collect from your Lordship's Despatch that there have never yet been prepared in Jamaica lists for ascertaining the class to which each individual labourer in the island belongs. It appears to me, however, not only that this was part of the design of Parliament, but that it was a regulation nearly if not quite essential to the successful execution of the whole scheme; and it has been accordingly adopted in most of the other colonies. Every passing year throws additional uncertainty upon the question, what was the employment of any individual during the year 1832-3. Yet in 1838 it will be necessary to solve that question in reference to a large number of doubtful cases, and it is not difficult to foresee the confusion and the danger to the public tranquillity which must arise from the simultaneous agitation in every part of the island of claims to immediate freedom, the admission or rejection of which must depend on facts, of which the most recent will by that time be distant by five and the most remote by six years. To obviate this risk, I think it necessary that lists should be prepared with all practicable despatch, under the authority of the local legislature, in which lists each apprenticed labourer in the island should be assigned by name to the class of which he is a member, and that according to the plan suggested in Lord Stanley's Circular Despatches provision should be made for correcting such lists, and for hearing and disposing of appeals against the improper insertion or omission of any particular name in them. By the 1st of August 1838 such a process as this will be inevitable. To postpone it till then is but to delay a troublesome inquiry at the expense of greatly enhancing both the difficulty and the danger.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Glenelg.*

JAMAICA.

—No. 185.—

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*.The King's House, St. Jago de la Vega,
5 December 1835.

No. 185.

My Lord,

HAVING heard a great deal said in this island relative to the increase of crime amongst the apprentices since the 1st of August 1834, I caused a return to be made to me, which I have the honour to enclose, specifying the number of free persons and apprentices respectively who have been convicted since that date; the amount of free persons is 50, the amount of apprentices 85.

Now when it is considered that there was a population of nearly 310,000 slaves at the last registration, I think that all events now there may be, allowing for manumissions and deaths, 308,000 apprentices. In last year the militia returns, in which it is supposed that every free person not enjoying exemption would be enrolled, there appears to be about 11,000 persons of free condition, as well white as of colour. Supposing what is improbable, that there are as many more exempted, that would make a free population of 22,000 persons, say 30,000 really, which I am informed is the actual amount.

It is the fashion here to impute every vice to the apprentices; now really the proportion per cent. makes a different result apparent:

The number of free persons convicted are one in 600.

The number of apprentices convicted are one in 3,623.

In former times, if any slaves committed offences for which apprentices are now tried in open court, he would have received a good flogging on an estate, and the public would not have been at all acquainted with it; now every offence comes forward, and the consequence is, that there is an appearance of a great increase of crime, by no means justified in fact. I have thought that this calculation might as well be sent home to clear up the misrepresentations which are made daily in the public papers.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Sligo*.

Enclosure in No. 185.

Enclosure in
No. 185.

RETURN of FREE PERSONS and APPRENTICES who have been tried and convicted since the 1st August 1834.

FREE PERSONS.					APPRENTICES.				
October Grand Court, 1834.									
Horse-stealing	-	-	-	3	Larceny	-	-	-	7
Manslaughter	-	-	-	1	Sheep-stealing	-	-	-	2
				<u>4</u>					<u>9</u>
February Grand Court, 1835.									
Horse-stealing	-	-	-	1	Horse-stealing	-	-	-	2
Manslaughter	-	-	-	1	Sheep-stealing	-	-	-	1
Assault	-	-	-	1	Larceny	-	-	-	2
Receiving Stolen Goods	-	-	-	2	Cattle-stealing	-	-	-	4
Cattle-stealing	-	-	-	2					<u>9</u>
				<u>7</u>					
June Grand Court, 1835.									
Forgery	-	-	-	1	Murder	-	-	-	1
Manslaughter	-	-	-	2	Stabbing a Filly	-	-	-	1
Assault	-	-	-	6	Cattle-stealing	-	-	-	4
Receiving Stolen Goods	-	-	-	1	Larceny	-	-	-	1
Larceny	-	-	-	1					<u>7</u>
				<u>11</u>					

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FREE PERSONS.

APPRENTICES.

October Grand Court, 1835.

Larceny	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cattle-stealing	-	-	-	-	-	1
						<u>3</u>

Larceny	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cattle-stealing	-	-	-	-	-	6
Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	1
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	1
Horse-stealing	-	-	-	-	-	3
Assault with intent to ravish	-	-	-	-	-	2

17

January Surrey Assize Court, 1835.

Cutting	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	2
Larceny	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault	-	-	-	-	-	3
						<u>7</u>

Riot	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	2
Larceny	-	-	-	-	-	8
Felony	-	-	-	-	-	2
Receiving Stolen Goods	-	-	-	-	-	1

14

April Surrey Assize Court, 1835.

Larceny	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault	-	-	-	-	-	2
Obstructing Police Officer	-	-	-	-	-	1
						<u>4</u>

Larceny	-	-	-	-	-	1
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August Surrey Assize Court, 1835.

Larceny	-	-	-	-	-	2
Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	1
Horse-stealing	-	-	-	-	-	1

4

November Cornwall Assize Court, 1834.

Murder	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	1
						<u>3</u>

Larceny	-	-	-	-	-	1
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	2

3

March Cornwall Assize Court, 1835.

Obstructing Magistrate	-	-	-	-	-	1
Horse-stealing	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault	-	-	-	-	-	3
						<u>5</u>

Larceny	-	-	-	-	-	6
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault	-	-	-	-	-	4
Sheep-stealing	-	-	-	-	-	1

12

July Cornwall Assize Court, 1835.

Robbing Mail	-	-	-	-	-	1
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Larceny	-	-	-	-	-	3
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault	-	-	-	-	-	1

5

November Cornwall Assize Court, 1835.

Assault and Battery	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault	-	-	-	-	-	3
Murder	-	-	-	-	-	1
						<u>5</u>

Larceny	-	-	-	-	-	2
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	2

4

TOTAL number of Free Persons tried
and convicted since the 1st Au- } 50
gust 1834 - - - - - }

TOTAL number of Apprentices tried
and convicted since the 1st Au- } 85
gust 1834 - - - - - }

(signed) *Molyneux Hyde Nepean,*
Clerk of the Crown.

JAMAICA.

—No. 186.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*.The King's House, St. Jago de la Vega,
13th December 1835.

My Lord,

No. 186.

MY usual report on the general state of the island must on this occasion communicate intelligence of a very different character, good and bad; I am happy, however, that the former far predominates; the communication I have to lament is the fact reported to me by almost all the special magistrates in their weekly journals, that owing to the unusual absence of the October seasons, the canes in most parts of the island have begun to arrow; the canes never grow after this has taken place, and as they were much stunted before, in consequence of the drought, I fear that the crop will be very short this year. It is however well that this should be known before the crop commences, in order that those who are anxious to misrepresent matters, if such there be, may not attribute to the misconduct of the apprentices what is the act of God.

The more agreeable part of this report must be the extraordinary revolution which has taken place all over the island, with particular exceptions, in the mutual feeling of master and apprentice. In what this has originated it is hard to say, but the conviction is strong upon my mind, as well from my official reports as from the private conversations I have had during this session with most of the members, and with other persons well acquainted with the feelings of the country. There has sprung up a spirit of mutual confidence, which I hope may be nurtured, and I think it will. Nothing can be so likely to promote the success of the new system, and in fact without it none could be expected.

Great offence has, I understand, been taken here at my declaration, that on the conduct of the planters must depend its success or failure, and I think most unjustly, as the fact has never been denied to me in private conversation; nor could it as an abstract principle, that the conduct of the inferiors will be in a great measure guided by that of their superiors. Allowing the negro to have his faults, will they not be corrected by judicious management on the part of the planter? Is it as likely that the affections of the negro will be gained, and that his future services as a freeman will be secured by a planter, who rigidly exacts the pound of flesh from him, as by one who, making allowance for human nature, treats the apprentice with that gentleness and consideration which is necessary in his imperfectly civilized and entirely uneducated state?

There never was, in my opinion, a more injurious plan than that adopted immediately after last crop terminated, namely, changing the hours of labour from the nine hour to the eight hour system; what may have been the motive for doing so it is hard to say. That it was not to get more labour from them, I think may be inferred from the fact, that during crop, when the greatest quantity of labour which can be procured is sought for, the nine hour system was universal. It has been said that the reason was, that it was considered that by the apprentice having the half Friday to himself, he had too much idle time, and that the change was made with a view to prevent that. I must say, that if this was their object, they exhibit sad short-sightedness; and the attempt to *lead* free people to work, is much more likely to succeed than any effort to *drive them to it*. I suspect, however, that this view of the subject has already struck the more reflecting, as hardly one of those great attorneys, whose conduct has led me to respect and look up to them, have continued to adopt this plan.

I am not aware of any exception which I can make to the general report of a favourable feeling existing. By a separate return, which I have had the honour to enclose to you, your Lordship will see how small a proportion of convictions, in comparison with their numbers, has fallen on the apprentices. I deny totally the fact, that crime is on the increase, and has been so since the first of August. It is, I fancy, generally admitted, that offences are now brought forward for trial which were formerly punished by flogging on estates, *and never heard of*, and that the apparent increase is to be attributed to that circumstance. I have, besides, the assurance of high legal authority, that even the apparent increase of crime is only in Middlesex. In Cornwall, where I have before had to represent things as not going on so well, especially in St. James's, there has been no increase of crime whatever, the alteration in that parish particularly is striking, as the magistrates traverse it with hardly a complaint being made on either side; I am not aware that this can be attributed to any thing but an increased mutual confidence. In Surrey there certainly has been none, although Kingston is in it.

In

In Middlesex alone has one offence increased to an alarming degree, and that is *cattle stealing*. There are in the woods near this town, as well as in many other parts of the country, vast numbers of wild cattle unbranded and roaming where they please; these having been, as I understand, occasionally shot, has led the people into the commission of the offence I allude to, the tame cattle being much easier caught than the wild ones. Some salutary convictions, however, having taken place at the last Grand Court, I am in hopes that a check to the practice will thereby have been established.

I have the honour herewith to enclose a short Return of the crime in the police force, accompanied by some other statistic remarks affecting them; these, your Lordship will observe, are all free persons.

The crop has commenced in some few places, and the quality of sugar made is, I understand, very good; on many estates the arrangements have been made for extra time during the crop on advantageous terms.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Sligo*.

Enclosure in No. 186.

A RETURN showing the actual STRENGTH of the POLICE FORCE of the Island of *Jamaica* as per last Return laid before the Honourable House of Assembly in November 1835; also the Number of POLICE COURTS held under 4 Will. IV. c. 30. s. 19. and Casualties.

Enclosure in
No. 186.

	Inspector General.	County Inspector.	Sub- Inspector.	Sergeants.	Privates.	TOTAL Rank & File.
Effective strength as per Return laid before the House of As- sembly - - - -	1	3	22	43	668	711
Deaths - - - 26						
Deserters - - - 36						
Discharges - - - 43						
105						105
TOTAL - - - -	1	3	22	43	668	816

POLICE COURTS.

Number of white men tried	-	-	-	-	-	41
Number of brown men tried	-	-	-	-	-	42
Number of black men tried	-	-	-	-	-	26
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	109

For habitual drunkenness,	34	-	-	-	Average 3 men in every 100.
„ disobedience of orders,	31	-	-	-	ditto - ditto.
„ desertion	-	30	-	-	ditto - ditto.
„ other crimes	-	14	-	-	ditto 7 ditto.

109

Average portion of sick, 7 in every 100 during sickly season.

Number of runaway apprentices apprehended	-	-	-	-	50
Sailors of H. M. S.	-	-	-	-	2
Soldiers of H. M. S.	-	-	-	-	6
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	58

Stolen produce { Rum $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.
seized. { Sugar $1\frac{1}{4}$ ton.
{ Coffee 308 lbs., and 3 bags, weight unknown.
Besides 1 horse, 1 mule, 2 bundles of cloth, hawking without license.

(signed) *William Ramsay*,
Inspector General of Police.

—No. 187-8.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*.

My Lord,

Highgate, Jamaica, 29th December 1835.

No. 187-8.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that much discontent has been, as I have already communicated to you, occasioned by the contents of the second part of 166.

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the papers on Slavery, which arrived here about three weeks ago. The principal cause of anger, as I have heard, is, that I have stated that on the conduct of the whites depends the success or failure of the new system. Now, however offensive that may be in point of fact, in reality it ought not, because it will on consideration hardly be denied, that on the manner in which they manage to conciliate those who were their slaves, and treated as such, must depend their being able to retain them as free men on their estates; that even where most judiciously treated, a great number of them will, either from indolence or some other bad feeling, leave the properties where they are at present located, is, I think, undoubtedly most probable. To think that there are not amongst them many objectionable characters would be nonsense. The absence of education and the existence of slavery is quite enough to ensure that; but I am much inclined to think that where discreet modes of treatment are adopted, the idea of leaving the property on which they are located will never come across their minds. I am aware, however, of various parties of negroes having come to an individual in this island, and requested him to purchase their apprenticeship in order that they might make their settlements with him, and live under him afterwards; I know of one instance where a gang came 40 miles distance for this express purpose. It is not to be supposed that they will leave this gentleman when the apprenticeship shall terminate. In this person's case, I also know of a gang which were transferred by another person to a third party, the law enabling their master to do so, and they all petitioned me to be allowed to go to live with the gentleman I have alluded to instead. Surely no person can doubt but that every one of this gang will, the day the apprenticeship is over, leave the man they are now sold to, and go to the person they now wish to serve, unless the treatment they meet with from their present purchaser shall satisfy them; I therefore do conclude that in this case, the success of the speculation will depend on the treatment of the master, who is a white person. The gentleman originally alluded to is receiver for several properties in Chancery, and, besides, an attorney to several estates; and I am confident that all those estates which he is concerned for, will be more profitable after the year 1840, than those of many others whom I will not name, but whose conduct is by far less likely to conciliate. I am happy to say that I could name five or six other great attorneys whose conduct is likely to be as beneficial to their employers; I understand that the inhabitants of the parish of St. James are exceedingly angry at what I have said of it; I regret it; I must however say that such was my impression at the time, and such, it is now my opinion, was then a just impression; but I am equally bound in justice to it now to say, that it no longer applies; I think that the change which has taken place there is quite remarkable; with only the exception of three or four properties, which I do not deem it expedient to name, all the rest of the parish exhibits fewer complaints than most I think in the island; I have the honour to enclose a list of the magistrate's visits there for the months of September, October and November, to prove the truth of this assertion.

A great deal of general assertion of the falsehood of the reports furnished me by the magistrates has been made, and in order to procure evidence to rebut them, a vote of the Assembly has been passed, that all that part of these papers which relate to Jamaica shall be printed, and 250 copies made, of which ten are to be sent to each custos, in order that they may be disseminated for that purpose; all I can say is, that if the special magistrates have deceived me, I shall be glad to be informed of it, but that until that is proved in a satisfactory manner I will not believe that they have made any misstatements. The only particular points on which they have taken any steps are two; one your Lordship will see in page 183 of the Assembly's Votes, and their decision in page 232, the other in page 233. With regard to these two, it is necessary that I should make some representations and explanations to your Lordship. In respect to the latter, namely, my Despatch of 31 March last, which seems to give them great offence, I beg to say merely, that if your Lordship would look at any written Act of Parliament without erasures or interlineations at all, you would, I think, find it much less intelligible than a printed one, and that the introductions of which I complained in that Despatch might without any great negligence on my part escape my observation, inasmuch as they consist of the words "Saturday, legally, if he shall think proper, and nearest justice of the peace." Your Lordship will find, I think, on reference to that Despatch, that there are but two other objections made by me, excepting

what

what are involved in the introduction of those few words. My remarks however were made on the majority of the Acts as they come to me amended, and not applying only to that one, as they seem to assume. Another assumption of that body seems to me likewise to be quite unfounded and unnecessary, and that is, that my observations applied exclusively to the state in which they come from the Assembly. Your Lordship must be aware that they go through the ordeal of the Council from whence the amendments which are proposed and passed are sent down engrossed on separate sheets of paper, and inserted in the Assembly, if accepted by that body, and the excluded clauses erased, all upon the original engrossed Bill. Some Bills which have but few amendments of course are perfectly clear, as far as writing can be clear, to a person unaccustomed to consider Acts of Parliament in that shape, but some certainly when much amended must take considerable time to understand.

The second point on which a report has been made is Mr. Nockells' petition, upon which I fear I must explain more at length. Upon reading over the report of the committee, I deem it right, in reference to the concluding part of it, to send your Lordship exact copies of the three returns made by Mr. Lyon at that time, respecting the state of cultivation of the sugar estates in his district, in order that you may judge whether I have given to you what I profess to be the spirit of the reports, and whether it does or does not "convey a correct statement of the information communicated by that gentleman in his original reports." Now, with regard to the black driver, which has created so strong a feeling, it appears that on the publication of the second part of the Papers on Slavery in England, Mr. Nockells, the father of the gentleman of that name in this island, wrote to his son to express his dissatisfaction at him for leaving the two properties, Hall Head and Mount Pleasant, which were in his charge, in the hands of black drivers; and very properly so, in my opinion, for with the stories which are so industriously circulated in England on the state of Jamaica, it would certainly appear very careless in Mr. Nockells to go away on a jaunt of pleasure in a gentleman's yacht for such a lengthened period. Mr. Nockells feeling that he could in no manner so well publish his own defence, memorialled the Assembly, where the matter was taken up on the score of intentional misrepresentation, of which I am always accused in the diurnal prints, at least in an underhand manner, as the language is, that the lies of my misinformants must be exposed to the public, and that I must hold them up for public animadversion, &c. Mr. Lyon was summoned up and examined before that committee, and he swore that the paper in his hand was a correct copy of what he had sent me, and upon that paper was the report founded. The moment I saw it I sent a list of questions and a copy of the report on Mount Pleasant and Hall Head, requesting him to say whether it was an exact copy of the report he made to me. His reply, No. 1, will show you that in the information which he gave to the House of Assembly he omitted to notice the absence of a most important word in reference to Hall Head, namely, the word after overseer, "absent," which is not in his original report, as you will see by the accurately compared copy sent herewith. Had it been there I should not have fallen into the error of imagining the head driver to be the acting overseer, as there was on it an overseer and two book-keepers, of whom more hereafter. In looking over the reports on the 17 sugar estates in his charge, your Lordship will observe, that in naming 15 of them he mentions the name of the overseer of each, who says so and so. He then proceeds to Mount Pleasant, which with Hall Head are under the charge of Mr. Nockells, who is attorney for both estates, though they do not both belong to his father; Hall Head belongs to other persons. Mr. Lyon mentions then Mr. Nockells' confidence in the state of the island having been so great as to induce him, who was, as he states, the resident overseer as well as attorney, to leave the island on a jaunt of pleasure, and immediately after mentions the evidence of the black driver. Had there been any other overseer there, I had a right to conclude from a comparison with the other reports that he would have examined him; but no, he examines the head driver alone of all the estates, here and at Hall Head. Knowing that Mr. Nockells was the manager of both, and seeing after the word "overseer" head driver, I did conclude that both had been left in the hands of the black overseer, as Mr. Trater, the custos of Trelawney, has since done at Lysworney, one of his estates. To defend myself from the imputation of intentional misrepresentation, I trust your Lordship will consider to be unnecessary; but really it appears

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ridiculous to accuse me of it, when I cannot see any earthly gain I was to acquire by it, if it were one. My reply to Mr. Lyon is marked No. 3, which I felt it right to send to him, to point out to him how the case stood in my view of it. Having, however, from what I heard in conversation, some idea that the real state of the case had not come out before the Assembly, I added, besides, the other questions which follow in document No. 2; and I besides addressed to Mr. O'Reilly, a gentleman who was resident on the estate of Mount Pleasant at the time of Mr. Nockells' departure, a set of questions, a copy of which, with his replies, is marked No. 4. By a comparison of all these, together with one, No. 5, which I have got since in order to clear up a particular point, your Lordship will see that the true state of the case is as follows:—Mr. Nockells left the estate on the 17th April on his voyage of pleasure; the only white person he left resident on the estate of Mount Pleasant was a Mr. O'Reilly (see Lyon's reply, No. 3), who did not consider himself to be acting as such (see Mr. O'Reilly's answers, No. 1), who in fact could not act as such, as he did not know how, having only been one month and three days on the island, (see O'Reilly's answers, No. 2), and who felt himself so incapable that he never was in any of the fields, and during his residence there and during the time he was on the works as book-keeper, was twice absent from the estate for several days (see O'Reilly's answers, 4 and 5, and Mr. Lyon's answer, No. 5). By Mr. Lyon's answer, No. 6, it appears that Mr. Riverty, one of the book-keepers of Hall Head, came over after Mr. O'Reilly left the estate to superintend the still-house. Mr. O'Reilly, in his answer, No. 8, says he came the day after Mr. Nockells' departure; but both agree (Mr. Lyon in his answer 8, and Mr. O'Reilly in his answers 9 and 10) that he had nothing whatever to do with the field cultivation. By Mr. O'Reilly's answer 11, it appears that Mr. Orgill, the overseer of Hall Head, was charged with the care of the estate, but that he was not resident thereon; and that, by O'Reilly's answer 12, the black driver was in point of fact the only resident manager of the agriculture of the estate. This too is confirmed by the answers of Mr. Lyon, Nos. 10 and 11; his answer No. 12 also proves that he considered it left in a peculiarly unprotected state,

Enclosure 1, in
No. 187-8.

Enclosure 1, in No. 187-8. - - - - -

RETURN of the MILES TRAVELLED, the Number of ESTATES VISITED, and the Number where there

NAMES of MAGISTRATES, 1835.	Week ending 3d September.			Week ending 10th September.			Week ending 17th September.			Week ending 24th September.			Week ending 1st October.			Week ending 8th October.		
	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no Complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no Complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no Complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no Complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no Complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no Complaints.
Simeon Farrar -	70	16	11	62	9	6	-	Fever	-	-	Fever	-	74	18	14	57	11	8
Walter Finlayson	67	27	15	67	21	15	67	23	15	67	24	12	67	24	12	67	20	11
Robert Thompson -	76	11	4	94	15	8	87	25	21	63	13	11	73	14	20	49	10	6
R. S. Cooper -	38	10	8	43	11	3	108	42	40	37	12	10	52	14	12	63	16	10
Ralph Cocking	67	17	17	53	13	12	110	18	14	78	21	20	62	16	15	49	17	15

Enclosure 2, in
No. 187-8.

Enclosure 2, in No. 187-8.

EXTRACTS from the Votes of the House of Assembly of Jamaica.

Lunæ, 14^o Decembris 1835.

A Petition of Charles Nockells, of the parish of St. Thomas in the East, was offered to the House.

Resolved, under the special circumstances of the case, that the said petition be received. Then the said petition was read, setting forth,

That

state, as he declares that out of regard for Mr. Nockells he passed a great deal of his time with the gang in the boiling-house. Mr. Lyon moreover adds, in answer 13, that though by previous reply it appears that he visited it more frequently than usual, he did not often meet Mr. Orgill there. In conclusion it appears, that the people who really did manage the Mount Pleasant estate was the black driver, and that the only assistance he was to get was from the overseer and book-keeper of Hall Head, and that the only assistance he did get was at the expense of Hall Head, which was under Mr. Nockells' management as well as Mount Pleasant. Mr. Nockells is a very gentleman-like young man, and I dare say a very good planter, and I shall regret if any thing which I say shall be the cause of his meeting with any censure; but as he has been made the organ of an offensive attack upon me, I feel myself bound to point out the real state of the case. I submit that Mount Pleasant was in fact under the head driver's charge, and that if it were not so, there is nothing in Mr. Lyon's report to make me imagine that any other than the black driver was in charge. That with regard to Hall Head, the omission of the word "absent" justified my mistake when I was extracting the spirit of the reports on so many estates in such a hurried manner. As to Mr. Nockells having been justified in withdrawing from Hall Head the attention requisite, as he had formerly considered, for its cultivation, for the purpose of applying it to his father's estate, Mount Pleasant, in order to gratify his fancy by a voyage of pleasure, is not for me to say. It is clear to me, however, that Mr. O'Reilly was a man known to Mr. Nockells to be incompetent to the duties of book-keeper, and put on the estate merely for the purpose of saving deficiency, and that there could not even be the pretext of his presence there to justify the state in which he left these two estates. I trust that I have succeeded in acquitting myself to your Lordship on the several charges alluded to in this Despatch, and that you will excuse its length in the necessity I am under to defend myself from such unwarrantable attacks.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Sligo.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 188-9.

are no COMPLAINTS, as regards the Parish of *St. James*, for September, October and November 1835.

Week ending 15th October.			Week ending 22d October.			Week ending 29th October.			Week ending 5th November.			Week ending 12th November.			Week ending 19th November.			Week ending 26th November.		
Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no Complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no Complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no Complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no Complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no Complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no Complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no Complaints.
68	17	12	74	14	13	75	18	10	64	19	14	58	18	2	92	21	14	94	13	10
67	20	17	67	20	13	71	22	15	67	20	11	68	21	15	68	22	14	55	18	11
66	12	7	43	10	1	45	14	7	43	9	5	95	14	9	46	12	4	42	9	8
71	9	2	86	6	8	63	12	3	65	11	5	70	13	6	40	10	8	82	17	13
On leave			93	25	24	107	24	22	On leave			On leave			82	23	19	79	28	24

"That petitioner, as attorney, manages Mount Pleasant and Hall Head estates.

"That petitioner left the island in April last, on a tour to the Windward Islands, and was absent about two months.

"That petitioner substituted Charles Scott, esq. of St. Thomas in the East, to manage those estates during his absence.

"That Mount Pleasant is the property of petitioner's father, and is managed by petitioner and a book-keeper.

"That the said estate was during petitioner's absence left in the charge of the book-keeper,

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keeper, having also the benefit of the superintendence of Mr. Orgill, the overseer of Hall Head, the property immediately adjoining.

"That Hall Head is and has been managed by an overseer and two book-keepers, and has never been without that number of white people during the period he has been under petitioner's management, now nearly two years.

"That petitioner finds, with the utmost astonishment, that the Parliamentary documents, published by authority, and now in possession of the House, contain an official report from Mr. Special Justice Lyon to Lord Sligo, alleging that petitioner had left the estates Mount Pleasant and Hall Head under the management of a black driver, and that these estates were in a much more forward state under the management of such black driver.

"This statement of Special Justice Lyon, petitioner is prepared to prove is utterly false.

"That such report is eminently calculated to destroy the confidence of petitioner's constituents, and to do him irreparable injury.

"That this statement, if allowed to pass unnoticed and uncontradicted, must have the effect of not only misleading the governor, but of continuing the delusion of the British public as to the real state of things in the colony."

And praying the aid of the House.

Ordered, That the above petition be referred to the Committee of Grievances, and that Mr. Panton and Mr. Leslie be added to the Committee.

Veneris, 18^o Decembris.

Mr. Cox, from the Committee of Grievances, reported as follows :

Mr. Speaker,

Your Committee of Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of Charles Nockells, report, That they have taken evidence, in solemn form as hereunto annexed, in respect to the petition of Charles Nockells, by which evidence they find the allegations contained in his petition fully supported, and hence that he has sustained a most serious grievance ; inasmuch as these reports are calculated to remove the confidence of his constituents, and injure his character as a planter.

Your Committee, however, find no blame attaches to Mr. Special Justice Lyon, as in the report transmitted by him, of which a copy will be found in the evidence ; he did not represent Mount Pleasant and Hall Head estates to have been left by Mr. Nockells in the charge of black drivers, as represented in the papers laid before Parliament.

Your Committee must also add, that from the evidence of Mr. Lyon it further appears, that the reports embodied in the Parliamentary abstract of the condition of other estates in his district cannot be considered as conveying a correct statement of the information communicated by that gentleman in his original reports.

Resolved, That the House do agree to that Report.

EXTRACTS from the Votes of the House of Assembly of Jamaica.

Veneris, 18^o Decembris 1835.

Mr. Barclay, from the Committee appointed to select from the Parliamentary Papers on the table such documents as they considered should be placed upon the Journals of the House, and who were instructed to take into consideration his Excellency the Governor's Despatch respecting the mode in which laws are passed and engrossed by this House, and make a separate Report thereon, reported as follows :

Mr. Speaker,

Your Committee appointed to take into consideration his Excellency the Governor's Despatch, respecting the mode in which laws are passed and engrossed by this House, and make a Report thereon:—report, that [they find the following statement contained in his Excellency's Despatch of 31st March last, addressed to the Colonial Secretary :

"My Lord,

"The hurried manner in which a number of previously neglected Bills are hurried forward on the last days of every Session here, and the numerous erasures and interlineations which appear in the engrossments, have prevented my remarking some enactments which I think objectionable, and which I have detected since they have been printed and delivered to me about three weeks ago. This, perhaps, is hardly a sufficient excuse, but it is the fact ; and having made those remarks since, I deem it my duty to submit to you, in order that your attention may be drawn to them, and your decision, whatever it may be, made known to me. The Act to which this Despatch particularly alludes, and which, being of the greatest consequence, I have taken up first, is 'the Act in aid of the Abolition Act,' passed during the last Session.

"Your Committee proceed to take into consideration the evidence hereunto annexed, showing that every engrossed Bill as passed by the House and sent to the Council is written in a large clear text, without interlineation or erasure, except the correction of any errors that may have taken place in copying, to each of which the Speaker affixes his initials ; when amendments are made to a Bill by the Council, those amendments, upon being agreed to by the House, are erased or (as the case may be) interlined, which is necessarily done in a smaller text, but so fairly and legibly written as to be read with perfect facility.

"Your

"Your Committee have examined the whole of the laws passed by the legislature during the government of the Marquis of Sligo, and have made more particular reference to the Act alluded to in his Excellency's Despatch of the 31st March; they find that it fills nine large imperial sheets, in the whole of which only eight words have been corrected, and to each of which the Speaker's initials have been affixed."

(No. 1.)

MINUTES of CONVERSATION respecting the preparation for next year's Crop on the Sugar Estates of the District of Special Justice *Lyon*.

Coby Estate, June 1.—*William Drew*, overseer, says, the field culture is quite as forward as usual at this time of the year, and that the number of acres planted in canes will be about equal to the number put in at this time last year.

Serge Island, June 1.—*Thomas Emslie*, proprietor and overseer.—We are not as forward as we were in the field cultivation at this time last year, but the difference is not greater than might be expected from the reduction of labour; we have this spring employed the estate people in digging cane holes, which formerly we had done entirely by jobbers; the finishing of crop was purposely delayed, to enable us to feed the cattle in the dry weather.

Garbrand Hall.—*W. Nangle*, overseer.—The last three weeks we have had seventy and upwards of the apprentices in the hospital at one time, laid up with the influenza, principally great gang people, which has thrown us rather back, but one day's work of the whole of the people will put us all to right again. The crop might have been finished six weeks ago, but was at first delayed during the dry weather, that we might have feeding for the cattle, and at present, in consequence of the arrival of the patent machine on Dr. Ure's principle, which we are anxious of trying this year, and have waited for its filling up, we have about as many canes to cut as will keep us another week.

The Garbrand Hall people have dug all their cane holes this year, which formerly were dug by jobbers.

(signed) *E. B. L.*

Buckingham, June 2.—*John Palmer*, overseer.—We are pretty well on with our field cultivation, and are only backward in planting, the dry weather having made us wait, and we shall lose some time in supplying pieces that were early planted; we shall put in about the same quantity of canes we did at this time last year.

Blue Mountain, June 2d.—*W. Spirt*, overseer.—We are very forward with all our work, except the planting, which we could not go on with, in the dry weather; we had not a shower for four months. We shall put in ten acres more of plants this year than we did last.

Mount Pleasant.—The resident attorney and overseer, who is a son of the proprietor, Mr. Nockells, must have had a very favourable opinion of the manner in which the labour of the estate was progressing, as he has been absent on a jaunt of pleasure to the Windward Islands for the last six weeks. I examined the head driver, who assured me that the fields have all been gone through, and that the crop is much forwarder now than it was at this time last year; that last year they employed jobbers to assist in cutting canes, but that this year they have performed it all by the estates' people; that at the present moment half the gang were in the hospital suffering from the influenza.

Hall Head.—Overseer, head driver, is quite sure the fields are in good order, and as forward in preparation for next year's crop as usual; that they will have planted this spring about twenty acres of canes, and that last year they did not plant any; have very nearly finished crop.

June 3, 1835.

(signed) *Edmund B. Lyon*, Special Justice.

Petersfield.—*John R. Grossett*, Proprietor; *Thomas Blakeley*, Attorney.

June 3.—*William Richardson*, overseer. We are extremely backward; have scarcely gone through a cane piece, and get on very slowly with crop.

This estate has not recovered from the injury occasioned by the insubordination of the apprentices for two months after the first of August last.

(signed) *E. B. L.*

Middleton.—*James Forsyth*, Proprietor.

June 4.—*William H. Howe*, overseer.—We have nearly gone through our fields, and shall have put in about forty acres of plants this season; our crop is finished.

It was last year determined, throw up this estate, but the proprietor, who resides in Kingston, has since August increased the strength, by the addition of sixty apprentices; and has contracted for the repair of the works and buildings, which will cost above 1,000 *l.*—a strong proof, I apprehend, of his approbation of the present operation of the system, and of his confidence in the future.

(signed) *E. B. L.*

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Spring Garden.—Heirs of *N. Beckford*, Proprietors; *Charles Scott*, Attorney.

June 4.—*Andrew Stein*, overseer.—We are backward in crop and in field cultivation; have stopped the mill for two weeks, in consequence of so many people in hospital.

This is a short-handed estate, unable to make more than two spells of the people in crop, and then are obliged to stop the mill on Friday to cut canes for Monday; the field gang, when mill is about, not exceeding 10 or 12. The manufacture of sugar here can only be continued by the assistance of jobbers to a considerable extent.

(signed) *E. B. L.*

Golden Valley.—*Philip J. Miles*, Proprietor; *Alexander Barclay*, Attorney.

June 5.—*John Tasker*, overseer, says, they are tolerably forward with the field cultivation; have nearly gone through all their fields, and will plant more canes this spring than last; could have finished, but for the epidemic which has compelled him for a fortnight to stop the mill; nearly all the people in the hospital; only 13 individuals at work to-day on the estate.

White Hall.—*Charles O. Hodgson*, Proprietor, resident.

June 5.—A fortnight ago finished crop, and have made more sugar than last year; there is a prospect of the next year's crop, from number of acres planted this spring being fully equal if not more.

Spring.—*Bond & Rutherford*, Proprietors; *C. Anderson*, Attorney.

June 5.—*Thomas Ross*, overseer.—Finished crop several weeks ago.

This estate is in the English Court of Chancery, and for several years the proprietors have been undecided whether to continue it as a sugar estate, or to convert it into a pen; consequently its fields have been neglected, and must next be either a pen or entirely thrown up.

Half of the people are every week alternately employed on Cardiff estate.

(signed) *E. B. L.*

Creighton Hall.—*Waddington*, Proprietor; *J. R. Ayley*, Attorney and Overseer.

June 9.—*J. R. Ayley*, attorney and overseer.—We shall make two hundred hogsheads of sugar this year, the regular crop for the last five years; and if we are not much injured by trespass, we shall be able to make the same quantity next year; the great length of the drought has occasioned an increase of labour, and we are perhaps not quite as forward as last year; but the difference is not much. We could have finished crop some time ago, but do not care now, so as we can ship all by August; we have about 20 hogsheads to make, which we can do in two weeks.

Greenwall.—*George Wright*, Proprietor, resident.

June 9.—*T. P. Mathews*, overseer.—Who observes, that their crop has been finished three weeks ago; that they have made a good one, and that if there be a difference in their field culture, they may be a little backward in their pastures.

Georgia.—*R. Miller*, Proprietor; *Charles Scott*, Attorney.

June 15.—*John Jones*, overseer. We have only one piece of canes left to cut for this year's crop; are in the field cultivation. A very short-handed estate.

(signed) *E. B. L.*

Mt. Lebanon.—*W. Wylls*, Proprietor; *John Crockett*, Attorney.

June 16.—*C. Mapother*, overseer, observes, they are not so forward with crop as they were this time last year, and have only turned trash on one piece; have been planting canes last year, the mill was kept about all night.

This is a very laborious estate; the fields are all hilly, and at a great distance from the works, great part of it mule-carriage, and the field strength is very low.

(signed) *E. B. Lyon.*

I have now furnished observations upon the crop and cultivation of all the sugar estates in my district, and am quite satisfied, from my personal observation and knowledge, acquired through these and other conversations, that the majority are forward in preparation for next year, and have confident expectation of being enabled to take off that crop as easily as this, and that they have not in most instances reduced the quantity of plants, but on the contrary have, on some estates, increased it.

(signed) *E. B. Lyon*, Special Justice.

17th June 1835.

(No. 2.)

Questions for Mr. Lyon.

Mr. Lyon's Replies.

1. Is the extract enclosed an exact and correct copy of your Report of June last, as far as relates to Mount Pleasant and Hall Head?

2. On what day did Mr. Nockells leave Mount Pleasant on his jaunt of pleasure to the Windward Islands?

3. Was Mr. O'Reilly then the only resident white person left on the estate?

4. How long had he been in the island, or if you are not aware of that, how long did he remain on the estate as book-keeper?

5. Did he, in point of fact, when residing on the estate, conduct the cultivation of it as a book-keeper generally does?

6. Did any other white persons come to reside on the estate, either before or after he came away, if so, his name, and time of his arrival and leaving the estate?

7. If any came, was it Mr. Riverty or Riverlog, or of some similar name, and what estate did he belong to, what estate did he come from, and was it supposed he came to remain and belong to the estate; or if not, where did he return to, and when?

8. How was he exclusively employed during the time he remained on Mount Pleasant?

9. Are you aware who paid him his salary as book-keeper?

10. Why did you not inquire of him the condition of the cultivation of the estate?

11. Why did you consult the head driver on the subject?

12. Did you, out of regard to Mr. Nockells, make more inquiries than usual on the estate, as to the sugar boiling and rum distilling, as I think you mentioned it to me at Spanish Town?

13. It being understood that Mr. Orgill was left in charge, did he reside on the estate, and did you habitually meet him there when visiting it?

14. Had you any conversation with Mr. Nockells on the subject of your Report respecting his estate, previous to his coming up to Spanish Town to memorial the House of Assembly, and if so, of what nature was the conversation?

1. The extract is perfectly correct, except in the omission of the word *absent* after Hall Head overseer.

2. It was, I believe, about the middle of April that Mr. Nockells left Mount Pleasant.

3. Mr. O'Reilly was the only white person resident on the estate at the time of Mr. Nockells' departure.

4. I cannot say positively how long he has been in the island, but have reason to believe it was a short period before he was engaged as book-keeper, and I fancy he remained there but two months.

5. I should conceive he was hardly able to do that, as he was a perfect stranger to the island and its culture.

6. While he resided on the estate there was no other white person, or at least after the departure of Mr. Nockells. After Mr. O'Reilly left the estate, Mr. Riverty, from Hall Head, took charge of the boiling house.

7. Mr. Riverty, from Hall Head, came to act as temporary book-keeper until the arrival of Mr. Nockells, when he returned to Hall Head estate, and Mr. Phelan succeeded him in the boiling-house, where he still remains.

8. In the superintendence of the boiling-house and still-house.

9. I am not.

10. Because he was during the whole of the period there confined to the boiling and still-house.

11. Because I conceived him more competent to give me the information I required than any person on the property.

12. I felt so great an anxiety during Mr. Nockells' absence, that I visited the estate much more frequently than formerly, and always entered the boiling-house, and frequently remained for half an hour with the gang.

13. Mr. Orgill did not reside on Mount Pleasant, nor did I often meet him there.

14. Not the slightest communication with him on the subject; had I had, Mr. Nockells would have had no just grounds of appealing to the House of Assembly. In one of the statements made by Mr. Leslie to the House of Assembly, he intimated that Hall Head was under an overseer and a complement of book-keepers, which statement is incorrect, from the circumstance of one of the Hall Head book-keepers superintending the boiling-house at Mount Pleasant.

Mr. Lyon is unable from debility to write; I have at his dictation written answers to the above queries.

(signed) D. Ewart, Special Justice.

JAMAICA.

(No. 3.)

Sir,

The King's House, 26 December 1835.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your replies to his questions respecting the management of Mount Pleasant and Hall Head, as written by Mr. Ewart, and expresses his regret that you were not well enough to use your pen yourself; he observes that you consider the extract from the Report sent by you in June last to him, which I sent to you by last post, a correct one with but one exception; that, however, is a most important one, as it involves the whole mistake as to Hall Head estate. You state that after the word overseer I have omitted one word, which is in your Report, namely, the word "absent." I have the honour to state to you that no such word is in your Report now in my possession; it stands precisely as I send it to you, "overseer—head driver." In all the previous Reports you had mentioned the overseer as well by name as character, as being your author for the information you sent in in your Reports. His Excellency was aware that Mr. Nockells was concerned for Hall Head as well as Albany, and overseer of Mount Pleasant, observing in your note as to Mount Pleasant that he was gone on a jaunt of pleasure to the Windward Islands; when he saw that entry he understood that Mr. Nockells had left the estate in charge of the head driver as overseer, and so reported it to the Colonial Office.

With regard to your Report respecting Mount Pleasant, he conceives himself to have been justified from your Report, for nearly similar reasons, in imagining that the head driver was the acting overseer. You mentioned that the overseer was away in the Windward Islands; you named no other person as being overseer, and alluded to the head driver as the person from whom you obtained the information. He therefore feels that your Report, from the circumstances above alluded to, fully justified him in making the Report he did to the Colonial Office, though not one word can be said to your disadvantage in respect to that Report; in point of fact, on further investigation of the affair as collected from your replies to his questions, it does appear that there was no resident white person on the estate in charge of the cultivation of it, although a book-keeper from another property did visit it occasionally. His Excellency has thought right to name this to you, as you have perfectly unintentionally stated that you had furnished the House of Assembly with a correct copy of your Report to him, when in point of fact the omission of one word made so material a difference as to justify a misapprehension of the state of the case as to one property. I am directed to add, that you may make what use you please of this letter.

I am, &c.

E. B. Lyon, Esq., Morant Bay.

(signed) G. W. Nunes, Sec.

(No. 4.)

Questions for Mr. O'Reilly.

Mr. O'Reilly's Replies.

1. WERE you employed as resident book-keeper on Mount Pleasant estate?

1. I did not consider myself as such, although my name was on the plantation book, as I was in expectation of getting a situation more to my wishes.

2. How long had you arrived in the island when you became so?

2. I arrived in Jamaica on the 23d February 1835; and went to Mount Pleasant first on the 26th March following, or one month and three days.

3. How long did you remain on the estate?

3. From the 26th of March to the 4th or 5th of May, or about 35 days.

4. Did you actively superintend the estate in the character of book-keeper at the time you lived on it as such?

4. From my very limited knowledge of planting business, I should say no, as I never was in any of the fields, and twice during that short time absent from the estate several days at one time.

5. Were you in point of fact considered, or did you consider yourself fit to manage the property?

5. I have reason to think I was not considered fit; I certainly did not consider myself fit.

6. Was there any other white person resident at that time on the property, and if so, in what department or capacity did he act, and what was his name?

6. None resident; A. Danvers, a relation of Mr. Nockells, was then on a visit at Mount Pleasant, but did not interfere with the estate.

7. On what day did you leave the estate?

7. Either the 4th or 5th of May 1835.

8. Did a Mr. Riverty, or some person of a similar name, come on the estate, and when?

8. A Mr. Riverty did come on the estate, I think on the 18th of April.

9. At what occupation was he employed?

9. In the boiling and still-house.

10. Did he superintend the field cultivation?

10. Not to my knowledge.

11. If he did not, was there, in point of fact, any white person resident on the estate conducting its agriculture?

12. Was the black driver, in point of fact, the person who managed that settlement?

13. It has been stated that Mr. Orgill used to come over occasionally to see that nothing was going on wrong; if that is true, please to say who was Mr. Orgill, and what estate did he belong to?

December 26, 1835.

11. None resident; Mr. Orgill, whose business that was, lived on the adjoining property.

12. He managed it under Mr. Orgill's directions.

13. Mr. Orgill, of Hall Head estate, did come over to Mount Pleasant; he is overseer of that property; I did not know him in any other capacity.

(signed) P. J. O'Reilly.

(No. 5.)

Sir,

Spanish Town, December 28, 1835.

I BEG leave to state, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that to the best of my recollection Mr. Nockells left the estate (Mount Pleasant) on or about the 17th of April last; but did not leave the island for one or two days afterwards.

W. G. Nunes, Esq.
King's House.

I am, &c.
(signed) P. J. O'Reilly.

—No. 189.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg.

My Lord,

Highgate, Jamaica, 1st January 1836.

No. 189.

WITH my usual report on the general state of the island, I have the honour to enclose to you the originals of the letters which I have received from the special magistrates by the post, which arrived yesterday. I must say that the majority of them have given me the greatest gratification, inasmuch as they confirm almost to the point all those opinions which I have lately given you in my private as well as public Despatches, respecting the improved state of feeling which has lately appeared to exist between master and apprentice. There is not one, I am happy to say, which announces any thing unfavourable in the main, though in some districts the apprentices are less civilized than in others. I rejoice in this, because it confirms all which I have foretold to your Lordship during the last summer, as each fact which came to my knowledge, as it came fresh to my mind, was immediately communicated to you. Having felt it my duty to make you acquainted with all my impressions as soon as I felt sufficiently assured of their truth, may have occasioned trifling discrepancies, but I trust that they have been but trifling, and not at all affecting the general view of the subject. I also rejoice in the present state of things, because I am persuaded that the planters have become aware of the perilous consequences of harshness; they have lost their former habits of dominion, and I think I am not deceived in saying that, with a few very obstinate exceptions, a totally different manner of treatment of the apprentices, which promises the happiest results, has been adopted. However ignorant are the apprentices, they are perfectly sensible to their altered condition, and were so from the commencement. Finding now that they are effectually protected, they are not so anxious to maintain in all their strictness their newly-acquired rights, and very few complaints indeed are made by them against their masters. In like manner they know that the law will be enforced against them, and they give but few causes of serious complaint in comparison to what they did at the commencement of the new system. That they are indolent and often turn out late, that is, that on ordinary occasions they do not exert their best energies for their masters, is most true, but until it shall be proved that the negroes are different from persons of another colour, it is but common sense to feel that they will not work as energetically when they get so little for it as they do now on their master's legal hours, as when they feel that the quantum of labour performed increases their gains. In one of the reports enclosed herewith, your Lordship will see that now they do 160 cane holes for hire in the time they used to dig 90 during slavery. I do begin to hope, therefore, that the treatment now adopted by the planters will be found so beneficial to the interests of the island that it will gradually be ameliorated till the conclusion of the apprenticeship;

JAMAICA.

apprenticeship; that the conduct of the apprentices will, in a corresponding rate, improve also, till at last, in the year 1840, the change from apprenticeship to perfect freedom will be accompanied by none of those ruinous consequences which are still anticipated by many. There are however many here who, though they behave in a perfectly satisfactory manner towards their apprentices, feel an internal conviction that they will not be able to assure to themselves the services of one apprentice after that period; these people, under this feeling, take no steps to prepare for the change they may suffer, and I fear will; but it will be their own faults; it is however time enough for that fault to be remedied, and I trust that the greatly increased confidence which has lately been very generally exhibited will extend to them also. Some few of the old overseers, however, must be got rid of; there are some who have been here for many years, and who cannot abandon their deeply rooted prejudices. There was one, a few weeks ago, whom I detected ordering for the apprentices under his charge, whenever they gave him any annoyance, the pleasing amusement of walking before his door, for such period as he might choose, *with half hundred weights upon their heads*; this in the sun, and at the time of day likely to make it the most serious punishment. This having been detected by that active magistrate, Mr. Lyon, and reported to me, I named it to Mr. Duncan Robertson, the attorney for the property, who immediately went down there in company with Mr. Joseph Gordon, who is, I fancy, the co-attorney of it, and, after a rigid examination, discharged the man, and with such a character as will, I fancy, prevent his getting any other situation. These instances, however, are rare, and being noticed as this has been by the attornies, will not, I trust, be repeated any where. There are many, however, who are rough in their manners and language, and who do much injury thereby; I have no doubt but that this will soften down, and the consequences will, I am certain, be soon visible. I hear from almost all quarters, that in consequence of the excellent conduct of the negroes during the Christmas holydays, it is the intention of a great majority of the managers to give them this day as a holyday, though not one by law; I am confident that they will benefit by this act of kindness. It has been generally remarked, that there has been this year by far less of the *John Canoeing* and the barbarous accompaniments which heretofore have been practised at this season. The Christmas-day and Sunday have been, with the exception only of Kingston, passed in a remarkably serious manner. There, in so large a town, there must be enough of idlers to make an appearance of the sort; but it was remarked even there, that the season passed off much more rationally than ever was before known.

With regard to the emigrants, great numbers have been imported by private individuals, and I fear but inadequate preparation made; I hear, however, of no complaints respecting those newly arrived. The Olbers arrived a short time ago with 532. I have the honour to enclose you two reports made to me on the subject by Messrs. Finlayson and Hawkins; besides these, however, there have been many more imported by Messrs. Barclay and Salmon, who is building an extensive settlement for them on his own account, and others. The Messrs. Mitchell have imported a great number for their different estates, and have been, as far as they are concerned, most liberal. I fear, however, that the selection made for them has not been very good in all instances; I see several of them wandering about, who have been discharged regularly from their service at their own request. None, however, make any complaints of any sort, excepting those from St. Anne's, who have been under the charge of Mr. Hamilton Brown. There are many of them anxious to leave the properties under that gentleman's charge, but he has not agreed to their doing so, and they have very unjustifiably left the property without leave, and come to me to complain, instead of going to the nearest magistrate to have their grievances redressed. I felt it my duty, as they were regularly indented to the Messrs. Mitchell, to send them back under an escort of police, to have their complaints investigated where they were located; the result was, that they were sentenced to confinement in the house of correction; one of them, a man named Frey, has died since, and his death has occasioned many remarks in the newspapers, it having been stated that he died of a broken heart. I cannot learn that any blame is attributable to those under whom he was placed. I cannot, however, help thinking how much more judicious, because more successful,

cessful, has been the management of the other persons connected with the affairs of that most respectable and liberal firm; I mean more successful as far as the emigrants are concerned, and say so, because I never hear any complaints from any of those located in other places belonging to those gentlemen. I regret to say, that sickness still prevails extensively amongst the special magistrates; nine have this week been so ill as either not to have been able to go their rounds at all, or at all events in a very limited manner, and one, Mr. Otway Brown, has died.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Shigo.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 189.

RETURN of the NUMBER of MILES travelled and ESTATES visited by the SPECIAL JUSTICES during the Month of December 1835.

Enclosure 1, in
No. 189.

NAMES of MAGISTRATES.	Week ending 3 December.			Week ending 10 December.			Week ending 17 December.			Week ending 24 December.			Week ending 31 December.			TOTALS.		
	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.
Alley, W. H. -	56	8	5	101	12	11	61	11	8	91	12	7	45	3	1	354	46	32
Baines, Thos. G. -	72	11	10	58	12	12	71	12	10	60	12	11	59	10	10	320	57	53
Baynes, E. D. -	83	13	12	61	10	6	60	12	9	102	20	13	-	Ill	-	306	55	40
Bell, W. A. -	76	17	12	89	15	12	57	16	9	71	15	14	49	9	9	342	72	56
Bourne, Stephen -	38	8	4	-	-	-	-	On leave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	8	4
Brown, Otway -	96	29	24	78	20	18	-	Ill	-	-	-	Died 29 Dec.	-	-	-	174	49	42
Cocking, Ralph -	75	21	18	80	20	19	57	10	10	-	-	Fever	-	-	-	212	51	47
Connor, N. A. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	Very ill.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooper, R. S. -	64	4	1	42	9	6	At home ill			78	20	10	25	6	5	209	39	22
Daughtrey, John -	67	12	5	59	12	11	67	10	3	55	8	3	20	6	6	248	48	28
Davies, Thos. -	48	15	12	60	17	14	34	12	9	-	-	Ill	-	-	-	142	44	35
Dawson, J. K. -	70	12	9	51	19	14	58	12	6	30	13	11	42	12	9	251	68	49
Dillon, T. A. -	101	17	14	103	19	17	68	13	12	150	23	19	35	7	6	457	79	68
Dunne, Patrick -	63	11	7	70	13	11	59	14	7	82	19	14	56	14	10	330	71	49
Ewart, David -	62	6	3	54	8	5	57	16	5	79	10	4	38	9	7	290	49	24
Facey, R. B. -	112	24	23	-	-	-	Removing to St. James's			-	-	-	58	12	11	170	36	34
Farrar, Simeon -	66	9	8	64	14	11	40	11	9	-	-	Ill	-	-	-	170	34	28
Finlayson, Wm. -	57	8	5	68	21	13	54	16	12	68	21	15	63	16	15	310	82	60
Fishbourne, E. E. -	108	21	17	64	16	10	52	14	11	30	11	5	61	17	15	315	79	58
Fyfe, Alex. G. -	47	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	On leave	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	14	2
Gurley, John -	62	14	8	64	16	9	48	12	7	59	17	11	78	22	19	311	81	54
Gillam, William -	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kingston.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamilton, Cheney -	83	21	13	59	19	13	87	24	19	69	18	12	78	29	25	376	111	82
Harris, James -	74	20	13	78	18	13	72	19	15	78	18	12	77	17	15	379	92	68
Hawkins, Chas. -	79	23	18	52	16	13	59	15	11	43	11	8	48	14	11	281	79	61
Higgins, Geo. O. -	99	12	9	39	7	7	91	18	14	72	10	7	54	11	8	355	58	36
Hewitt, William -	97	16	13	52	7	4	72	11	10	{ Rivers im- passable - }			64	18	10	285	47	37
Hulme, J. R. -	105	36	29	87	14	11	93	28	24	95	16	11	74	26	25	454	122	100
Jones, T. W. -	-	Sick	-	86	17	12	60	8	5	111	19	12	52	8	4	373	60	40
Kelly, D. W. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	33	30	97	24	21	34	7	5	263	64	56
Kent, Henry -	73	22	17	102	18	9	-	-	On leave	-	-	-	88	22	18	263	62	44
Laidlaw, Henry -	95	22	18	66	11	7	86	16	14	73	16	14	70	16	14	390	81	67
Lambert, R. S. -	89	25	20	60	14	9	83	23	17	64	17	14	40	14	12	333	93	72
Langrishe, R. J. -	-	-	-	-	On leave	-	-	-	-	69	14	8	48	10	7	117	24	15
Lloyd, Samuel -	66	11	9	102	23	21	70	16	12	82	9	7	96	17	16	416	66	65
Lyon, E. B. -	-	-	-	-	Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marlton, W. H. -	76	19	14	96	19	12	63	5	3	88	15	6	64	10	7	387	68	42
M'Leod, A. N. -	38	16	11	24	7	1	-	-	-	-	On leave	-	-	-	-	62	22	12
Morley, Henry -	88	29	25	44	14	9	78	32	23	72	14	10	-	No return	-	282	89	67
Nolan, James -	97	25	20	110	29	22	126	21	15	70	23	20	88	23	22	491	121	99
Odell, John -	-	Ill	-	41	16	15	42	13	13	56	16	6	-	Fever	-	139	45	34
Oliver, T. M. -	98	18	17	110	20	14	88	16	14	110	19	16	76	14	13	482	87	74
Pennell, R. C. -	56	18	15	53	15	12	52	14	12	67	11	9	58	13	12	286	71	60
Philp, E. D. -	125	30	24	112	26	22	109	24	21	115	30	26	-	No return	-	451	110	93
Pryce, Samuel -	60	24	14	69	24	19	77	29	26	47	17	11	51	24	21	304	118	91
Ramsay, Wm. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	Police duty.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rawlinson, S. -	70	21	14	58	20	10	56	23	17	39	13	9	61	20	18	284	97	68
Reynolds, John -	95	15	13	103	7	6	99	11	9	93	14	11	56	10	9	446	57	48
Sowley, W. H. -	57	18	16	65	18	13	75	23	20	67	21	16	57	23	21	311	103	86
St. John, Richard -	104	14	8	84	17	14	53	7	4	24	12	10	78	11	10	343	61	46
Thomas, J. R. -	-	Sick	-	-	On leave	-	-	Sick	-	57	12	10	44	8	6	101	20	16
Thompson, R. -	65	5	1	50	14	9	{ Removing to St. Elizabeth }			52	9	5	30	9	6	197	37	21
Walsh, Henry -	55	17	11	63	12	10	51	19	16	88	20	20	49	14	13	306	82	70
Welch, Arthur -	-	-	-	On leave	-	-	114	28	21	93	19	17	86	13	13	293	60	51
Willis, George -	79	18	16	78	9	2	84	16	14	81	14	9	60	12	11	382	69	52
Woolfry, John -	126	30	27	104	25	22	89	23	21	120	30	27	131	30	29	570	138	126
TOTAL - - -																15,268	3,502	2,696

JAMAICA.

Enclosure, in No. 189.

Enclosure 2, in
No. 189.

My Lord,
I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that the general state of this district is very satisfactory.

Mile Gully, 30th December 1835.

The negro population behave well, and are generally disposed to industry; the apprentices receive from their masters, managers and overseers the kindest treatment, and I can with confidence state that complaints have much decreased since I commenced my duties as a special justice.

In this district there are large coffee estates, and extensive pens in good cultivation, but the cleaning of the coffee pieces is not as forward as formerly. The crops are universally abundant.

It is with great satisfaction I am able to state that the Christmas has passed over orderly and well. The apprentices returned to their work cheerfully on Monday last.

There is a church of the established religion at Wear, which is well attended, and another Moravian church higher up in this district very numerous attended. There are schools on many of the properties, as well as those at the different churches.

The apprentices are, generally speaking, most anxious to be instructed, and their attendance at church affords a favourable prospect for the future.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. H. Alley.

My Lord,

Aylmers, St. John's, 30th December 1835.

IN obedience to your Excellency's commands, requiring a report of the present state of this district, I have the honour, in reply to the first question touching the disposition, industry and behaviour of the negro population, to observe that the labour afforded by the apprentices to their masters is, in this quarter, fairly proportioned to the time established by law; and that they work as well as can in reason be expected from people acting only from compulsion, and not incited by the stimulus of want, of interest or of emulation; for they have not yet attained the degree of civilization necessary for the influence of the latter; and with regard to the two former, I apprehend it would be equally difficult, in a country of such unbounded fertility, to persuade even the German or British peasant that his interests would lead him to give that time and exertion to a master, which the possession of a very small piece of land or trifling sum of money would enable him to apply independently, and with more profit to his own immediate purposes.

If the apprentice works at present with more regularity and less opposition, active or passive, than he did at the commencement of the system, it is because he now understands his position better; he sees he can only be coerced by the law, but he finds that the law *will* coerce him if requisite. The experience of eighteen months has moreover taught him to place more reliance on the assertions of his white superiors than he formerly did: hence, fewer disputes and misunderstandings between bodies of apprentices and their managers; and hence the negro works adequately, but, it cannot be added, zealously, cheerfully or willingly.

As regards religious and moral improvement, I have remarked but little progress, perhaps because there has not been sufficient time to render amelioration visible. I have latterly, when occasion has offered, been in the habit of examining the negroes on this head, and I regret to say I have scarcely found one not deplorably ignorant of the simplest principles of the Christian religion; and this without any reference to the peculiar tenets, sect or persuasion of their respective religious instructors. I have not remarked that the negro regards the sacredness of an oath more, or understands its nature better than at the period of my last Report; nor has his habitual addiction to petty thefts and minor crimes been in any respect corrected; I say minor crimes, for that utter disregard to law, that daring violation of the liens of society, the deep die and desperate character which so often distinguish crime at home, are amongst the negro population rare in the extreme. It is lamentably true that the negro indulges to the same extent as heretofore in polygamy and promiscuous intercourse of the sexes; and what is very unusual with the natives of warm climates, he is also given to the vice of excessive drinking. These latter faults are doubtless engendered and fostered by the pernicious custom of allowing the negroes to hold nightly orgies, usually commencing at dusk on Saturday evening, and often continued until the bell on Sunday morning gives the summons for divine service. At these assemblies every license and debauchery to be expected from a half savage population, without check or control, reign under cover of night with unbounded impunity, to the subversion of all sense of decency, to the hindrance of all improvement, and with equal detriment to the health of the apprentice, the interests of his employer and the advancement of Christianity.

The

The treatment the apprentices receive from their masters and managers is throughout this district considerate and humane; and it is but justice to both parties to state, that no instance of cruelty or oppression on the one hand, or of atrocious crime on the other, has occurred during the eighteen months that I have acted as arbiter between them. General misunderstandings between managers and their apprentices are now rarer than at first, but the number of complaints against individuals for petty offences, such as those I have instanced above, do not, I regret to say, appear to be at all on the decrease. The negro provision grounds and gardens are in this district extensive and flourishing; none but the idle, the worthless and runaways are without grounds; and such is the fertility of the soil that a few hours' labour will provide a week's subsistence for a whole family. With proper attention, even with their present time, not merely the bare necessities, but the comforts and even the luxuries of life are in their power; their condition is in this respect, no doubt, vastly superior to that of the peasantry in the most favoured part of Great Britain. Some have large sums of money hoarded; many possess several horses, and not a few indulge in wine, and the other expensive articles imported from Europe.

There is a want of uniformity in the management of the different estates in this district which, whether we consider the interests of the proprietor, or the convenience of the negro, it is highly desirable to remedy, as it is the source of discontent on some properties, on which the negro considers himself less indulgently treated than on others. Nothing, I feel assured, would be more mutually beneficial than one regular system as to the hours of labour, the rate of wages and the distribution of allowances and indulgences, as far as local and peculiar circumstances will permit throughout the island.

With reference to the appearances and prospects of the approaching crop, I have to observe that cultivation has, as regards its mode, been conducted in this district as well as heretofore; and that the cane fields are as clear as the diminished hours of labour will permit. Some weeks since, a fair average return was expected, but latterly the frequent rains which have fallen, by throwing the cane too forward, have unfortunately produced a premature arrowing, which has destroyed all chance of a crop equal to the last; a very considerable falling off must in consequence be looked for.

The conduct of the apprentices during the holidays has, I am happy to state, been quiet and orderly; and their return to their occupations on Monday morning prompt and general.

Very few steps have as yet been taken to provide a suitable system of education for the negro population of this district. There is a Sunday school in this vale, under the superintendence of the rector of the parish, the attendance averages about twenty. At Point Hill we have a parochial establishment, where instruction is afforded to about seventy children of both sexes; it is directed by Mr. M'Pherson, the clerk, in a very intelligent and satisfactory manner, but the children are all of free parents. There is also at Point Hill, at the Baptist chapel, a Sunday school and a night school; the attendance on the Sabbath amounts to forty, but at night rarely exceeds four, owing to the distance and the frequency of the rain in that quarter. Another chapel of the same persuasion is now being erected at no great distance from the former; a school, principally for apprentices, is I understand to be attached to it. The proprietors in this district have as yet afforded no assistance; but it is to be hoped they will now come forward, and I have reason to believe that many of the smaller settlers will co-operate in this great and necessary undertaking.

To produce successful results at so early a date, as is absolutely requisite for the interest of the mixed population, and even the safety of the island, instruction should not be limited to the children free under the Abolition Act. Sunday and night schools for all, except the aged, should be immediately established; and all children under twelve years of age should be compelled to attend the public establishments in contemplation, at least three times in the week, even if the country should have to pay the dissentient proprietor for the loss of their labour. It is also most expedient, that as many of the children as possible should be separated from their parents; unless this be done, nothing short of fatuity can look for moral improvement. The parents may be allowed to visit them on Sundays, but on no account should the children be permitted to go home.

Corruptum vitiorum exempla domestico certo. The contagion of example will undo in a day the labour of a year. Thus removed from what they ought not to see, and taught what they ought to do, the rising generation will possess advantages not yet enjoyed by the negro race. If some system of this kind be not tried, I see no prospect of their advancing, for a long time, in the scale of human beings; and if it be adopted, it will soon satisfactorily solve the problem of their natural equality or inferiority to the white man. The children thus situated ought, after the first year, with the assistance of a few able hands to instruct and overlook them, to cultivate a quantity of provisions sufficient to maintain themselves, and thus lighten the expense of their bringing up to the public.

I have, &c.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Ed. Dacrest Baynes.*

JAMAICA.

My Lord,

Unity, near Barking Lodge, 29th December 1835.

IN obedience to the circular of the 3d December instant, I have the honour of stating to your Excellency that my district remains in the same quiet orderly state; the apprentices working better and more cheerfully, the supplies good and abundant; medical aid offered to the free children, and I rarely have occasion to remark any harshness on the part of the master, who affords them kind protection and indulgences beyond the law; complaints have considerably decreased, and I am seldom driven to the painful necessity of punishing, and I am happy to say that there is a decided improvement in the conduct of the apprentices. As regards the crops, I am fearful of hazarding an opinion; should the rain continue (which has been without intermission for the last month in the parish), I am led to believe it will not only injure the present crop, but also the roots for next year, cutting up the cane pieces in taking them off. The canes looked remarkably fine, and the planter seemed satisfied with the prospect of a return equal to the land in cultivation; the pastures are improved; the apprentices generally attend some place of worship; are attentive and clean; infant education is backward in this part of the parish, nor, generally speaking, are the parents willing to avail themselves of instruction for the children, except in the master's time; and I fear, unless compelled by the Legislature, kind intentions alone will not have the desired effect. The Rev. Mr. Cooke and Panton are very attentive in affording instruction. There is also a Mr. Jeffers, a catechist, who visits most of the estates in the Plantation Garden, River District, but only taking in Sloakes Hall in my district. Upon the 11 estates 382 children are receiving weekly catechetical instruction, and 170 learning to read; there is also a school at Bath free to children of all classes; the parish pay the master (Mr. Wardel) 180*l.* per annum, and find books, &c.

I am happy to inform your Lordship that the Christmas holydays passed off without my having had a single complaint; the masters behaved most liberally to the people upon the estates. I cannot but lament that the free children are brought up in idleness, and no disposition evinced by the parents to return the master some trifling labour for his kindness.

I have, &c.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c.

(signed) Thomas Baines,
Special Justice.

My Lord,

Elin, Great House,
December 29, 1835, St. Elizabeth.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that in my district, the apprentices are orderly and quiet. I have very little complaints as to their neglect of labour; cattle minders, watchmen, and now and then tradesmen who are sent alone to the woods to split shingles, &c. neglect their work, but seldom the field gang. The conduct of the masters, managers, &c. towards the apprentices is not to be complained of, as they generally do them justice, and often kindness; it is a matter of opinion, but it is mine, that if they would speak and explain to them more their orders, and the reasons for them, at times it would save the apprentice from doing wrong, and prevent complaints; but the manager is here an officer, his constables are subalterns, and the gang the privates; the consequence is, that without all this discipline, they cannot understand three or four taking work in their own time, and in my district it has not been much pressed upon them, except for one day, on particular occasions, and they have as often worked as refused; complaints on both sides have decreased. I have 13 estates in my district, six of them I expect, though the field is clean generally, will make from 5 to 10 hogsheads less than last year, four of the above six are peculiarly situated as to an entail, so as to prevent the attornies from speculation or any extra exertion; of the remaining seven, some will double their last year's crops, and all will amend them by many hogsheads; for next, or crop for 1836-7, I expect, if things remain *in statu quo*, a still greater improvement, as even the managers' exertions have been checked by, to them, the immense change in society.

Pimento and coffee properties and ginger are doing well, as also pens, wherever they worked with their own strength, and did not pay jobbing, which has become scarce.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the holydays have passed over quietly, and as far as I have yet travelled every body had commenced work as usual; and I have heard nothing to the contrary elsewhere.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c.

(signed) W. A. Bell,
Special Magistrate.

My Lord,

Elin, Great House, December 28, 1835.

INSTRUCTION to the apprentices in my district, I am sorry to say, by attornies, managers, &c. is not much attended to, and though the number of schools, or rather opportunities for learning to read, might appear enough, it is not so, for the district being so large, the distances will prevent many from enjoying any share of it.

It would require at least one school to every two estates when they are contiguous and taken in the surrounding settlers; whereas there are only—

Mr. Eaton, (I believe paid by some fund missionary or church missionary,) at Lacovia Town, and many go from the mountains and learn from him.

Mr. Steen, Maroon Town—Church Missionary Society pays him.

Mr. Williams, the rector, and Mr. Hilton, the curate, do much.

I hear

I hear that Mr. Farquharson, Member of Assembly, who is now Receiver Mexico Estate, is about to have a teacher, church missionary, there. A Mr. Zoin (Moravian) comes into a part of my district. These I believe are all, and not near enough; also these or some of them, I believe, are only Sunday schools.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. A. Bell,*
Special Magistrate.

REPORT of the particular State of the District of Special Justice *Cocking*, St. James's,
December 29, 1835.

THE disposition, industry and behaviour of the apprentices since the commencement of my duties in this district have improved very much; the treatment they have received from their masters, managers and overseers has been kind in the extreme, and complaints have decreased very much.

The appearance and prospects of the ensuing crop are good, the cultivation of estates has been carried on in a proper manner, but not to the extent as formerly; the canes are in very good order, and a fair average proportion is expected; the plants for crop (1837) are increased in number of acres, and extremely well manured; this, with good seasons, will insure an increase to that year's crop.

The apprentices have behaved extremely well during the Christmas holidays, and have returned to their duties in an orderly manner (as far as I have understood); they received the usual indulgences from their masters of salt fish, rum and sugar, and every facility has been afforded them of spending a happy Christmas, which they appear to have appreciated.

There are four schools in this district; one at Marly, and the other three at Cornwall, Rippon and Hampden; the former is conducted under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Smith, of the established religion, the latter three under those of the Rev. Mr. Blyth, Mr. Waddell and Mr. Dendy, of dissenting persuasions. Every facility to education is afforded at these establishments, and I understand the pupils are progressing fast. Besides this, the Rev. Mr. Smith visits during the week a number of estates under the management of Mr. George Gordon, and instructs the adults and junior pupils in the several minor branches of education as well as in religion; but I think it would be also commendable if some schools of industry could be established, as the junior pupils when away from under the observance of their tutors are liable to contract habits of idleness.

(signed) *H. Cocking*, Sp. Mag.

My Lord,

Orange Hill, 29 December 1835.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Excellency the following Report of the state of my district.

The heavy rains in November and the early part of the present month have produced the most beneficial change in the state of promise for the ensuing crop, and in some degree raised the hopes which had been depressed by the failure of the October "season rains," so that many of the planters now anticipate better returns, especially from plants, than they ventured to talk of three months ago.

The kindly feeling which has been for some time back slowly but steadily extending itself, seems now, I am happy to say, to pervade the entire district, and the intercourse between manager and apprentice is now disturbed by very few of those collisions so frequent in the beginning of the year. The apprentices are now not only willing but anxious to labour for hire; and as a proof that among them, as with other people, the hope of reward operates more powerfully than the fear of punishment as a stimulus to labour, it is notorious that many who under the old system could not be induced to dig more than ninety cane-holes will now in their own time dig 160 per day for hire. The wages given are fair, and as both parties invoke the opinion and advice of the special justices in their agreements, mutual confidence has removed many grounds of complaint, and the planters, I would almost say to a man, express a certainty that the crop will be easily and quietly taken off.

The apprentices evince increased anxiety about houses and grounds, many who have long been without either are now desirous to get them, and those who have them keep them in a condition highly creditable to their industry. Religion is rapidly spreading among them, and marriages so frequent as to afford room for the hope that it will shortly banish concubinage from the hut of the negro. To one subject in particular I beg to rivet the attention of your Excellency, because, my Lord, I am sure it will afford your Excellency pleasure; it is the improved appearance of the negro children on estates generally, I mean those under six years of age. The conduct of the negro parent presents an example their more fortunate neighbours might imitate with advantage, and though they will not consign their children to the thralldom they have themselves so long suffered under, they display the most praiseworthy anxiety to obtain for them protectors, who will impart to them the blessings of education. With respect to the provision made in my district for the diffusion of knowledge among the apprentices or their children, I am not aware of any other than a Moravian establishment on Irwin estate, supported and established by the liberality of Thomas D. Hall, esq. the proprietor of that property, but the vicinage of Montego Bay, where there are several schools under the superintendence of the Dissenters, obviates in a great measure the evil of deficiency.

JAMAICA.

In general the managers appear to have fallen in with the spirit of the new system, and the necessity for conciliation is admitted by most of them, and on most estates in this district they are kind and considerate to the people, but I regret to say there are still a few, and happily a very few, who are only deterred by the threatened penalties of the law from indulging in all the savage despotism they safely practised under the old system.

Upon the whole, the aspect of agricultural society has greatly improved and still appears to do so. Industry, religion and morality are spreading fast among the apprentices, and humanity extending her benign influence over the minds and conduct of the managers. The ensuing crop will on some estates fall short of the last, but on many will equal, and on some will exceed it, and from the quantity of plants put in this year and the improved character of the agricultural operations, (who are by many planters acknowledged to do as much in the nine hours now as in the same time formerly,) there is every reason to expect a very large crop for next year.

Complaints have diminished very greatly; the major part of them now preferred are by apprentices against each other, or by managers against individuals; few or none are now made as formerly against *gangs*; petty thefts from each other or of canes, disobedience on an occasional case of an old runaway, are now the principal matters or subjects of complaint. Rarely indeed does one occur at the instance of an apprentice against the master.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c.

(signed) I have, &c.
R. L. Cooper,
Special Magistrate.

My Lord,

St. Elizabeth, December 29, 1835.

THE holydays have passed over in this district with the most perfect good order and good feeling; I have neither seen nor heard of any thing to regret in the behaviour of the people. No complaint has reached me with respect to their manner of turning out on Monday morning, and I have reason to believe that was equally satisfactory. The groups which fell under my notice at their work on that day were I thought particularly cheerful and light-hearted; I have never seen them in better temper.

The good feeling, I am happy to state, has not been confined to the negro. It would be doing injustice to the proprietors and managers not to say that they have done their part to encourage and promote it. The usual Christmas allowances have been pretty generally given. Perhaps too the prevailing good humour was not the less for a little act of grace with which the season commenced. The holydays happening this year to fall chiefly upon the negroes' own time, I used the freedom to recommend in a short circular that for this reason, and in order that the people may be better prepared to attend divine service on Christmas-day, they should be drawn off at twelve instead of four on Thursday. I was gratified, I confess, to find that the suggestion was generally adopted, and with the utmost cordiality.

Probably on no other occasion during the year is the progress which the negro class have made in civilization more strikingly marked than at the period of Christmas. Instead of occupying themselves in the debasing exhibitions of their former barbarism, many frequented the church or the chapel; others have passed the time in friendly visits, and in social, if not very rational intercourse with each other. I would not be understood to intend that much religion or much refinement is associated with this, or that there is not a large remaining admixture of depravity and vice, but the savage at least has disappeared, and the work of civilization and moral improvement is visibly advancing.

It is a circumstance worthy of notice, that in this parish alone not fewer than 300 of the apprentices appeared well mounted on Christmas-day, and that the new dresses displayed on the occasion, both by men and women, were of a better and more expensive kind than usual; proving, I think, that many have had greater command of means than heretofore. This, from the additional time they have had to work ground, or to hire, we had a right to expect. Every step they take in this direction is a real improvement; artificial wants become in time real wants. The formation of such habits affords the best security for negro labour at the end of the apprenticeship. The better and aspiring class of negroes to which these remarks apply, far outvie in the article of dress the peasantry of England. There are, however, not a few from one cause or other still low enough in the scale of outward comforts. From the tenor of the preceding observations your Excellency will infer that I am prepared to report favourably upon the state of things in this district, both as respects the managers and their people. The behaviour of many of the apprentices is very far from what I could wish it to be, particularly some of the younger people, the children, mothers and women who are expecting to become such, but upon the whole it has improved, and is improving especially upon the larger and best managed properties. They work with more apparent cheerfulness, are less addicted to ferocious personal quarrels, and seem to have somewhat less jealousy and distrust towards those who are in authority over them; and since the manner in which they perform their duties is so much influenced by the humour they indulge, this improved temper is of course in favour of the work, and I have no doubt that more is therefore now done in the allotted time than at an earlier period of the apprenticeship.

Those under my charge are very well aware that the labour with me is the main thing—work and civility; but I tell them if the work is not done every thing else goes for nothing. Where insufficient work is satisfactorily proved, I have only one course, to require them to make it up in their own time. Nothing leads so effectually to check the evil; they always know when neglect has taken place. I discover no indication of their labour being
generally

generally oppressive to them; they work in the sun without exhaustion, and evidently much prefer a high temperature to the cooler air of the morning, so refreshing to an European. The strength and agility they put forth, in pursuance of some of their own objects, is perfectly surprising.

The plan of task-work, I am happy to observe, is beginning to prevail more than at first; I am anxious in every way to encourage it, as conducing equally to the benefit of the labourer, and the property on which he is employed. When people are on task-work, complaints of misbehaviour are rarely heard of; this system of work may be applied to a much greater extent than has generally been admitted. If a judgment can be formed of what is a due proportion of labour after it is finished, why not before it is begun? I should rejoice to see it universal.

It is with peculiar satisfaction I feel myself enabled to state, that a progressive improvement is taking place in the general temper and behaviour of managers towards their people. The most sensible and enlightened have doubtless made the change upon principle, others perhaps less willingly, or even unconsciously to themselves; still, whatever the actuating cause, a visible change has been produced gratifying in itself and hopeful in its aspect upon the future. As the apprentice term wears away this improvement, in what may be called the moral management of negroes, will, I trust, every year become more marked and decided.

I need scarcely add, that complaints on both sides, especially those at all of a serious nature, have diminished very considerably since I assumed my duties in this district at the early part of the year.

Your Excellency is aware that I have four sugar estates under my official charge. From the best information I can collect, three of the four are certain to make a good average crop; one of them to exceed it. With respect to the other, I am unable to express so confident an opinion, but should there be any falling off in that one instance, it will not be to a considerable extent; and to those who are acquainted with the disadvantages under which that estate has laboured, the difference is easily accounted for. Unfortunately for all the sugar crops in this neighbourhood, the months of October and November were unusually dry, and this want of moisture checked the growth of the cane at a most important crisis in its progress towards maturity, or still better hopes would have awaited the coming crop. The produce of each of the three best cultivated estates will exceed that of last year, one of them by nearly a fifth; next year they confidently expect to do still better. I make these statements upon the authority of those best entitled to give the opinion. The season may obstruct their hopes, but they have no such dream as that the system will do so. I shall not inflict upon these gentlemen the injustice to insinuate that this success is irrespective of their own good management and exertions. No, I have myself been the witness of their anxious persevering efforts, and I say they have succeeded, because of their good management; had they failed, therefore, it would have been for the want of good management. This is a conclusion which planters constantly make with respect to individuals among themselves, and why is it unfair or unreasonable in me to apply it to the whole? Supposing the special justice to do his duty, I then repeat the offensive affirmation, that nothing more is wanted than a practical, sensible, equitable and vigilant manager to ensure the working of the present system on any property, and where any of these are absent, I see not by what right the blame is to be laid upon the negro. This position, at first considered so audacious, is now indeed scarcely denied by any one, and the sooner its truth is generally allowed the better for all parties. It was fairly tempting managers to relaxed exertions when so plausible and popular an excuse was ready made for them.

Whatever may be the return made by the sugar estates of this neighbourhood, whatever above or below the anticipated proportion, but one opinion can be formed as to their condition and cultivation. The cane fields present almost the appearance of a garden,* probably no one ever saw them cleaner. I defy any person with the least portion of truth in his composition to contradict this statement. As I have already intimated, the respective managers deserve great credit for this state of things.

With respect to the other kinds of cultivation in this district, I feel it less necessary at this moment to offer extended remarks. The collection of pimento, the second bearing, has just been completed very satisfactorily, both as to the quantity gathered, and the labour of the people.

Of coffee, which is however not cultivated to much extent in this part of the parish, I have received rather gratifying accounts.

The ginger it is feared may fail, or at least suffer considerably from the continued rains, at a period of the year when they are not usually expected, but this is at present somewhat matter of conjecture, and good results may yet be realized; a considerably larger quantity has been planted than last year.

The pens, I have reason to think, have suffered very little by the diminution of the hours of labour under the present system; most of them at least are in a very creditable condition, fences well kept up and pastures tolerably clean. It is an encouraging circumstance for this kind of property that some descriptions of stock, particularly mules and horses, are realizing an improved price and are much in request. With respect to steers, if the price is low the demand is brisk, and it is I believe a sound commercial axiom that a good demand always issues in an advance of price. One of the principal pen-keepers in this neighbourhood has assured me that he had not for many years known a larger demand.

With

* These observations are meant to apply to three of the estates.

JAMAICA.

With this improvement in the real and prospective value of some of the products of the island, I have also to mention that the value of labour has advanced. Under the depression which the gloomy forebodings connected with the change was allowed to produce, the rate of jobbing labour had fallen to 1s. 6d. per day, but now all parties are requiring 2s., and readily obtained it. It may be worth while to remark, that I scarcely know an instance in which those gangs are called for to supply the deficiencies of regular routine labour, but generally to execute some new and distinct projects, indicating rather the progress than the decline of cultivation, taken as a whole. I discern several improvements of this nature rising up slowly around me. A considerable amount of labour is now obtained for purposes of this kind from individual apprentices. Whatever reluctance they may once have had to hire themselves exists no longer; they take leave however to choose a master that will be civil and pay them "the cash." Nor are they so remarkable for improvidence as has been loosely alleged, for when their grounds absolutely require attention I find them indisposed to hire. The charge that they were generally neglecting their grounds, made with so much confidence some time ago, is I observe no longer urged. It has been always true of individual vagabonds on every property. The charge with respect to others is more likely soon to be, not that they are neglecting to cultivate, but that they are cultivating too much.

The encouraging view of things which, upon the whole, my report presents, has its exceptions, and these are chiefly found among the smaller plantations. Negroes under the superintendence of females or of persons of the coloured class, are almost always badly managed, and therefore badly behaved. The occasional interposition of the magistrate is insufficient to supply the absence of that moral ascendancy of which these parties are too generally destitute.

On the interesting subject of schools, I regret that even from this favoured part of the island so little comparatively can be reported. The parish of St. Elizabeth has been long regarded, I am aware, as a sort of head-quarters of such efforts. I fear this must be taken rather as proving how little has been done elsewhere than how much has been effected here. True the benevolent work of education found here some of its earliest and most enlightened friends, and other and remote parishes have reaped benefit from their exertions; still but little has yet been done for St. Elizabeth's; I speak advisedly when I state that not one-fourth of the children are at all under instruction; I mean such regular and systematic instruction as can be reckoned of any value. The excellent "Ladies' Society" have two or three small schools in the district, and the exemplars and esteemed Moravian minister, besides devoting himself to the drudgery of personal teaching at home in the absence of a competent master, maintains a sort of school itinerary upon several of the estates in the neighbourhood of his chapel. The exertions too of Mr. Marcey, of the Kepp, a magistrate, deserve particular mention; for some years he has taken up the labour of a schoolmaster as a sort of profession, and with a zeal and perseverance almost romantic.

But in naming some of the distinguished friends and promoters of education, I must not omit to add the Farquharsons, who from their numbers and respectability are a host in favour of any measure conducing to the moral welfare of this community.

With these exceptions no efforts have, I think, been yet made either by proprietors or attornies in direct furtherance of the work of education in this district. Happily, however, none are any longer inimical to it, and most are, I am disposed to believe, ready to afford it their friendly patronage and support. Mr. Salmon with much liberality has offered land for the purpose of schools, and others will I doubt not come forward in various ways whenever any thing like a general system is formed.

Among the apprentices the desire of instruction in the art of reading at least is almost universal; elementary books have been distributed among them to a considerable extent. I may just mention, that I myself have dispersed more than a thousand, and they are nearly all in daily use. Without assistance, or with such only as they obtain from each other, great numbers have advanced to a knowledge of small words; many of them show surprising perseverance in the attempt. In all my official itinerancy "the schoolmaster" seems to attend me, for no break of leisure is suffered to pass, much less an evening, in which I do not see my own servants with the book in hand, or hear them employed in imparting to others a portion of their own humble attainments.

But though this is gratifying and good as far as it goes, it falls very, very short of what the exigencies of the negro class in their present moral condition require.

A knowledge of letters may tend to their civilization, and remotely to something better; but what I conceive to be comparatively called for is the almost total separation of the children from their parents in order to their being trained in entirely new principles and new habits; schools in which they should be trained to labour as well as to learning, their labour being made to contribute to their support.

Brought up with their parents, what they gain in moral sentiment at the school they will lose at home; probably not one in a thousand of these parents have any thing like a strict and sacred regard for either honesty or truth. Duplicity in one shape or other forms a component part of the character of an emancipated negro. I by no means wonder at it; the fruit is the natural product of the seed and the soil; but is it not of the first importance, in any attempts to benefit their offspring, to rescue them from such inevitable contamination?

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jⁿ Daughtrey.*

My

My Lord,

Falmouth, 29 Dec. 1835.

I HAVE the honour to state to your Excellency, agreeable to your Lordship's letter of the 3d December, requesting a statement of the state of this district, the apprentices on estates generally are behaving better, although I have occasional complaints of their not performing a sufficiency of work. As I have had no complaints lately of ill treatment from the master to the apprentice, I suppose none exist, for the latter seldom neglect complaining when such is the case. Complaints between master and apprentice have decidedly decreased very much of late; but I have observed that the apprentices are more prone to quarrel amongst themselves than formerly.

The apprentices generally are decidedly behaving better than formerly, and much more so than when the apprenticeship first commenced.

The appearance of this immediate district is not very favourable for a good crop, but a great deal is to be attributed to the dry fall, which will cause some estates to fall considerably from last crop, but others nearer the hills will make equal to last year.

The cane pieces are in tolerable order, so far as cleanliness goes, but the canes are short. The pastures generally, I am sorry to add, are in bad order; but as many estates do not put the mill about before the 1st of February, they have got a little time to clean them.

The Christmas holidays passed off quietly, the masters giving the usual allowance of salt fish, sugar and rum.

No plan of general education can, I think, succeed except Government undertakes it, for in many respects the proprietors are too poor (in consequence of the extra wages they are obliged to pay the people) to afford it; and even in cases where schools have been established upon estates for the young children, very few attend, preferring to go to the nearest sectarian minister, of whom there are a great many in this district, and, to their praise be it spoken, their exertions are great.

I have, &c.

(signed) Thos. Davies, S. M.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

Retirement, Great House, 29th Dec. 1835.

IN compliance with your Excellency's circular, dated the 3d inst., requiring to be informed on the state of my district, disposition of the negro population, the treatment they receive from their masters, managers and others, and whether complaints have decreased since I assumed office, &c. &c.:

I have the honour to state that experience convinces me that my first estimate of their character is correct, that they are infinitely less vicious than Europeans. Not one instance of rape, murder, assault, highway robbery or house breaking has come to my knowledge; petty thefts, a disregard for truth, and comparative indolence is nearly the entire amount of their imperfections. They work freely for hire. Mr. Hilton, the member for this parish, has had nearly the whole of his extensive coffee plantations cleaned by extra labour. Upwards of 100 supernumerary hands have been employed by him for some successive Saturdays. Messrs. Shelly, Metreson, Crosdaile, M'Farlen and many others find no difficulty in obtaining assistance whenever they offer hire. These gentlemen complain of the price of labour; but no one instance of their refusing to work has come to my knowledge. The calumnies heaped on the order to which I belong induces me to exhibit individual facts in preference to general statements; the latter carries with it but little responsibility, whilst the former must be supported by evidence, and cannot be got rid of by desultory or universal contradiction.

In continuation, I have the honour to state that it is due to the resident proprietors to acquaint your Excellency that their conduct is universally kind and conciliating to their people. The overseers, it is true, do not mix much of the *suaviter in modo* in their management; but their conduct is utterly and positively exempt from cruelty.

In the second paragraph your Lordship required a general statement of the cultivation and promise of crop. The staple of this district is coffee; and I still am of opinion, notwithstanding a most unpropitious season, that it will exceed an average crop; but the heavy and continued rains, accompanied with a blight which has not only injured the fruit, but the tree, has disappointed the hopes and calculations of many; yet, my Lord, I still repeat, that this district will exceed an average crop. The five sugar estates are looking clean, healthy and promising. The usual number of acres has not nor will not be planted; this is attributable solely to the deduction of three hours' each day, the twenty-five Saturdays and half Fridays taken from the estates, which must necessarily abridge the cultivation, and not to any fault in the apprentices.

In reply to the inquiry contained in the third paragraph of your Excellency's circular, I regret to answer that there are no public or private schools in this district to promote or encourage education of any sort.

The Christmas has passed over in peace, and this district is in profound tranquillity. Punishments are much on the decrease in a population of 4,000 adults. I do not think that they will average two to the 100, including penal gang and corporal inflictions.

I cannot conclude without acquainting your Excellency that the change from nine to eight hours' labour has proved vexatious to the people, and I am sure unprofitable to the estates; with some few overseers I have had sufficient influence to cause a return to the nine hours' system; it was received as a boon, and I am happy to add, has produced beneficial results to the properties.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.

T. A. Dillon, S. J. P.

JAMAICA.

Special Magistrate's REPORT for the District of Manchioneal, St. Thomas in the East,
29 December 1835.

I HAVE the honour to report that during the last quarter the apprentices attached to the district over which I preside are improved in good disposition, industrious habits, and quiet behaviour, as is evinced by the few complaints brought before me by either party, and the fact (particularly in Manchioneal) of their working for wages, earning ample recompense, and giving full satisfaction. I have also to state, that the masters, managers and overseers all co-operate with me in encouraging the good habits of the negro population, by continuing their former allowances, with medical attendance to their free children, and allotting task work at a very considerate rate. The estates constables, however, do not exert themselves as much as I could wish; for I consider many complaints might be prevented were they to feel more interest in the management of the work, and use their authority with discretion and confidence. But as many have greatly improved, I trust the others may soon follow their example. Upon the whole I am bound to report that complaints have much diminished on both sides, and consequently fewer crimes have been committed since I assumed my duties.

This result I feel quite convinced has arisen from an impartial but strict execution of the laws, which has not only enforced order, but has prevented many from erring; while all parties are now satisfied that the Abolition Act never contemplated the encouragement of idleness and disobedience on the one hand, nor the illegal use of power on the other.

My own judgment leads me to be cautious in giving a statement of expected crops, as I do not consider either my experience or practical knowledge competent to the task; but the inquiries I have made warrant me to say that a fair average is expected from the different properties for the ensuing year, that is to say, in comparison with the returns for the last three or four years, and all agree that the general appearance of the cane fields betoken cleanliness and good cultivation. I shall only add, mention has been made to me of some untoward circumstances connected with the seasons that may interfere with the crops, but which I consider cannot in justice be attributed to any fault in the apprenticeship system. It affords me the highest satisfaction to report that the Christmas holidays have passed over in my district in a manner reflecting the highest credit on the conduct of the apprentices, and who are now again engaged in their usual occupations.

The following properties in Manchioneal district have a weekly attendance from the curate, the Rev. W. Broadly, for the purpose of affording religious instruction to the apprentices, viz., Grange Hill, Muirton, Windsor Castle, Providence, Orange Hill and Mulatto River. The Rev. J. Kingdom, Baptist Missionary, attends Williamsfield. The attendance is rendered during the apprentices' own time, and instruction afforded gratuitously. The want of teachers alone deprive the other estates people of the same advantages. There are no schools established on any of the estates; but there is one in Manchioneal, supported by the liability of the parish for the education of paupers and others, which has done much good. The vestry in the early part of the year voted the handsome sum of 500*l.* to the enlargement of the Manchioneal Chapel, for the express purpose of accommodating the apprentices. It is now nearly finished, and is a very large building; and being situated in the immediate vicinity of a number of estates, a great proportion of the apprentices can avail themselves of attending public worship on Sundays. In the Portland part of the district a new chapel is being built, part by the liberality of that parish, assisted by the Lord Bishop. Besides the chapel there are two sectarian places of worship in Manchioneal. I am sorry in conclusion to say, that I have learnt with regret that few, if any, of the free children are brought forward by their parents to receive instruction, and that the majority of the apprentices show very little inclination to benefit by the efforts made towards their moral improvement, with the bare exception of attending church on Sunday, and which I fear they do more from show than motives of religion.

(signed) *James Kennet Dawson, Stip. s. j.*

My Lord,

Robins River, P. O., 29 December 1835.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that in travelling lately through the county of Cornwall I had the pleasure of finding matters generally in a tranquil state, the apprentices in most places conducting themselves in an orderly manner, and with very few exceptions much to the satisfaction of their employers. The work performed by the apprentices is said by most planters to be adequate in proportion to the time allotted for that purpose. There are of course exceptions, but these are few. I however must observe, that in their leisure time the apprentices do not appear to carry on the cultivation of their own gardens to any great extent, or at least it has been so reported to me very generally. Of this, however, I hope to be able to speak more accurately in the spring of next year, which is the period for planting provisions. The apprentices have been of late working for hire to a considerable extent; and when employed in this way, invariably exert themselves so as to give considerable satisfaction to those who employ them, at the same time making it profitable to themselves.

I consider the cultivation of the estates mostly in a forward condition, and the prospect for the ensuing crop fair; although from some casualty the canes are unusually short this year, but the fields are clean. Many estates expect good average crops; and some, I am
certain,

certain, will exceed the crop of last year. The complaints on either side are, I am happy to state, diminishing much, and some estates are conducted without the slightest difficulty.

I rode through a considerable part of the country yesterday, the first of the working days since Christmas, and did not hear a complaint of not turning out to work: indeed I could not learn that a single negro was absent from work, and all those I saw appeared cheerful. The greater part of the apprentices were at home in their own houses during the holydays, except on the Sunday, when they attended the churches and chapels in great numbers and very respectably attired.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Daly, s. m.*

My Lord,

Westmoreland, 29 December 1835.

IN compliance with your Lordship's desire to be informed on the subject of education being extended to the negro and other population, I beg leave to state that there are several schools in the county of Cornwall, some conducted by clergymen of the established church, others by sectarian ministers, and some by private means upon the properties. It is with much pleasure that I can confidently state to your Excellency my belief that there exists at present a strong desire throughout this part of the country to promote moral instruction, and that there are several very active agents thus employed. The apprentices, too, appear zealous in this matter; and it is to be hoped will, ere long, derive considerable benefit from this important boon.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Daly, s. m.*

My Lord,

Saint David's, 30 December 1835.

IN accordance with your Excellency's desire, expressed to me in a circular letter from Mr. Nunes, dated the 3d instant, I have the honour to make to your Lordship the following Report of this district:—

1. That the apprentices are quite orderly and industrious; the treatment they receive is more uniform than it has been; they appear comfortable, and seem to enjoy as much contentment as is compatible with their present situation; complaints against them have considerably decreased. The jealousy felt by the planters towards the special magistrates, and their disinclination to adopt the new system, were, happily for the country, subsiding. I trust those feelings may not be revived by the refusal on the part of the House of Assembly to re-enact "The Bill in aid of the Abolition Law," which will expire to-morrow, and which protected the special justices in the upright discharge of their duties.

2. From the state of cultivation, I have no apprehension of a falling off in next year's crop, on three sugar estates, viz. Albion, Normiss and River Head. I am led to expect a considerable increase from the quantity of new canes put in this year. I am disposed to think that attorneys and overseers are more vigilant, and that a more active and industrious management now prevails than before the passing of the Abolition Law.

3. During the Christmas holydays the people conducted themselves with the greatest decorum; I have not heard of a riot or breach of the peace. On Monday labour was resumed in the most orderly manner. The apprentices belonging to Sheffield estate came to me to inquire if they were entitled by law to the customary allowances given at this season. I stated that the law was silent with respect to allowances and indulgences, and that their master, Mr. Gully, could not be compelled to give them. I directed them to return to their work, which they immediately promised to do.

4. There are three religious houses for public worship, one of the established church, and two chapels for sectaries. One of the latter has lately been erected; it is a commodious house, and is numerously attended by the apprentices, but few of them frequent the established church. On some of the estates the apprentices from neighbouring properties assemble on Sundays to pray and receive instructions from class leaders, who are appointed for the purpose by the missionaries. There is no public school. On two or three estates it was proposed to give the children under seven some instruction; but in consequence of their having been required to work in return, the offer has not been acceded to. I am of opinion, my Lord, that if free schools were for some time established in places of convenient resort, that the negroes would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of sending their children to them, and that in a short period the desire for education would so far increase as to induce many parents to contribute towards the expense of instructing their children. If the system of education is made compulsory, I fear the negroes will set their minds against it; they have been so long coerced, and are consequently so suspicious, that to compel them to do any thing, however advantageous to themselves, will lead them to think that there is some sinister object in view.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Patrick Dunne, s. j.*

JAMAICA.

My Lord,

The King's House, 31st December 1835.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I continue to receive the most flattering reports from the sub-inspectors of the nine parishes of Middlesex as regards the tranquillity of the country, the good behaviour of the apprentices generally through the Christmas, and their ready attention to labour after the holydays, which I am happy to say have passed off most uncommonly quiet, and very much to the credit of the labouring classes.

During the holydays I visited the parishes of St. Dorothy and St. Thomas's in the Vale, where I was much gratified with the conduct and appearance of the apprentices.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Robert Emery, s. j.*

My Lord,

Morant Bay, 30th December 1835.

IN obedience to your Lordship's commands to furnish your Lordship with a general report of the appearance and prospect for the ensuing crop, &c. I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that having been only two months in this island, I am deprived of the contrast which last year's crop would have afforded me in forming my own opinion as to the appearance and prospects for the ensuing crop; but to remedy in some degree my want of experience, I have applied to various individuals, from whom I conceive authentic information might be obtained upon all questions connected with sugar cultivation, and connecting their opinion with casual information derived from other sources, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the crops this year will be more abundant than they were last year.

I have, &c.

To the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *D. Ewart, s. j.*

My Lord,

Morant Bay, 30th December 1835.

THE Christmas holydays have passed over in a manner highly creditable to the apprentices, and may be quoted as an indication of the rapid advancement they are making in moral and religious improvement.

In considering the influence of the present system on the happiness of the apprentices I am constrained to pay my homage to that great measure which has released from slavery, and I am almost dazzled with the effect it has had on their morals and general conduct.

Under slavery, my Lord, disgusting scenes of drunkenness, debauchery, bloodshed and murder were crowded into the brief space of a few days allowed for the holydays; but the greatest degree of order and sobriety prevailed during the holydays that have just passed.

I have, &c.

To the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *D. Ewart, s. j.*

My Lord,

Morant Bay, 30th December 1835.

IN obedience to your Lordship's commands to furnish your Lordship with an account of the state of my district in respect to the disposition, industry and behaviour of the negro population, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the negro population of my district, as far as my limited opportunities of observing them will enable me to form an opinion, are, in respect to disposition, industry and behaviour, much further advanced than the most sanguine could have expected in a class which has so recently escaped from the trammels of slavery. In respect to the treatment they receive from their master, &c. &c., and whether complaints have decreased or increased, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the negro population appears to be fairly treated, and complaints have sensibly diminished.

I have, &c.

To the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *D. Ewart, s. j.*

My Lord,

Chapelton, Clarendon, 14th December 1835.

IN compliance with your Lordship's commands, conveyed to me in your circular of the 3d instant, requiring to be furnished with a particular state of my district in respect to the disposition, industry and behaviour of the negro population, the treatment they receive from their masters, managers, &c. and whether complaints have increased or decreased on either side since I assumed my duties, I beg leave in the first place to state, that the disposition of the negro character, although not entirely free from that fickle levity which may be said to be the result of impulse rather than any fixed principle, nevertheless cultivate a social intimacy with each other, are extremely friendly, and although not scrupulously attentive to their duties, yet, under all their political privations (of which they are feelingly sensible), labour with a degree of cheerfulness far beyond the gloomy anticipations of the most obstinate adversaries of the present system.

Petty thefts, such as stealing canes, provisions and corn from the fields may be said to be of rather frequent occurrence, but I trust to a more general diffusion of knowledge as the principal means of removing it. Their houses are remarkably clean, neatly furnished, and as far as I could see growing around them, and the quantity of provisions brought to market,

market, the cultivation of their grounds must be considerable. It is pleasing to observe the affection of the mothers for their infants, and with what concern and tenderness the men contribute to their comforts, with an almost incredible anxiety for the completion of their civil and religious liberties, a feeling to which I attribute the general disinclination to apprentice their children, and thus reflect for one moment on the privations and hardships they have suffered themselves, I think they may well be excused if they hesitate to place their children in a situation from which they are so anxious to escape themselves.

I am sorry to observe that the indulgences they were accustomed to receive under the old system, and to which they appear to attach much more importance than the paltry pittance appears to me to deserve, have been on some estates discontinued; the result has been as it ever will be, a sullenness of "disposition;" and in many instances their industry and behaviour have been the subject of complaints; but it is my firm belief that wherever they have been well treated, they have been well behaved, and if there is in truth an estate doing badly, that estate alone has been badly managed, and at the expiration of the apprenticeship term, the proprietor will find to his cost that he has been "penny wise and pound foolish;" that the people will desert his estate, and as a natural consequence bestow their labour on those properties when sufficient time has been allowed them to suckle their free children, receive medical aid, &c. and themselves the usual indulgences that ought not to be withheld where there is any the slightest desire to continue the estates' cultivation.

The almost incalculable number of cane fields, planted as they have been with considerable skill and regularity, are extremely "well cleaned," indicating a probability that the ensuing crop will at all events "yield a fair average return."

The Abolition Act having provided against the ill-treatment of the apprentices, and they are themselves so tenacious of their newly-acquired privileges, that they take especial care to prefer complaints whenever they have occasion to do so; I am pleased however to have it in my power to add, that complaints have considerably decreased on either side, and that a tolerable good feeling continues to exist, more particularly where it has been encouraged.

That the preparations for the customary festivities of Christmas seem to promise a tranquil passing of the holydays.

That with respect to "the measure taken for the instruction of the negro and other population," I do not think they are by any means adequate to the pressing demands. There are no missionary schools here as in most other places. One Sunday school under the control of the established clergy; one parish school, and two estates establishments, one of them on Leicester-fields, where a catechist attends; and the other on Killett's, supported exclusively by "the agency of the attorney," and at which the adults and children are permitted to attend in their own time. While on this subject, I shall avail myself of the opportunity respectfully to suggest to your Lordship, the propriety of a more general system of education and religious instruction in this district; at present there is a lamentable deficiency.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. B. Facey, s. J.*

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

Montego Bay, 29th December 1835.

IN obedience to your Excellency's circular letter of the 3d instant, regarding the particular state of the district of St. James's under my charge, I beg leave humbly to offer the following report.

In the whole of my district the apprentices for several months have been conducting themselves with propriety, and in general have been industrious, and working to the satisfaction of their employers. Complaints are occasionally brought forward against individuals; but these are gradually diminishing in number.

There are 19 sugar estates in my district, most of which appear to be in an excellent state of cultivation, and the cane pieces well cleaned and in good order. Two or three estates are weak-handed, and are in consequence not in such good order as the others; but even these are improving in appearance every day. Upon a number of the estates the overseers describe the crops as looking fully better than they did last year; while on others, it is alleged that the canes are short, and will not yield so well. Within the last six weeks, however, there has been a very favourable change upon the appearance of the crops, especially of the sea-side estates; and I confidently trust that returns fully equal to those of last year will be realized. On several estates the overseers calculate upon an increase.

Upon one or two estates the overseers act with strictness, if not also with severity, to those under their care. But in general their conduct is kind and correct.

The holydays have passed over without disturbance of any kind, and the apprentices went to work last Monday as usual: indeed, upon the various estates visited by me on the 28th and 29th instant, not a single complaint was brought forward.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Walter Finlayson, s. J.*

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

JAMAICA.

My Lord,

Montego Bay, 29th December 1835.

IN obedience to your Excellency's circular letter of the 3d instant, relative to the instruction and religious improvement of the population within my district, I beg leave to offer the following report.

There are 19 sugar estates and one pen within my district, which are situated at the distance of from 5 to 13 miles from the town of Montego Bay.

Upon the estate of Cornwall, near the eastern extremity of my district, an establishment has been formed, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Waddel, for the religious instruction of the negro population in the neighbourhood. Mr. Waddel's salary is understood to be paid by the Missionary Society; and the Honourable S. M. Barret (the proprietor of Cornwall), with a liberality which does him much credit, has allowed Mr. Waddel the enjoyment of a house, chapel and other accommodations. The services of Mr. Waddel are unremitting and highly beneficial; but they are necessarily limited to a narrow sphere, as I am only aware of one estate (namely, Spring) in my district to which he is able to send an assistant once a week to instruct the apprentices.

At the estate of Tryall a Moravian clergyman attends once a week to afford religious instruction to the apprentices, and is paid for the performance of this duty by Mr. O'Connor, the attorney. Indeed, Mr. O'Connor, who has the management of several estates in the neighbourhood, though not in my district, pays an annual sum to this clergyman from every property under his care.

The Rev. Mr. Wedlock, a sectarian clergyman at Montego Bay, preaches at the estate of Bluchell every Wednesday. But the children are not taught to read or write; and the overseer could not inform me if any payment was made to the clergyman for his services.

The only other estate in my district where measures are adopted for the instruction or religious improvement of the apprentices is at Providence, where the clerk or sexton of the Established Church attends every alternate Friday to read prayers and teach the children. The boiling-house has been fitted up with benches for the accommodation of the apprentices, and every indulgence given; and the overseer stated that he has been authorized to grant a recompense to the teacher.

In the town of Montego Bay every possible exertion is now made by the different clergymen and principal inhabitants for promoting the instruction and religious improvement of the population, laying aside petty jealousies and sectarian prejudices; the clergymen of all persuasions are active in the establishment of schools and the distribution of the Scriptures; and if adequate funds could be procured, the religious and moral conduct of the lower classes might be essentially benefited.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *Walter Finlayson, s. j.*

My Lord

Annotto Bay, 30th December 1835.

IN obedience to the directions contained in the circular No., bearing date of 3d inst., I have the honour to report as follows, upon the several subjects therein mentioned.

That a great, and I trust a permanent improvement in the disposition and general behaviour of the apprentices has taken place, and is rapidly increasing, is so apparent to all who devote any attention to the subject as to be generally acknowledged, and that they have become more industrious and attentive to their work is sufficiently manifest from the almost total absence of complaints against gangs for performing an insufficient quantity of work. I believe that the people are well treated by their masters, managers and overseers; no charges regarding ill-treatment or depriving them of their just rights are ever brought before me now; and I am of opinion that in some instances people complained because they were ignorant of the extent of their own and their master's rights. On both sides complaints have decreased. The masters, being satisfied with the orderly conduct and good working of the people, make but few complaints, and the people on their part endeavour to merit the liberality with which they are treated by regularity and willingness in the performance of the work required of them.

The appearance of the cane fields, the quantity of plants put in, and the present state of the cultivation is such as to hold out an encouraging prospect for next year's crop. I am quite unable to make any comparison as to whether the cultivation of the cane is as well conducted now as formerly, but I am persuaded that the fields in regard to cleanliness are in a much better state now than they were when I commenced duty in January last.

No doubts are entertained that the crop of this year will be an average one, and there are good apparent grounds for anticipating that it will be greatly exceeded by that of next year throughout the greater part of my district.

Christmas has passed over very tranquilly, and I have not heard of any appearance of ill-conduct or ill-feeling. This may perhaps be owing to the unusually liberal allowances which were distributed to the people on most of the estates. On the evening of the 24th the usual merriments commenced, and were kept up during the 25th and 26th, except during the hours of divine service on Christmas-day. On Sunday the 27th, dancing and drumming was almost entirely discontinued, and on Monday morning the people resumed their work cheerfully and in good time, although the weather was very wet. These facts appear to me as indisputable indications of a growing improvement amongst the negro population.

Your

Your Excellency has also directed me to ascertain and report the measures taken for the instruction of the negro and other population. Upon making inquiry, I am informed that divine service is performed once every Sunday in each of the churches in the parish. There is a Sunday school attached to the parish church at Buff Bay, open both to apprenticed and other children; there is a catechetical lecture given by the rector every Sunday afternoon to a full congregation, composed almost entirely of apprentices; there is a Sunday school and also a day school established at Annotto Bay, both open to apprenticed and other children, and both are very badly attended. During the last two or three years there was a day school on Woodstock estate, but the children would not attend after the 1st of August 1834, and the teacher being found inefficient, was dismissed a few months since, and no person has been appointed to supply his place. The proprietors of Fort Stewart estate, the Messrs. Mitchell, of London, allow 150*l.* per annum to the Rev. J. Wharton for instructing the negroes upon the estate.

The apprenticed children were drawn off from work at 4 p. m. two days every week, that they might have an opportunity of receiving instruction, but after labouring from morning till that hour they were disinclined to attend school; their parents, ignorant of the advantages of education, did not exert even the feeble authority which they possess to compel them, and there being no power in the hands of any other party to constrain them to avail themselves of the benevolent intentions of the proprietors, they were left entirely to be guided by their own inclinations, and, as might naturally be expected, their attendance was very irregular. From this reason, as well as the illness of the Rev. Mr. Wharton, and the want of a suitable place to hold school in, the hospital being used for the purpose, till the prevalence of fever rendered it dangerous, instruction has been suspended for some time. A room is now being built upon the estate, at the expense of the proprietors, in which, when it is finished, a day school will be opened for all who choose to attend, whether apprenticed or otherwise. A Sunday school is instructed every alternate Sabbath by the Rev. Mr. Barlow, at the Baptist chapel in Annotto Bay. These are the only means in force for the instruction of the population in my district that I am aware of.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *E. Fishbourne.*

My Lord,

Chapleton, Clarendon, 29th December 1835.

IN obedience to your Lordship's circular, dated the 3d instant, I have the honour to report the Christmas has passed over with perfect quietness in this quarter.

With respect to the disposition and behaviour of the negro population, although their general conduct is good, particularly that of the head people, yet indolence is predominant; there are many of them throughout this district whom it is difficult to get to labour either for themselves or their masters, who exist by the means of their more industrious relatives, or by robbing the provision grounds and cane pieces of their neighbours; and nothing but the fear of punishment will induce these people to labour at all. This disposition, I apprehend, is to be attributed to the state they have just emerged from, never having been placed in a situation to depend upon their own exertions, and also for the want of instruction, which in this quarter is wanted as much as in any part of the island. I come to this conclusion, by observing that the more intelligent are much the better behaved people, and have more industrious habits.

The treatment they receive in this quarter (except on one or two estates) is most kind and liberal; nothing is withheld in the shape of those indulgences and comforts that they formerly enjoyed, but which they have no claim to but for good behaviour.

I am hardly able to state if complaints have decreased, having only been here for a short period, and on my arrival I found an accumulation of business in consequence of the death of Mr. S. Justice Haly.

I have, however, every reason to believe that complaints are on the decrease.

I am sorry to say at present there is no instruction whatever afforded to the negro population on the estates throughout this district.

I have taken pains to inquire into the cultivation and prospects of the ensuing crops. The cultivation seems to be as well conducted as formerly, although more limited; the remote lands seem to have been thrown up to make the cultivation more concentrated and contiguous to the works, in order to proportion the labour to the reduced time. There will be a fair and average return made on the various estates under my superintendence.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *John Gurley, s. j.*

My Lord,

Lower Lucky Valley, Port Royal, 29 December 1835.

OWING to the very short time afforded me for revisiting the various properties in my district, to ascertain fully how the Christmas holidays passed over, I have, however, to state for your Lordship's information, that such of those I have had an opportunity of visiting, the apprentices and managers were apparently so satisfied with each other, as afforded an ample proof that the system has and will continue to work well; further, the apprentices were quite satisfied with the allowances dealt out to them, which, on inquiry, I found was the same ratio as during a state of slavery; viz., ten pounds cod fish, one quart sugar, one quart rum for each field apprentice; the head people double, and the others in proportion.

JAMAICA.

It is to be regretted, however, that on ——— plantation the apprentices were debarred their usual allowance of fish, rum and sugar; I inquired the cause, and the manager told me he could not assign any particular reason, other than that the attorney did not intend his usual liberality. On the whole, I have to assure your Lordship that there seemingly exists a reciprocity of kind good feeling between the managers and apprentices generally, more particularly during the Christmas holydays. I have been an eye-witness on several properties when the apprentices appeared in group to pay their respects to busha, and claimed it as a matter of right that they should be afforded the best at the hands of the overseer, by which means their expectations have been fully realized.

In this part of the country, my Lord, the apprentices do not appear to me to indulge in excesses by drumming, fiddling and intoxicating themselves; they are, generally speaking, religiously inclined (there are, however, some few exceptions); their demeanor was respectable and comely.

I have to state, that I was somewhat at a loss whether the apprentices were entitled to Monday as a holyday; but having no authority under the Abolition Act, I unhesitatingly told them they were to be at their labours on that day.

I cannot thus early afford your Lordship any further information whether they have all turned out accordingly.

I beg leave to transmit to your Lordship my report as special justice for the last week.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) C. Hamilton, s. m.

My Lord,

Logan Castle, St. Thomas in the Vale, 30 Dec. 1835.

In compliance with the commands contained in your Lordship's circular of the 3d inst. I have to report upon certain points relating to my district.

In respect to the disposition, industry and behaviour of the negro population, I still observe great disinclination on the part of the apprentices to devote the legal number of hours to labour, evinced by their being late in commencing their duty in the fields or otherwise of mornings and evenings, and during the period that should be devoted to exertion, working slowly, negligently and imperfectly, and occasionally totally absenting themselves for a day or lesser portion of time; which neglect of duty forms the ground of the complaints that are principally made. A desire to labour in their own time for money has been lately more generally evinced. Several have agreed to labour in their own time during the approaching crop; but there are some who as yet have declined entering into any such agreement.

For the last two months and upwards, complaints on the part of the employers have considerably decreased. Complaints on the part of the apprentices have ever been few, and are by no means on the increase.

The conduct to and treatment of the apprentices by the masters, managers and overseers in general is kind and indulgent and forbearing; some of them so to a fault. There are some of the overseers who, on my first assuming the duties of my office, I thought unnecessarily strict with the labourers under their charge, worrying them with continual persecutions for every indifferent fault, of which I disapproved; and I am happy to say, that they have in a great measure, latterly, been more judicious in selecting proper cases of complaint.

The cultivation of the properties generally within my district has the appearance of having been well attended to. The cane-pieces, where the canes are ripe, or nearly so, have a beautiful appearance; such parts of the different properties as are kept in cultivation look well, and appear to have had the planter's usual attention; but the commons and pastures are not in that state of cleanliness that should be, but on the contrary much neglected. A quantity of land, more or less on many properties, have been thrown out of cultivation during the last two years, and allowed to run into perfect ruin; this has been the case with all those proprietors, planters and others who became alarmed that the new system would not work, that the crops would not be taken off, and other such sombre-like anticipations; they consequently the year before last and last year contracted, and in some instances considerably so, their extent of cultivation; but finding now that their gloomy forebodings were not realized, that the system will work if properly managed, they have now seriously applied themselves to remedy the evil, and have this fall very much increased their cultivation; and, in consequence, a much larger plant has been put in, which is the first step towards ensuring good returns next year. The system may be defective, but it is hardly fair when a share of fault should be attachable to them, that they should solely blame the system for the indifferent crops that are alleged to have been made last year, and that may be expected this year.

It is expected that, in the generality of cases, the returns of the ensuing sugar crop will fully come up and exceed the last. In many cases a decided increase is considered as certain, but in some instances it is said a decrease is manifest; but in the last case the estates may be said to be small ones that are weak-handed, have suffered from a contracted cultivation, badness of soil, the want of assistance in the way of jobbing, and perhaps other causes, joined, no doubt, with the alleged insufficient working of the apprentices.

I am afraid that the returns of coffee crops will not be so great as was anticipated from the show of fruit in the first instance. Complaints have been made that the berries will not ripen, owing to the roots of the trees having been chilled by rain, and a considerable blight having taken place. I have not, however, heard mentioned the probable falling off from the expected returns in this respect.

As for pimento, very little has, and very little was to have been picked in my district. In one instance, on St. Clair, a good crop might have been made, but as the coffee was the more profitable article of the two, the former was neglected in order to attend to the latter, the property not having strength sufficient to gather in both articles of produce.

The Christmas has passed over extremely quiet; there has been very little of that amusement peculiar to the apprentices; that is, dancing along the roads in sets, and going about from property to property; they have more rationally enjoyed and amused themselves at their own houses or in visiting their friends and acquaintances, a progress towards civilization pleasing to witness. On every property visited since Christmas, the proprietors and overseers have given me the pleasing information, that the apprentices turned out on the Monday to resume their labours uncommonly well; that there never was a better turn out after the holidays; and from all the information I have received, the other parts of my district deserved to be equally well reported of.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Harris.*

My Lord,

St. Thomas in the Vale, Logan Castle,
30th December 1835.

IN obedience to your Lordship's directions, contained in the circular of the 3d instant, I have to report the measures that have been taken for instruction of the negro and other population within my district.

In the parish of St. Thomas in the Vale are two day schools and two Sunday schools, where adults and children of every description receive religious instruction, and are taught reading and writing, &c. gratuitously. The master of one day school receives a salary of 120*l.* per annum from the bishop and 40*l.* from the vestry, and an allowance from the proprietors, through the attorneys of Mount Olive, New Hall, and Hog Hole estates, of 10*l.* each per annum, for teaching and catechising the apprentices. A second catechist is paid 20*l.* per annum by the bishop, and 10*l.* by each of the proprietors of Bye-brook and Dovenall, for performing similar duties, while the book-keeper in Prospect and Berwick estates receives 10*l.* per annum each for acting as catechist. The situation of second catechist is at present vacant. The teachers of the Sunday schools do not, that I am aware of, receive any salary. An annual grant of 10*l.* is made by the vestry for books, which sum has hitherto enabled the rector to supply all the schools either gratis, or at a very reduced price. Formerly the proprietors of the estates (with a very few exceptions) allowed the sum of 10*l.* per annum to book-keepers for catechising the apprentices; but it is now discontinued, except by the proprietors of the estates above mentioned; and I very much fear they also will be induced to withdraw this allowance in consequence of the unwillingness of the apprentices to attend the catechist, although every reasonable encouragement is held out to them. All the persons employed as above in instructing and catechising the various classes of population are under the superintendence of the parochial clergy. The children in Rosehall and New Works estates are instructed in reading, and catechised by the island curate once a week. There is every desire and willingness on the part of private families and individuals to afford instruction to their apprentices, adults and children; some of them even providing the books for that purpose; the most zealous is the proprietor of Enfield, but the adults will not attend in their own time, and though in some cases they have allowed their children to attend for a while, during which some of them made considerable progress, yet suddenly, without assigning any reason, they would withdraw them and prevent their returning; this is the case with regard to the free as well as the apprenticed children. The parents would have no objection to allow the apprenticed children to receive instruction during the employer's time, but which, of course, could not be expected to be allowed by the proprietors.

There are Sunday, day and evening schools at the under-mentioned places, under the superintendence of the Rev. John Clarke, Baptist missionary. At Jericho, 100 children and adults have been instructed in reading at the Sunday school, 30 at the day school, and 170 at the night school, held three evenings in the week; at Lucky Valley, a property to Hillside, and on Prospect estate, there have been taught at the Sunday school, 107; and at day school, 12; at night school, 87; at Retirement, near Point-hill, in the parish of St. John, there have been 98 in attendance at the Sunday school, 23 at the day school, and 97 night scholars. The scholars are taught in the dwelling-house, at each of these stations, and several of them have made praiseworthy improvement in reading and useful knowledge.

There is also a parochial school at Point-hill in St. John's, which is, I believe, open (to a limited extent) to all classes of society, and where I understand apprentices are taught gratuitously.

There is also a school in Linda's Vale, St. John's (established by the Rev. Charles H. Hall, island curate), since 1st January last, for the instruction of any young children who will attend, in reading, and the elementary principles of religion. The young man who conducts it, under the curate's superintendence, is the clerk of the chapel; he gets no salary as schoolmaster. The school is held at the chapel from nine till one o'clock every day, and on a Sunday morning from between nine and ten until eleven o'clock. The attendance of children is irregular; the greatest number was 30, under six years of age, and about the same number who came during shell-blow; they have latterly decreased. For the last two months the school has been entirely given up in consequence of the illness

JAMAICA.

of the clerk; but with the renewal of his health he will resume his duties as schoolmaster; and it is hoped the school will be carried on more rigorously for the ensuing year. I am of opinion that Linda's Vale is peculiarly adapted, with respect to the locality of the estates and the number of children, for the establishment of a permanent and useful school.

Until very lately the proprietors of the properties in Linda's Vale provided the means of instruction to such of the apprentices as would attend, adults as well as children, by employing book-keepers, with a small increase to their salary, to act as catechists, or by the book-keeper's voluntary gratuitous exertions; but which sources of information and usefulness, as in other cases, are now completely dried up, the grown people seldom attending and the parents capriciously keeping their children away, and there being no means of compelling their attendance.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Harris, s. J.*

A GENERAL REPORT as to the State of Special Magistrate *Hawkins'* District,
to the 31st day of December 1835.

IN reply to your Excellency's circular of the 3d instant, requiring a statement as to the disposition, industry and behaviour of the negro population, and the treatment they receive from their masters and overseers, I have great pleasure in informing your Excellency, in the district I have the honour to be placed, the negro population are behaving in the most quiet, peaceable and orderly manner; the apprentices appear most eager to work for hire, either on their master's estates or on others, as they may be required. On most estates in this district they have expressed their dislike to having any jobbers called in, either to dig cane holes or other work, and have requested that I would speak to the manager to allow them to perform any and all the necessary work wanting on the estate.

I have great satisfaction in stating that the apprentices appear to be more correct in their conduct, and from the numerous marriages taking place, I hope their morals will also improve; from observations I conceive they pay more attention to themselves, viz., in dressing and cleanliness, and that appearances are improving in them.

As regarding the treatment they receive from their masters, I can most positively state, that in this district, without an exception, the apprentices receive kind, indulgent and considerate treatment; my reason for saying this is from self-knowledge, and that I have not received any complaint to the contrary from the apprentices themselves. The master and apprentice appear to me on much more social terms than previous to the passing of the Abolition Act, the apprentices working better, and the master not exacting more than his due.

Complaints on either side have decreased greatly since I have assumed the duties in this district, and of late I have not received as many as might have been expected from the number of the population being looked for, the estates being visited every two weeks, and oftener if required; also on days that both the master and apprentice are acquainted with. Any complaint, either one or the other have to make, will meet with immediate redress.

The cane fields appear in the most luxuriant state, more particularly the sea-side estates; the very fine rains we have received lately promise that they will receive a larger crop than last year; this is the opinion of some of the oldest planters; the fields have been cleaned, trashed and manured equal to any previous year, and appear to be as well conducted as ever they were; on some estates the canes are fit for cutting.

I have not heard a doubt as to the taking off the present crop, as was the case last year, but all looking forward to making a very fair crop.

The Christmas holidays have passed over in a most quiet manner; the apprentices (from information) having on Christmas-day and Sunday gone to places of worship. I have not received any complaints as to their not turning out to work on the Monday morning as usual.

Your Excellency's direction to report of any measures that have taken place as to the instruction of the negro and the other population, I beg leave to state that the Rev. John Vine, an independent clergyman, established a school on Arcadia estate for the instruction of young children, under the superintendence of Mrs. Vine; she has had about 40, most of which were children of apprentices, and was requested to take more, but was unable to attend to a larger number. The Rev. J. Vine is daily expecting a schoolmaster from England, when he intends forming a school on the most liberal principles, and has no doubt that the school will be well attended; Mrs. Vine has hitherto given her time gratuitously to the education of the children. The Rev. Mr. Vine also instructs the apprentices between divine service, in explaining the Scriptures and learning them to read; his congregation are most orderly, and a great number attend him.

In forwarding the enclosed to your Excellency, I feel great pleasure in being enabled from their conduct to report the good behaviour of the apprentices in general of my district in reply to your Excellency's circular of the 3d instant.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Hawkins, s. J.*

My Lord,

St. George's, Jamaica, 29 December 1835.

I HAVE the honour to reply to your Lordship's letter of the 3d instant, that the state of the district under my charge continues to afford me great satisfaction. The apprentices work willingly, when required, in their own time for wages, at the rate of 1 s. sterling for nine hours' labour; they are, generally speaking, civil and respectful to their overseers and constables, and the complaints against them have decreased very much since my appointment to the district, I think fully 80 per cent.

Their average amount of labour in the time required by law is very fair. I have had a return sent me by the employer of a jobbing gang, of the amount of labour performed by his people in digging cane-holes this year; they have dug them at the rate of forty people to one acre per diem, which is the precise quantity of work which has been done on the average for many years.

The managers and overseers give the apprentices every encouragement: on many properties they give them their salt, &c. and on all the cooks, field nurses, and the use of the hospitals, nurses, medical attendance and medicine for the free children. This Christmas the allowances of salt fish, &c. have been served as before the apprenticeship; good feeling seems to exist very generally between the two classes, and complaints against managers are extremely rare.

The cultivation of the estates has generally been well kept up this year, and the appearances for the ensuing crop are good; all the overseers expect to make a fair average return. The very severe weather we have had lately will, it is to be feared, diminish the crop, probably 50 hogsheads throughout the district; but it will still, in all probability, reach the average.

The Christmas holidays have passed off very quietly; the apprentices have indulged in their merry-making as usual: my house was crowded with them, coming to offer their good wishes, and in the conversations I had with them I was much pleased with the emphatic and open-hearted manner in which they all expressed their good feeling towards their overseers and myself.

With regard to the religious instruction of apprentices, I have to offer the following information:

1. The clergyman of the parish has general permission to visit the estates during the hours of relaxation from work to afford oral religious instruction.
2. The clergyman catechises on estates, and after divine service every Sunday.
3. There is a Sunday school.
4. The dissenting missionaries have divine service once a fortnight at Hope Bay, and a Sunday school.
5. A subscription has been entered into for enlarging the chapel of the Established Church.
6. A large and commodious residence has been taken by the Church Missionary Society for the purpose of opening a school for the instruction of every one willing to be taught, but particularly for the free children of apprentices. The masters for this school are hourly expected to arrive from England.

I have been also informed that the Church Missionary Society purpose the establishment of a school of industry in my district, but no actual steps have yet been taken.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *W. Hewitt, s. j.*

My Lord,

Mandeville, Manchester, 30 December 1835.

I HAVE the honour to forward, according to your Excellency's directions, the following as the result of my very short experience as special justice in this district.

The apprentices are orderly and well-behaved, and I have every reason to suppose that fully as much work is done in eight hours now as was ever done in the same time before the abolition of slavery, and that with comparatively little necessity for coercion; they are humanely treated by their masters and overseers, who, with few exceptions, give them salt and other indulgences, which they are not by law obliged to do; and, for the short time I have been in this district, I think I may say that complaints on both sides have perceptibly decreased.

I have made inquiries amongst the different proprietors and managers, and find that the coffee crop, of which this district is nearly altogether composed, is in as forward a state as it used to be at the same time before the apprenticeship, and a larger return expected than there has been for the last ten years, with the exception of the year 1833. The grass pieces, however, are, on most properties, a good deal neglected.

The Christmas has passed over without the slightest disturbance, and the apprentices all cheerfully resumed their work on Monday the 28th ult.

With respect to the education of the negro and other population, I beg to state to your Excellency, that the apprentices of this district in general are very desirous of instruction, and that the schools which are established through the district, four in number, and open to all, are very well attended. Two of the schools have been established by the Moravian clergymen, and the other two by some ladies of the country, assisted by the Ladies' Society in England.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *Geo. Ouseley Higgins, s. j.*

JAMAICA.

REPORT.

ON inquiry, I only find one school for the education of children, which is supported by the proprietor of Kew estate, and which is under the superintendence of the Reverend W. Stanisby. On several of the estates last year two or three hours a day were devoted to the instruction of the free children by the head book-keepers, and some have made great progress; but after the first month or two their parents took them away, in consequence of which the plan was completely abandoned. On many of the estates the negroes are very anxious to be instructed, and on several, the attorneys have already taken steps to establish some system of education.

(signed) *John R. Hulme, s. j.*

REPORT OF DISTRICT.

THE apprentices in this district have for some time past been working more cheerfully, and their general behaviour been much improved. They have been working cheerfully in their own time for hire, and have been well treated by their managers and overseers; complaints have materially decreased since I assumed my duties here.

With respect to the crop, the general appearance of cane fields is decidedly favourable, and the cultivation generally more forward than it was last year. On all those estates, when the mills have been put about, the yielding has been considered good, and if the seasons are not too heavy, a fair average crop may be expected. The fall plant put in this year exceeds in quality that of the last year on most of the estates.

The Christmas has passed over quietly, and the usual indulgences were given to the apprentices.

(signed) *John R. Hulme, s. j.*

My Lord,

Jamaica, St. Thomas's Vale, 30 Dec. 1835.

IN conformity with your Lordship's request, I again enter upon the subject of the industry of the apprentices, the working of the present system, and the general aspect of the cultivations of my district. The industry as well as the morality of the apprentice is improving, marriages celebrated between them have much increased, and the Christmas has come and passed away without a single riot or resistance to the laws; this circumstance alone speaks volumes in favour of what I assert. It is generally supposed, that there will be an average crop of sugar, and the preparations for next year's crop are upon a larger scale than that of this year. The conduct of the managers displayed towards the apprentices in the supply of extra clothing, Christmas allowances and additional holidays to what the law allows, has been liberal and indulgent in the extreme, which I hope and trust will be attended with the happy result of winning the apprentice (when such may exist) from a dogged, sullen and obstinate discharge of his work, to activity, submission and obedience. As to the coffee crop, I am sorry to say, that it will not realize the anticipation of what the planters were led to expect from the full bearing blossom; there is even now on some of the plantations coffee unripe and unspecked, and which, it is said, will never become riper; this is accounted for by some as originating from blight, by others, that the constant rains during the season chilled the roots of the tree so as to perish the stamina necessary for bringing the fruit to perfection; and in some instances insufficiency of work on the part of the apprentices employed to gather it. In conclusion, I beg leave to state, that this is the first Christmas I have spent in Jamaica, and the cleanly, and indeed neat appearance of the apprentices, their light-heartedness and cheerfulness, as each sauntered gaily dressed to their devotions or their pleasure, justifies the opinion that the apprentices of Jamaica are more amply provided for than the peasantry of Great Britain, and that the grievance under which they labour (if indeed they labour under any) is brought upon them by their own misconduct, or only found in the imaginations of the rigid but misjudging enthusiast; complaints have certainly decreased.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *T. Watkins Jones, s. j.*

My Lord,

Jamaica, St. Thomas' Vale, 30 Dec. 1835.

HAVING been called upon by your Lordship to state, for your Excellency's information, what means have been taken in my district for the education of the apprentices, the following has been the result of my inquiries upon the subject: upon most of the estates I find that previous to the commencement of the present system, one of the book-keepers was generally allowed two doubloons per year for instructing the people on the estates, and those who felt disposed to benefit by such an indulgence were allowed a little more time in turning out than the others; there were likewise persons appointed by the rectors of the parish, called Catechists, whose duty it was to visit estates and lecture all those who appeared before them; but since the passing of the Abolition Act this yearly gratuity has been stopped, and withheld on some estates; and even when it has been continued, the apprentices have refused to sacrifice any of their own time to such a glorious, such a decidedly meritorious purpose. At almost every Wesleyan chapel Sunday schools have been established; one in my district, conducted by the Reverend Mr. Samuels, 270 scholars are generally the average. A school is likewise taught by the beadle of the parish church; but I

am sorry to be of opinion, that without giving the teacher (even if there be schools established) a power to compel and restrain the apprentice to attend, he will never, unless in very solitary instances, voluntarily come forward to gladly avail himself of so laudable an opportunity of having his mind rescued from the depths of gloomy ignorance, or from the shackles of superstition and idolatry; some means should, in my opinion, be immediately decided upon to compel the apprentices to attend to religious instruction and the cultivation of their morals; it would tend much to peace and unanimity throughout the island; for then the sanguine and easily led negro would become a useful member of society, having been taught his duty to his King as a good subject, his duty to his country as a lover of peace and tranquillity, and, above all, his duty to his God, whom he could then adore with a purity of heart and a mind certain of rectitude.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Watkins Jones, s. j.*

Chester's Vale, Port Royal Mountains,
28 December 1835.

My Lord,

IN compliance with your Excellency's circular of the 3d instant, to report on the state of this district, in respect to the conduct of the apprentices and the treatment they receive from their masters or overseers, with the general state of cultivation of the estates and the probable return of the ensuing crop; likewise to ascertain and report the measures taken for the instruction of the negro by the establishment of schools for education or religious improvement upon the estates within this district, I beg, then, respectfully to state, that the apprentices throughout this district work cheerfully, and the generality of them are well behaved; most of the overseers begin to accommodate themselves to the new law, and act with forbearance to the negroes under them; complaints have greatly decreased since I assumed my duties.

The coffee fields are a little backward in the hoeing and pruning, owing in some degree, I think, to the large crop they had to gather in, and in part to the diminished hours of labour; the coffee trees do not present a promising appearance, and the crop will consequently fall short about one-third of the last.

I have not heard of any measures being yet taken for the instruction or religious improvement of the negroes throughout this district.

The Christmas holidays have passed over quietly, but an unusual number are in the hospitals; this, however, will only be for a day or two.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Kent, s. j.*

My Lord,

Chillon, 29 December 1835.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Excellency the following report, being the result of my short experience in this district. In the first instance, I have much pleasure in reporting, that in general every thing in this district is at present going on well, and from the appearance of the apprentices, I think will continue so; they appear well disposed, and the labour goes on with much regularity; since my arrival to this district there have been but few complaints laid before me, and those of a trivial nature; I have had no complaint against the managers and overseers, from which I conclude the apprentices are kindly treated; the holidays have passed over quietly; the apprentices appeared to attend their churches and chapels with much regularity, and their appearance was highly creditable to them.

The estates in this district for the most part are expected to realize, if not exceed last year's crop; the cane pieces in general appear clean. However, I regret to observe that the pastures on the sugar estates are in a bad condition and appear much neglected.

I have also to state that I called on several properties on the Monday after the holidays, and that there were no complaints as to turning out late; on the contrary, the overseers expressed their satisfaction at the orderly manner in which they had done so. I have also to state, that on some properties in the district there appears a wish on the part of the apprentices to work for hire, and is much encouraged by the master.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Dan. Wm. Kelly, s. j.*

My Lord,

Chillon, December 29th, 1835.

IN compliance with your Lordship's wishes to obtain information as to any steps that may have been taken for the instruction and education of the negro and other population of this district, I have to inform your Lordship that there is a school on a very extensive scale, carried on at Hopeton Pen, the property of Mr. Scott; I also am informed there is another at the Moravian chapel in the same district. At present I am not aware of any others.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Dan. W. Kelly, s. j.*

JAMAICA.

My Lord,

30th December 1835.

IN reporting to your Excellency upon the general state of this district, I have infinite satisfaction in stating that the conduct of the apprentices has been extremely exemplary for a considerable time past, and I have every reason to believe, that after making the necessary allowance for the reduced period of labour, fully as much work is now performed by the apprentices in this part of the parish as previous to the abolition of slavery.

I have also to report that the proprietors and managers of the larger properties have in general acted in unison with the provisions of the Abolition Act, and with few exceptions appear disposed to give full effect to that great measure of justice and humanity.

It is very gratifying to have it in my power to inform your Excellency that complaints, both on the part of owners and apprentices, have diminished in a remarkable degree since I entered upon the duties of my office, and that such as still occur are not of so aggravated a character as at the earlier period of the apprenticeship. Both parties appear to be better acquainted with the provisions of the law, and more inclined to rely upon its efficacy for the settlement of their mutual disputes.

The cultivation of this district is confined to coffee, pasturage and pimento, and during the picking of the latter very precarious crop, no disposition was shown on the part of the apprentices to avail themselves of that circumstance, as they continued to work cheerfully during their own time at a fair rate of hire. I am satisfied, from the information of several respectable managers, that the coffee crop will be taken off upon equally advantageous terms.

I have the further satisfaction of reporting to your Excellency that the Christmas holidays have passed over in the most quiet and orderly manner, and the people have returned to their usual occupations with the utmost regularity.

Upon the whole, I am assured that whenever a proper system of management exists in this district, the measure has worked in such a manner as to justify the most sanguine anticipations for the future. No schools have as yet been established for the instruction of the apprentices on this quarter, and it cannot be doubted that the diffusion of education among an ignorant population, anxious for improvement, must be attended with the most beneficial results.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Laidlaw.*

My Lord,

St. Mary's S. E. Division, 31 December 1835.

I HAVE the honour, in accordance with your Excellency's order of the 3d inst. to present to your Lordship the subjoined report relating to the district in my charge, and beg leave to state, that throughout the period of six months that I have had the honour to discharge the duties of special justice in this parish, I have found the disposition and behaviour of the negro population as a body, peaceable, tractable and respectful, the only even occasional exceptions being found on the part of the female portion of the apprentices, uniformly the most unreasonable in their demands, the most difficult to satisfy.

Where their interest is directly concerned, the habits of these people are marked with strong proofs of industry, shown particularly in that class termed "jobbers," who, ordinarily performing task labour, strive to complete the quantity allotted them as speedily as possible, (in many instances concluding their week's work by Wednesday evening or Thursday morning), in order that the remaining part of the week may be devoted to the cultivation of their grounds, from which the quantity allowed them by their managers being unlimited, they are enabled to derive no inconsiderable revenue.

The treatment the apprentices receive from their managers I can confidently report to be humane and attentive, indicating a desire to meet their comforts, so far as circumstances will allow, a course only deviated from when the negro fails to exhibit a feeling favourable to the interest of his employer.

It is, my Lord, to the increase in the reciprocity of this feeling that I can attribute the pleasing fact that a considerable and progressive diminution in the complaints has taken place on both sides since I have assumed my duties in this parish.

From the appearance of the state of the ensuing crop in this district, an average of the three years preceding 1834 may reasonably be expected. The cane fields exhibit a creditable appearance as regards both cultivation and cleanliness; but at the same time it must be remarked, that a similar observation does not apply to the state of the pens attached to sugar estates, the strength of the population being directed to the cultivation of the "cane," whilst the great demand that has arisen for jobbers or extra labourers through the past season has occasioned an increase of 12 per cent. in the price of the work generally performed by this class on estates (cane-hole digging) beyond that of the period before alluded to.

I have further the honour to report to your Lordship, that from the result of my inquiries on the subject, I find that no school exists in the whole district by any party established. A Sunday school is held in the Highgate chapel by the Rev. J. W. Archer, curate of the parish, which is numerously attended; and to enlarge this chapel to afford additional accommodation to the negro population, the large estates have liberally subscribed. On two properties in his immediate neighbourhood, the Rev. Mr. Cowan, of the church of Scotland, gratuitously attends occasionally to assist in the moral and religious instruction of the apprentices; but from a want of a less distant opportunity, the majority of the population travel to the chapels of the Wesleyan Methodist and Baptist ministry in the adjoining parishes.

In conclusion, I beg leave to report, that the recent holydays have passed without the slightest interruption to the tranquillity that has for some time existed in this district, the apprentices, with a very few individual exceptions, returning to their duty on Monday the 28th inst. without hesitation.

The Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Sydney Lambert, s. j.*

My Lord,

Saint Andrew's, 30th December 1835.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's commands, transmitted in circular of the 3d inst.

I have much pleasure in assuring your Lordship, I have no reason whatever to differ from my former general reports as regards the disposition and behaviour of the negro population, every day strengthens me in my opinion and anticipations of the orderly demeanour on which they are progressing. Complaints to within the last fortnight have been rare, those brought before me since are ordinary ones, occasioned by a few idle persons whose attentions were entirely drawn to the approaching Christmas amusements, to equip for which, I fear they gave themselves up to acts of petty plunder. Throughout my district I observe a kindness shown them by their masters, in giving them allowances, as also clothing and medical attendance for the young free children, over which allowance the law has no control.

I find the estates are well cultivated; when seasons come regular there will be an increase in sugar as compared with the two preceding crops; but I beg to observe, on the properties situate on the flat of Legunea, where they have had no rains, there will be a diminution. The coffee crop, as I before observed, is a short one throughout St. Andrew's.

Your Excellency will perceive I have hitherto in my reports drawn my attention solely to the staple produce; there is, however, an auxiliary, namely, pastures; without their aid no estate can be worked nor manured, to keep which in order, the diminished hours of labour, as compared with the Slave Law, is much felt, and consequently jobbing gangs are called in at enormous high wages; however, the recent great advance in the prices of exportable produce will amply recompense the proprietor for the expense of any extra labour.

The Christmas has passed over; the negroes have enjoyed themselves, and here I beg to assure your Lordship I never witnessed a seemingly more happy peasantry.

I have further to acquaint your Excellency, there are three Protestant houses of worship in the parish, besides many chapels, some belonging to Methodist and others to the order of Baptist; the negroes are extremely regular in their attendance; there are also juvenile schools under the guidance of the Protestant rector and curate, in which the children make a most astonishing proficiency in religious and other useful instruction.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Sam. Lloyd, s. j.*

My Lord,

Oliphant's Lime Sav. P. O.
30 December 1835.

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your Excellency's information an account of the state of my district, which comprises part of Lower Clarendon, the Mocho Mountains, also part of Manchester. The apprentices still continue to go on quietly, working, generally speaking, with cheerfulness, and giving their employers satisfaction. The number of complaints from the sugar estates have even diminished since my report of October. In a circuit of many miles yesterday, visiting sugar estates, there was not a single complaint. The overseers informed me the Christmas passed over more quietly than they have been before known. The apprentices went to their work at the usual hour on Monday morning the 28th, and from the general conduct of the apprentices, the overseers have determined on giving them Friday next, 1st January, as a holyday; there certainly is a good feeling between apprentices and employers.

I regret, however, my Lord, to inform you I have much trouble in making them keep their houses and provision grounds in order, except on the large properties where there were a number of book-keepers, &c.; on the smaller properties few of the apprentices either live on the property or work their grounds; the consequence is they wander through the district robbing and plundering in their own time.

It is very much to be deplored, my Lord, the circumstance of their being so few places, I should say proper places of divine worship in so large a parish, the negroes seem so very desirous of instruction. The proprietors and attorneys are anxious to give their every means towards the instruction of their apprentices, but as yet they have met with but little, if any, support. Mr. Fearon has built a very handsome school-house at Belmont in the Moco Mountains some months since, but it still remains unoccupied.

The sugar crop has not yet commenced in my district. The overseers have kept back rather in consequence of the heavy rains during the last two months, they have no other idea but that their people will accede to any proposal they may make relative to taking off the crop.

JAMAICA.

That the negro population have immensely improved since the abolition of slavery must be evident to every person, and, notwithstanding the many enemies of the new system and opposers of its benefit, it has worked far beyond the expectation of its greatest supporters.

The Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. J. Langrishe.*

My Lord,

New Ramble, St. Mary's, 28 December 1835.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the following report of the state of my direct as directed in circular dated 3d December 1835.

Since my last report I am enabled to state that the conduct of the apprenticed labourers has been very satisfactory to their masters and managers. The apprentices evince the best disposition wherever they are fairly treated, and I am happy to say the different managers in this district endeavour, with few exceptions, to conduct the duty of the estate by substituting persuasion for coercion by the special magistrate except in bad cases. Neither the crop of this year nor the preparations for next year have in any way suffered from refusal of the apprentices to labour in their own time for wages. On the contrary, the labourers willingly sell their time when they are fairly paid, and the preparation for the next crop has been great generally. I have been informed by various managers that next year's crop will much exceed this year's, judging from the present appearance of the cane fields. As far as I can judge and ascertain, the cultivation seems to have been quite as well conducted as formerly, and in a superior manner on those properties where the plough is in use. There is every reason to expect from the preparation for next year, the present clean and good state of the cane fields on well managed properties, the disposition of the labourers, aided by steady management, that next year's crop must prove an average one. There is only one resident proprietor in this district, and the various managers not having full power as regards wages for the labourers' allowances, &c. &c. is the cause of much difficulty to the good working of the abolition law. There has been a decided decrease on both sides of complaints since I assumed my duties.

The usual allowances were given to the apprentices at Christmas. The usual dancing and amusements took place, but in a more sober manner than formerly. There was every appearance of happiness and contentment among the apprentices, as far as I can ascertain, and they went to work on Monday.

With respect to the measures taken by proprietors, attornies, clergy, missionaries or otherwise, for the instruction of the apprentices or other population, I am sorry to say in this district not any thing has been done. Managers are occupied making sugar and attending to the estate's work; the missionaries are active in their calling, and do much to instruct the apprentices, but that is confined to the Sunday, and their visits to estates, but no school establishment has been formed on the estates. Few apprentices can manage to send their free children to Port Maria to the school there kept. I well know there is a great desire among the apprentices to obtain instruction for their children who are free; but they will not think of allowing those children to work in the field either for instruction as the price of labour, or for allowances. If the urgent necessity for the instruction of the young people on estates cannot be forced on the attention of masters and attornies, little can be done by missionaries.

In conclusion, my Lord, I must state that the above remarks are not only the result of my opinion and observation, but of information collected in my district from the sensible and correct managers. The successful working of the abolition law is beyond all expectation.

The Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Marlon, s. j.*

Sir,

Spanish Town, 31 December 1835.

IN reference to a circular dated 3d December 1835, in which his Excellency the Governor required another report similar to that which I had the honour of sending in last month respecting the general state of my district,

I have to state in answer for the information of his Excellency, that the disposition, industry and behaviour of the apprentices generally is such as to inspire the most satisfactory anticipation of the future.

I have also much pleasure in adding that a marked change for the better has taken place in the general treatment of the apprentices by some managers and overseers, who, until lately, could not cheerfully adapt themselves to the restraints which the new system had imposed upon them.

Respecting the sugar crop and other produce of the estates, I am sorry to state that, from the great scarcity of rain, not even an average crop is expected.

I have heard but few complaints respecting the state of cultivation of the different properties in St. Catherine, and, as far as I can judge from my limited experience, the general cultivation is improving.

The Christmas holidays have passed over in as quiet a manner as could possibly be expected from a population who give themselves up to drink and dancing.

In reference to the "measures taken for the instruction of the negro and other population," I beg to enclose two letters in answer to a requisition from me: No. 1. is from Mr. Phillips, the Baptist minister in Spanish Town, and No. 2. from the Rev. Mr. Read.

I am of opinion that all attempts to educate the negro are for the present very trifling and ineffectual.

W. G. Nunes, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Moresby, s. j.*

(No. 1.)

Mr. Phillips returns his compliments to Mr. Moresby and has much pleasure in complying with Mr. Moresby's request relative to the subject of Mr. M.'s note just received.

The number of schools established under Mr. Phillips' auspices in Spanish Town is as follows:

For the daily instruction of children and youth, and as included in the Metropolitan establishment:

- 1 Boys' school.
- 1 Girls' ditto.
- 1 Normal ditto, for the especial object of training teachers of both sexes.

Sunday schools - { 1 Boys' school.
1 Girls' ditto.

Adult Sunday schools - { 1 Male ditto.
1 Female ditto.

Adult Evening schools { 1 Male ditto.
1 Female ditto.

Schools now in the course of establishment in other parts of the parish of St. Catherine: In the neighbourhood of Highgate, daily school, on the plan of Fellenburg:

1 Boys' school.
1 Girls' ditto.

Sunday schools - { 1 Boys' ditto.
1 Girls' ditto.

Sunday Adult schools - { 1 Male class.
1 Female ditto.

Adult Evening schools { 1 Male ditto.
1 Female ditto.

Passage Fort:

Daily schools - { 1 Boys' school.
1 Girls' ditto.

Sunday schools - { 1 Boys' ditto.
1 Girls' ditto.

Adult Sunday schools { 1 Male class.
1 Female ditto.

Adult Evening schools { 1 Male ditto.
1 Female ditto.

The establishment of similar institutions are also contemplated by Mr. P. in the Red Hill, on the borders of Catherine parish.

Spa Town, 31 December 1835.

(No. 2.)

My dear Moresby,

The schools belonging to the Established Church in this parish are Gregory's, the master of which is Mr. W. S. Coward; the school of industry under Glyth, clerk of the church, and the catechist school under Mr. Read; the latter is a daily school equally with the other two. These three are in the town; then there is Lawson's in the mountains. These are all acting under authority in the parish; there is, you are aware, a catechist on Dawkins' Caymanas and pen. He has no license, but as far as instruction in catechism goes, the children under his care do him great credit. We expect shortly to establish a regular school in the neighbourhood of the Caymanas; I am not prepared at present to give you details, but if required they may be easily obtained. In all investigations for the benefit of Church and State, believe me,

Your great ally,
(signed) *William Read.*

December 31, 1835.

My Lord,

Amity Hall, Vere, 1 January 1836.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular of the third December as to the state of my district, and feel happy to state for the information of your Excellency, that the Christmas holidays have passed over in the most orderly manner possible, and the apprentices on all the estates have resumed their usual avocations with great cheerfulness, without any absentees whatever from the different properties.

JAMAICA.

I also beg to state for the information of your Excellency, that the best of feeling still continues to exist in most instances between master and apprentice in this district, and during the hours of labour they work well and cheerfully. As to the present state of cultivation of the estates, I can confidently assure your Lordship, none can be kept in a higher state of cultivation than they are at the present moment in this district, and an average crop will be made; were it not, my Lord, for the unusual early arrow of the canes, occasioned by heavy seasons, many estates in this district would far exceed last year's return, nevertheless the managers seem to think that more than last year's crop will be made, which was considered a good return for this parish. I have also to state to your Excellency that I have accomplished satisfactory arrangements for night work during crop on all the estates that require the hired services of the apprentices at 2s. 6d. per week for their extra time, and usual allowances that were customary prior to the 1st of August, except on Dunkley's, and the apprentices on that estate would not by any means consent to hire or give any of their time for hire except a few of the head people's families, and I regret to state they have shown the worst of feeling on that occasion.

All the estates, my Lord, have commenced crop for some weeks, and the quality of the produce made is such as will, I am confident, ensure the highest price at market.

I am also happy to inform your Lordship that the managers have given the most ample allowances to the free children as well as to the apprentices at Christmas, and, generally speaking, they have made no change whatever with respect to that class, they are allowed when sick to retire to the plantation hospital, where they receive medical attendance, and every care taken of them, which, I am of opinion, by the managers so doing, tends in a great measure to the well working of the new system in this parish.

However, I beg to state on this subject, that some of the estates I have made arrangements on to work for hire and usual allowances to the free children, their parents would not receive fish, rum or sugar for them at Christmas, from some erroneous whims they have imbibed that if they receive such allowances their children would be compelled to work, so jealous are they of the privileges of their children's freedom being in any manner infringed on.

I also beg to state that complaints have considerably decreased as to general bad work since first I assumed my duty. The watchmen are a class that give more trouble as regards their duty, and are frequently brought before me and found guilty of gross neglect and breach of trust.

In conclusion I beg to add, that the Guinea corn crop is now fully established and a good return is expected; and all the estates have their cane holes open and planted for crop 1837, which will ensure a good crop if favourable seasons occur.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *James Nolan, s. m.*

My Lord,

Amity Hall, Vere, 1st January 1836.

I HAVE the honour to state for the information of your Lordship, that a school has been established at the rectory, for the education of children, of apprentices and others, supported by charitable contributions and assisted by some parochial aid; also a Sunday school is established by the rector, the Rev. Mr. Smith, for the instruction of all classes of persons in their catechism and other religious knowledge.

There is also a school established at Salt Savanna, supported by the Church Missionary Society, also by Mr. Wildman, the proprietor, open to all apprentices who wish to avail themselves of the education of their children. I am also aware of several other gentlemen in this parish willing to establish other schools, but from want of pecuniary aid they are unable to put their humane intentions in progress.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *James Nolan, s. m.*

My Lord,

Saltspring, Hanover, 29 December 1835.

I HAVE the honour to state in reply to your Lordship's circular, that the conduct of the negro population generally speaking in this district is at present peaceable and orderly; and it affords me pleasure to have the opportunity of giving it to your Lordship as my opinion, that the fact of their being so is in some measure attributable to the judicious and liberal treatment which they are experiencing from the great majority of the managers of the properties to which they are attached. I should also add that complaints of all kinds have greatly decreased.

The appearance of the ensuing crop (the taking off of which has just commenced in this district) is I should say favourable, but upon minute inquiry, I find that a small defalcation from last year is feared. Were the violent and unseasonable rains which have fallen with little intermission for the last five or six days to continue much longer, I should indeed apprehend a great defalcation; otherwise, I rather think that whatever deficiency may take place will be trifling. On not a few estates I have every reason to believe that a great increase in produce over last year will take place, on others a decrease. Injudicious management might I think be alleged as the cause of the latter result.

The Christmas holidays have passed over in mirth and harmony, and the apprentices have resumed work so cheerfully that it appears to be the intention of the managers generally in my district to indulge them on Friday next with the time which the law gives to the master; this is in fact creating for them another day of complete relaxation.

In

In answering your Lordship's inquiry as to what has been done for the education or religious improvement of the free population and apprentices in the district, I regret to state that very little has yet been effected, and that little wholly by the clergy. Divine Service is regularly performed every Sunday in a very commodious chapel (lately built) at Green Island, by a clergyman of the Established Church. The congregation is a numerous one; a Baptist minister occasionally preaches at the same village, where a chapel for persons of that persuasion is in progress of being erected. At Daires Cove, a few miles from Green Island, a Presbyterian minister also officiates every Sunday.

Before concluding this subject, I think it right to state that there is some prospect, as I am given to understand, of a school being established under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, and Mr. Campbell of Rockspring has offered a house, rent free, to be appropriated to the purposes of the projected school.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) John Odell, s. j.

My Lord,

Hertford, 28th December 1835.

In compliance with your Excellency's circular of the 3d December, I have the honour to state for your Excellency's information, that my district, in respect to the industry, disposition and behaviour of the apprentices, are such as to give me cause to be satisfied; and the treatment they received from their masters, managers and overseers, such as to render them comfortable and contented, and complaints against either by the apprentice of rare occurrence, and offences generally greatly decreased since I assumed the duties of special justice.

The appearance and prospect of the present crop, taking into consideration the diminution of labour, are looking favourable, and I should say well conducted; generally speaking, the cane pieces are, as far as circumstances will admit, clean, and a fair average crop is expected, and in some instances more than last year, should the season prove favourable for taking off the same.

The Christmas has passed over perfectly quiet, and the apprentices conducted themselves with propriety; and I beg leave further to state, that I have not either observed or heard of a single instance of intoxication amongst the apprentices.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) Thos. M. Oliver, s. j.

My Lord,

Hertford, 28 December 1835.

I HAVE the the honour of laying before your Excellency the best information I could obtain as to the measures taken for the instruction of the negro and other population in my district, and I find there are several places of instruction at Savanna la Mar, one large establishment conducted by the Rev. Mr. Fiddler, also several smaller ones in the vicinity; others on estates have been spoken of, and free persons of colour named to superintend the same, but as the apprentice declines paying for such instruction, the other would not dedicate his time without some remuneration, so that it failed; still the overseer instructs such as are willing to send their children, evenings and Sundays.

I have, &c.
(signed) Thos. M. Oliver, s. j.

Special Justice Pennell's REPORT as to the State of his District.

Trelawny, December 31st, 1835.

THE general good behaviour and peaceable conduct manifested by the apprentices in this district (and reported upon in Mr. Pennell's statement of the 1st of November last) is so well known and admitted by all classes as to require no further comment from him; they work freely for labour when required, and appear perfectly to understand their present position, and to be satisfied; indeed there cannot be a happier set of people; nor do I see how it could be otherwise, as their treatment from masters, overseers and others, is for the most part kind, and in many instances even indulgent; there are, for instance, very few estates where the usual Christmas allowances of fish, rum and sugar have been withheld from them, though not demanded by law; dancing, singing and merriment have in consequence been the order of the day; since then the apprentices have turned out as usual.

The cane fields generally in the district are looking well, but the special justice has been given to understand, that in many instances the pasturage of the estates has been neglected. Upon the whole, however, a pretty favourable result is looked for at the ensuing season, although the general industry which has prevailed this year (1835) will not be felt in the increase of crops until the year 1837.

It was represented to Mr. Pennell that serious damage had been done to the estates, both last year and the year before that, from a practice of cutting canes even before they had arrived at maturity; a practice carried on to a fearful extent; the unripe canes were not cut out of mischief by the apprentices, it was for the purpose of feeding their hogs. In order to obviate this misdemeanor, the special justice was permitted by his Excellency the Governor to issue a printed paper, headed "Advice," of which he begs to enclose a form. It has since been represented to Mr. P. that these papers have so fully answered the

JAMAICA.

the end for which they were intended, that he purposes following it up by something of a similar document, exhorting the negroes to work freely during the present crop for such wages as the proprietor can afford to give, and showing them how great is their interest to go hand in hand with their employers. With respect to the complaints which now reach the special magistrate, he is really surprised at there being so very few on either side, in an average three or four a week, including complaints of every description; and these seldom connected with the working of the estate. One estate (Sportsman Hall) must, however, be excepted, numerous complaints being constantly made from thence by the proprietor, Captain Dawson, R. N. to the special magistrate, and he having hitherto been unable to find out where the fault lies, has requested the attendance of another special magistrate, when a full investigation will take place. Mr. P. begs to add, that the complaints are equally loud on the part of the apprentices there.

Trelawny, December 1835.

(signed) *R. C. Pennell, s. J.*

ADVICE.

As many of you can now read, and understand what you read, and all can understand this when read to you, I desire that you will pay much attention to what is printed in this paper, as it is for your own good. You have many of you frequently cut canes at this time of the year, and you have perhaps thought it no fault to do so; but I must now tell you that the law forbids your doing so, and orders that you should be punished severely if you destroy or cut even one cane in your master's property, or in any other person's cane-field; and directs that if found guilty of this crime you should be severely flogged, or sent to the tread-mill.

I tell you this as your friend and magistrate, that I may not be obliged to punish you, as I have already been obliged to punish others in my district.

To the Constables, Drivers and
Apprentices in Trelawny.

(signed) *R. C. Pennell, s. J.*

A REPORT of the Measures taken for the Instruction of all Classes in Special Justice
Pennell's District, Trelawny.

THERE is one school at Stewart Town, kept in the under part of the Established Church; it has one teacher; it is supported by a small donation from the parish (Trelawny) for a limited number of the poor, and by a donation from the Lord Bishop for the Sunday school, attended by from 200 to 400 apprentices, who are making rapid progress. Children of all classes are admitted, of whom there are about 30 in number. A spacious Baptist and Wesleyan chapel in the same town are also preparing the under part of the buildings for schools, but a charge is to be made of about 5*d.* per week, or a few dollars per annum. These schools are expected to be numerous attended, but are to be restricted to those holding the same tenets as their respective ministers.

There is also a school at Hyde Hall Estate, established by the proprietor, Mr. Shirley; this is well attended by the children on the estate, who appear to be getting on well. Mr. Pennell knows of no other establishment of the kind in his district, though there is great room for such.

Trelawny, 30 December 1835.

R. C. Pennell, s. J.

My Lord,

Trelawny, Jamaica, 29 December 1835.

I HAVE much pleasure in reporting to your Excellency that the Christmas holidays have passed by peaceably and quietly, the whole of the apprentices throughout this populous, important and extensive district having conducted themselves in the most sober and orderly manner, and have, upon every property, turned out to their usual avocations on the Monday morning, in ready and willing obedience to the majesty of the law.

I have a report from every manager in my beat on the table before me, and it will doubtless be most satisfactory to your Excellency to know, that there is not a solitary instance of delinquency within this extensive district intrusted to my official management by your Excellency.

The general demeanor of the apprentices is very satisfactory, and I entertain a more favourable opinion in their disposition to habits of industry and civilized life than heretofore. From the commencement of my duties their conduct on no occasion has called for any thing more than ordinary or salutary chastisement under the law; nothing amounting to severity. On no occasion have they attempted to oppose my authority; and I do believe that the apprentices have every confidence in your Excellency's government in this probationary state of their apprenticeship.

Arduous and continuous as my duties still are, there is no comparison to be drawn between the close of this year and the last, as respects the general tranquillity of the district: the sullen, suspicious and excited feelings of the apprentices have changed into a mutual good feeling of cheerfulness of disposition and confidence in the protection afforded them by the laws, and my confidence in them as a body is greatly increased, and those doubts I held formerly in their ultimate well-being and the success of the new system are completely removed.

The

The apprentices generally are taken good care of throughout this splendid district; they are well housed, well fed and well clad, and feel and exercise a proper independence of demeanor, which is pleasant to observe; but notwithstanding which, that duty I owe to your Excellency prompts me to state, that as it would be difficult to frame human laws to alter human nature, I consider the well-being of the probationary system requires a different style of managers to the present; and I humbly submit that there is a great deficiency of encouragement, countenance and good example.

All subordinate planters, whose duty it is to attend to the minutiae of plantation duty and minor offices on the estate, should be wholly unprejudiced, and possessed of a liberal principle and manners suited to the exigency of his calling.

I feel satisfied that until all old prejudices and habits are subsided, and the apprentices receive a proper countenance and support, they cannot be expected to exert themselves to that extent which I consider their nature and disposition also are equally susceptible of.

I allude to the emulation excited by task work. A planter in my district hired his own and several other apprentices from adjoining properties in their own time, at 2*s.* 6*d.* currency, or 18*d.* sterling per diem, and 68 of them in one day trashed 18 acres of canes, and hoed the grass where necessary. They did their work cheerfully and well, and were encouraged with a glass of grog at mid-day. Your Excellency will perceive this is, on an average, under four persons to the acre of land, and, I submit to your Lordship, double the work exacted under the old, or expected under the new system.

I, however, am happy to report to your Excellency that many of the responsible planters are quite alive to their present and ultimate interest, by conforming fully and freely to the new law, while others still continue to remain under the dark cloud, brooding over their hard fate and fancied ills.

In regard to the prospects for the ensuing crop, I am happy in being able to report to your Excellency that the cane-fields have all repeatedly been well cleaned and manured every where; and that from the continuation of the late fine rains our prospects are good for a fair average return throughout this district. On several estates 300, 400 and 500 acres of grass land have been cleaned, which had not for some years previously been attended to. In short, it is a pleasing fact to state to your Excellency, that the cultivation of this district is in a flourishing state generally; and though not freely admitted, no planter has the hardihood to deny it. There are, however, two or three circumstances which I consider will necessarily operate much to the disadvantage of the ensuing crop, and which I very humbly submit to your Excellency's superior judgment.

In the first place, the loss of labour, and consequent neglected state of the cane-field in 1834; secondly, the want of confidence evinced by the planters generally who neglected to put in and establish the usual number of acres of fall plants; and also the subsequent total neglect of the cane-field during the last crop, not a cane piece scarcely having (as formerly) been cleaned until its conclusion. The first cut canes cannot consequently be expected to yield as they did in former years. Lastly, though not least in consequence, was the total absence of the usual seasons in the two best growing months in the year, August and September, when we were, throughout this district, two or three estates excepted, not blessed with a single shower of rain.

I have great pleasure in stating that much land has been dug and ploughed and established this year, as a fall plant; and I feel very sanguine in the anticipation of increased returns for the crop of 1837; indeed this is admitted generally, and I am happy to state that a valuable reaction has taken place amongst the planters generally; and facts, stubborn facts, my Lord, have triumphed over faction and falsehood, and the gloomy forlorn hope has changed into a general confidence in the new system, as is plainly evinced by the increased exertions all round this district, near 50 properties, and (including free children) 10,000 souls.

Complaints are fast diminishing, and consequently punishments, as your Excellency will have perceived, by my returns of duty for the last six months.

In respect to increase of moral and religious instruction and education, I exceedingly regret to report to your Excellency that there is not a chapel or school-house in this district.

Mr. Blyth, of Hampden Chapel, St. James's, a seceder from the Scottish church, has lately rented the Great House of Pern, "Navarre," where he preaches monthly, and I understand there is a similar establishment at Deeside, visited occasionally by Mr. Knibb, the Baptist missionary, so that your Excellency will be surprised that nothing, literally speaking, has as yet been done by the introduction of the highly necessary and valuable impulses of education and moral instruction. Not only are the adult apprentices in their pristine ignorance, but the free children growing up in idleness, ignorance and vice.

I beg to assure your Excellency of my continued exertions for the present and ultimate benefit of your Lordship's government, the well-being of the apprentices, and the general interests of the island within the district assigned to me by your Excellency.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) S. Pryce, s. j.

JAMAICA.

My Lord,

Brownstown, 29 December 1835.

IN answer to the circular of the 3d instant, I beg to acquaint your Excellency, that the disposition, industry and behaviour of the negro population continues orderly and quiet; on some few properties they are working very cheerfully and well, on others the general complaint of proprietors and overseers is that they do not do as much work as they could in the limited time they are employed. With respect to the treatment the apprentices receive from their masters, managers and overseers, the best answer I can give is, that only one apprentice has made a complaint within the last three months. Complaints on the part of overseers have very much decreased since I assumed my duties.

As to the appearances and prospects of the ensuing crop, your Excellency is well aware this is not a sugar district, there being only seven estates, on the majority of these the canes are clean, but the crops of next year will, in all probability, fall short of the present one.

Christmas has passed over without the slightest disturbance.

As to the measures taken for instruction of the negro and other population, the only private school is on the property of the Honourable Samuel Moulton Barrett, at Retreat, it has been in existence about five years; the average number of scholars at present about 40.

The Rev. Thomas Rose, one of the island curates, instructs the children every Sunday at Brownstown, between the morning and afternoon service; he formerly attended Fridays and Saturdays, but the apprentices and others have quite discontinued attending on those days.

The Rev. W. Alloway (sent out by the London Missionary Society) does duty every Sunday at Dry Harbour; he has opened a school at his residence, Williamsfield, near Dunbarton, and devotes five days and two evenings every week in instructing children; average number of scholars from forty to fifty. A schoolmaster is daily expected from the Society, as it interferes too much with Mr. Alloway's time.

The Rev. James Coulart (a Baptist) preaches alternate Sundays at Brownstown, but gives no instruction to the apprentices.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed)

I have, &c.

Stanley Rawlinson, s. j.

My Lord,

Torrington Castle, 29 December 1835.

IN reply to a circular letter, dated the King's House, the 3d instant, I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency that the apprentices throughout my district behave themselves with the bearing of honest and industrious people.

Since I have taken upon myself the duties of this district, complaints have decreased with the exception of two properties, viz., Friendship Pen, Mrs. Watt, proprietor, and Bellemont Plantation, Dr. Robinson, custos of this parish, attorney; and in these instances I solely attribute to the unkind disposition of the overseer, for I am firmly of opinion that with a kind bearing towards the apprentices their labour would be given up cheerfully.

With regard to the plantations in my district, with the exception of Mr. Sion, Kensington and Norfolk, they will ship infinitely more coffee this year than they did last year, and the falling off in the plantations that I have excepted the decrease is solely owing to the age of the coffee pieces.

The apprentices during the Christmas have conducted themselves extremely well; I have not had a single complaint regarding their conduct, and I believe that the proprietors and managers of properties have contributed their usual supplies to the apprentices.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed)

J. Reynolds, s. m.

My Lord,

Torrington Castle, 29 December 1835.

IN obedience to your Excellency's commands, I have the honour to state, as far as I have ascertained, as to the measures taken for the instruction of the negro population of my district, Mr. Heyman, a Moravian clergyman, has established a school for the education of the free children. The stipendiary curate, the Rev. Mr. Waters, is likewise trying to establish schools for the same purpose by subscription, but I fear he cannot succeed from want of funds. The proprietors and attorneys of proprietors in general are impressed with the feeling that they have no right to contribute towards the education of the free children, and therefore they wish to throw the weight entirely upon the Government.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed)

J. Reynolds, s. m.

My Lord,

St. Ann's, 29 December 1835.

THE apprentices in this district continue to behave themselves very well; they attend cheerfully to their various occupations. I observe nothing sulky in their appearance, and they seem to be perfectly satisfied with the treatment they receive from their masters and managers. Crimes have considerably decreased, and I scarcely hear any complaints on either side. On the whole, the apprentices here have rapidly improved in their dispositions, and the majority of them have had their usual Christmas supplies.

The

The cane fields are clean, and have a very flourishing appearance, and several estates will make, for 1836, a larger crop than the last, and of course the preparations (made in 1835) to effect this will be so much more in favour of the 1837 crop. The plough has been introduced on one estate (Drax Hall) with considerable success, and several others will follow the example. Three have been already imported for Richmond. The district in general has by far a more favourable appearance than at this period last year.

The Christmas holidays have passed over without the slightest tumult, and to the entire satisfaction of all parties; indeed I never saw so quiet a Christmas.

I wish I could give any satisfactory account of the rising generation. It is matter of deep regret that these free children should be living entirely on the bounty of their former masters in a complete state of idleness. I cannot say that any measures have been adopted for their education, although I have not a doubt every property would immediately provide the means for them if their parents would devote some of their leisure time towards paying for a teacher.

Very few of them are even taken to church. The clergyman and missionaries I am convinced would gladly instruct them, but fewer yet are sent for that purpose. The fact is, that their parents would sooner keep them as they are than lose a moment of their services. This is a frightful picture, but it is too true, and you cannot give greater offence to the parents than by making any proposals bearing upon their children; and unless something be speedily done to check this growing evil, the most disastrous consequences may be the result.

I have already stated the disposition of the apprentices, and I trust his Excellency the Governor will allow me to make a few observations with regard to the working of the system generally. I am of opinion that it will gradually improve during the period of its continuance, and that where the apprentices are dealt with fairly, and treated with a degree of kindness and consideration suited to their altered notions of their situation, that things will go on better than has been generally anticipated, at least such in my opinion is the only mode of management calculated to produce a favourable result, and which I have invariably endeavoured to impress upon the mind of every manager in the district. This must in a great measure account for the very favourable improvement in the disposition of the apprentices here, where I must certainly say my advice has been taken, and acted upon fully to my satisfaction.

I am afraid that his Excellency the Governor may consider this a too lengthy report for official, but I cannot conclude without remarking on one estate in particular, as it all bears on the same question, and because the account I am about to make of it was given me with that candour and fairness I do not always receive from every one when seeking for information. I speak of Llandovery, which must be considered the leading estate in this district, for it is through the superior management of the overseer, Mr. Geddes, that the present can almost be equalled with the past. On this estate the crop is finished, and will ship 365 hogsheads of sugar, and 200 puncheons of rum, bubble 18. The crop shipped for 1835 was 375 hogsheads of sugar and 195 puncheons of rum. This year the crop is about four weeks later than the last, which delay was occasioned by considerable repairs done to the mill in September. There were 300 hogsheads made last year previous to the first of August, and 244 hogsheads up to the same period this year, consequently more than three-fourths of last year's crop was made during the old system. The plant for next year's crop is complete, and the quantity of land the same as last year. There has been an excess of jobbing and wages paid to the estates people for hire of their own time of 370*l.* between the two years, but 100*l.* of it was laid out in building walls. The work of the estate is very near as forward as it was this time last year, and the 1836 crop will not fall off much, if any, and if it does, it must be attributed to the general arrow that has come out in the ratoon pieces before they had attained a sufficient growth, which proceeds from the nature of the season, and not from any thing arising from the conduct of the apprentices.

Upon the whole, the affairs of the estates may be considered as promising as can well be expected under the present apprenticeship system.

(signed) *W. H. Sowley, s. j.*

My Lord,

Mount Holstein, St. George's, 29 December 1835.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge a circular dated 3d instant, and in compliance with the directions therein, I beg to report as follows:—

In my last report I stated that an improvement had taken place in the industrious habits of the apprentices; this I am happy to perceive is increasing every day, and is spoken of by many. I think the people are disposed towards those set over them more than they ever were before; and their conduct and behaviour as a body is very orderly, quiet and peaceable. I conclude that the masters and managers treat their people fairly, because the latter do not make any complaints now about ill-treatment. I have had occasion to fine only one of the former class since I assumed my duties; complaints on both sides have diminished greatly since I came to the parish.

The appearance and prospects of next year's crop are so favourable as to lead the several managers to anticipate a very large return. The fields are generally clean, and the trees appear luxuriant, but it is impossible for one who did not witness the mode of cultivation

JAMAICA.

before the 1st of August 1834, to make any fair comparison as to whether it is as well conducted now as formerly. The crop of this year will not be an average one, but will be larger than was anticipated a short time ago.

I have not heard of one instance of bad conduct on the part of the apprentices during the Christmas holidays. The amusements commenced on Thursday afternoon, and concluded on Saturday night, and on Monday the people turned out to work in good time, notwithstanding the heavy rain which was falling.

In reference to your Excellency's direction that I should ascertain and report the measures taken for the instruction of the negro and other population in the district, I am informed that there is no school whatever established, but it is anticipated to open one at Birnam Wood very shortly, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. May, who resides upon the property. Divine Service is performed every Sunday in the coffee store at Birnam Wood by Mr. May, and he visits several of the neighbouring properties during the week for the purpose of catechising the negroes.

The deputy clerk of the peace takes a few private pupils, principally children of colour, and I am not aware of the existence of any other place of instruction within my district.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *Richard St. John, s. j.*

Mount Pleasant, Annotto Bay,

N. E. District of St. Mary, 31 December 1835.

My Lord,

IN obedience to your Lordship's general orders, I have the honour to furnish your Lordship with the monthly report of the state of the north-east district of St. Mary under my charge; and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I can report most favourably of the disposition, industry and behaviour of the negro population of every colour and denomination in this part of the parish of St. Mary.

Without engrossing your Lordship's valuable time by particularising points in the way of proof, I would merely and most respectfully beg leave to refer your Lordship to my weekly reports continuously for many weeks back, the general and uniform tenor of which will, I am persuaded, corroborate the statement which I have just made.

It is my duty to the masters, managers and overseers of this part of the parish of St. Mary to state to your Lordship, that the treatment they each and all observe towards the apprentices under their auspices is marked, and proverbially so, by the greatest consideration, conciliation and kindness.

Complaints, my Lord, of apprentice against the master I never hear of; and since I assumed my duties in this quarter, complaints of apprentices have decreased as ten to one.

The appearance and prospects of the ensuing crop are on the whole cheering. The cultivation of the properties, though certainly backward in some points compared to former days, yet leave, I think, nothing much to despair as to the returns they will eventually make.

I must here take occasion to observe to your Lordship that much expense has been incurred on many properties in jobbing, in clearing and cleaning the cane pieces.

The Christmas, my Lord, has passed off in this district in happiness, merry-making and enjoyment, and not one solitary instance of complaint, of insolence, insubordination or excess has been brought before me.

The progress of education of the negro and other population in this district, through the agency of the proprietors, attorneys, missionaries, clergy, &c. is, I am sorry to say, but limited at the present moment, but daily increasing, as funds can be raised, and the parties capable of instructing the people religiously and otherwise morally can be procured.

On several estates, from 50 to 90 children and adults, free and apprentices, receive all manner of profitable instruction, and which they seek with avidity.

I have endeavoured, my Lord, to select and report upon those several points and features which I deemed of most complexion and moment in the working of the present system, and I trust the effort will prove satisfactory and available to your Lordship's wishes; and with every sentiment of respect,

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *Jos. R. Thomas, s. j.*

My Lord,

Black River, 21 December 1835.

ACCORDING to a circular dated 3d December, requiring me to furnish to your Excellency, by the post first in January, an account similar to one formerly sent in, of the state of the district over which I am placed, of the conduct of the proprietors, managers or overseers to the apprentices, and of the conduct, industry and disposition of the negro population in general, I hasten to comply with your Excellency's desire.

Having left the western interior district of Cambridge (St. James), I consider it my duty to report solely of it, as another magistrate may not be so well acquainted in a week or two's residence to do so, and as I am too recently come to Black River district to be able to give any correct report of it.

In reporting on the state of Cambridge district, I am not aware that I could make much alteration, in my opinion, of the state of it from what I gave a few months past. As to the general deportment of the apprentices, it was respectful, peaceable and obedient (at least

least as much as could be expected from so large a body of people, uneducated and just emerging from slavery to a proportionate freedom); generally they performed their work well, "and so well," that many of the managers told me they were getting more work now, and as well done, as they did in the time of slavery. As to attending to their grounds in their own time, I cannot write so favourably of their industry. But there are many ways in which a negro can be profitably employed without working on their grounds, were they to exert themselves to industry. Much of their time, however, is frittered away in running to public markets, to visit friends, &c. without either saving their bodily fatigue or adding much to their comforts. As to working for hire, I am not aware that any of them ever refused to do so except when allowed too little wages according to the rate of the neighbourhood.

By the great majority of the managers there is a great deal of kindness and prudence manifested towards the people under their charge, endeavouring to make their arrangements accord as much as possible with the requirements of the abolition law; they show to the apprentices that they have no desire to obtain more than the law allows, and thus leave them no ground for grumbling. But on a few properties I am sorry to say this was not the case. On Greenwich, Hazle Nymph, Montpelier and some others, every encroachment that could be made on the rights of the apprentices, so as to evade the vigilance of the special justices, and give them every source of annoyance was persisted in in despite of all my address and remonstrances; and unless there happen, in the kind mercies of Providence, that a change of managers takes place, I have every reason to fear a continuance of that conduct on two or three properties. Indeed the manager of ——— is, according to his own statement, so opposed to the abolition system, it is impossible for him to wish to be at peace with any person connected with it; it appeared to me as if he was anxious to conduct things so as to make it appear the system (as he called it) was not working well. But his people deserve every praise, they have outdone him by good behaviour. Often has he told me they always had a bad name, and he wished to make it appear that they were as bad as they were called. But they evinced themselves in general to be the best behaved in the district under their alteration whilst I was in it; for others were not so tried by that unceasing round of what they call picking their teeth.

Upon the whole crime was certainly diminishing, and consequently also complaint. On Anchovy estate I had from ten to fifteen cases on every visit when I first went to the district. On the last two visits I only had one, and that between two apprentices. This change is more owing to my method of adjudging punishments than any thing else. The former special justice almost always punished by causing them to pay days to the estate, consequently every little thing was brought up by the managers, out of an avaricious desire to obtain as much of their time as he could. Seeing this, I sent a few away to the workhouse, by which (for some frivolous thing) he lost a week's working, which (as soon as he saw it) put an end to his teasing manner of watching, and bringing up every little thing not worth noticing. If a special justice will but give payment of days for trivial offences, complaints will never become less frequent; but if he has the address to dismiss frivolous complaints, or apply some of the other modes of punishment pointed out by the law, he will deter the apprentices not only from committing faults, but also put a stop to the avarice of the managers.

Besides, when an apprentice stole from another apprentice, I caused instant payment to be made of the full value, or threatened to send them to gaol; and this had a great effect of reducing crime in this way.

In conclusion, I would observe, in compliance with the second and last clauses of the same circular, that the crops are in a very promising condition, the cane pieces and ginger fields clean and orderly, evidencing both the attention of the managers, and the steady persevering work of the apprentice, and I can safely pronounce the appearance of at least an average crop to be not only favourable but almost certain.

I am sorry, however, to state, that no measures whatever within my knowledge had been taken to establish any school on any estate by either clergy, proprietors or managers. As to religion, on the part of the overseers or managers in the district, alas! there is not the semblance of it; only on one (Lapland) property will they allow, with their will, the poor religious apprentice to enjoy the privilege of singing a psalm in his own way, in his hut, after his hours of labour are over. Often have I had to command the allowance of even that religious privilege.

Mr. Burchil, Baptist parson, preached in two places in my district occasionally, on small properties purchased by this society for that purpose, and I heard intended instituting a school at a place called Spring Field; at present I know of none.

Such was the general antipathy to the parson and his order, that some managers refused to allow their apprentices to go to hear him on the Sabbath until I demanded it as their right, by which I became not a little unpopular at first; but seeing no ill effects arising from attendance on his preaching, but in some cases the reverse, the feeling of the community at large had greatly changed.

I will report concerning the manner in which the Christmas has passed over at Black River; all is very quiet at present.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) Robert Thompson, s. J.

JAMAICA.

Derry Police Station,

Pear Tree Grove, P. O. 30 Dec. 1835.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Secretary's circular of the 3d instant, and beg to acquaint your Lordship that the black population in my district are orderly, respectful, obedient and loyal to all in authority.

I remarked in my general report that I found a change for the better in the masters since last August, and I am glad to be able to say that they still concede a little. The slight change that has taken place for the better is owing to the dissolution of the Assembly in the month above named. I assert this from experience and personal knowledge. I am of opinion that the negro population work as well as any other peasantry, and that they can fully appreciate kindness from their masters. I have had some few years knowledge of the Spanish peasantry in Spain; and I declare most solemnly to my God, that if the masters would only forget former power, and allow all prejudice to be buried in oblivion, that more trust could be confided to the black population of Jamaica than to the Spanish peasantry.

I do not mean to say, my Lord, that it is possible or sound to expect that the sugar estates can cultivate the soil with 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours labour in the week, with the same economy as in old times, when the masters could and did work the slaves day and night even without the cessation of the Sabbath day; besides, the drivers and overseers had unlimited power of flagellation in the field.

I have no hesitation in boldly and publicly asserting that the negro population do more work now in my district in the law hours than ever they did under slave managers in 70 hours labour under the whip, and I am further bound in honesty and justice to say, not caring for the threats of the House of Assembly to publish our Reports in the Blue Book of 500 copies.*

That the negro population have made a greater advance to civilization "in comparison" than the masters, and that the black population are more submissive "to the decisions of justice," is far beyond a doubt.

The law must be fairly and honestly administered for both master and apprentice, and if judiciously followed up, the present system, with a very small advance from the proprietor for the apprentice's extra hours, will keep up the cultivation of the sugar estates as well as ever they were kept up under slavery. Crime has made a most wonderful change for the better; I am of opinion that, generally speaking, through the parish of St. Mary's it is hourly decreasing, particularly in my own district; in every country in the world there are some bad inhabitants, and Jamaica must naturally share in that fate.

It might be said that crime has increased since last year; but I deny it as far as my humble opinion dictates. When slavery existed the masters punished the slaves themselves on the charge being proved, thereby publicity was scarcely ever permitted, unless for some heinous offence. I entertain no doubt of next year's crop being good, notwithstanding the past extraordinary dry season, and that in consequence the canes have been much thwarted in their growth.

Christmas has passed over with propriety and decorum.

It is not true that the apprentices are bringing up their free children as slaves to themselves; for example, the apprentices in my district are most anxious to get a school established, to educate little King free, as they term their free children. They will one and all subscribe to it.

The proprietors and attornies have not done any one thing to advance Christianity in the island. A married overseer is looked on as a convert. I am sorry that the clergy of the Established Church are not numerous enough to expound the Scriptures to the apprentices.

In candour, much credit and respect is due to all the sectarians in the island for their zealous exertions in enlightening the apprentices in the fear of God.

I am confident that this island will vastly improve in every manner under the guidance of the British ministers.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.

(signed) Henry Walsh, s. j.

My Lord,

Carpenter's Mountain District, Warwick,
30 December 1835.

AGREEABLY to your Excellency's instructions I have the honour to forward the subjoined report of the state of this district.

The crop, which is entirely coffee, is coming on very fast.

In this immediate neighbourhood there is very little more to pick. The season, owing to the unusual quantity of rain, has been unpropitious to the curing of the fruit. In quantity I believe the crop averages any previously considered a very good crop; the abundance of it has caused a good deal of additional labour from the apprentices in their own time, which I consider to have been very beneficial, inasmuch as it has given a stimulus to the acquiring of money; and I estimate that at least 2,000*l.* will have been expended in this district for free labour before the crop is fit for exportation. The apprentices are eager to hire at the rate of half a dollar a barrel for picking (many have picked at 1*s.* 6*d.* sterling); of course they like to wait till there is plenty of fruit on the trees, that they may pick it with less trouble.

I have

* Dr. Whitaker's
Motion in the
House of Assembly.

I have no reason to alter my opinion formerly expressed, that the apprentices work better for hire in their own time than otherwise; and did I possess any coffee property, I should have no apprehension of any difficulty in cultivating it by free labour in this parish.

I am informed by the storekeepers about me that the negro apprentices are purchasing by far more costly articles than formerly.

A desire for luxury must promote industry; in fact there are so many things the negro has been accustomed to, which he is not likely to do without, that I think him, generally speaking, extremely ill qualified to live in the bush, which is the ultimatum many apprehend.

The importation of white emigrants will be beneficial as an example to the negroes, who will be pleased to see white men labour; and I consider it will cause emulation. In former times every white man considered himself above manual labour (field labour at least), and in consequence the climax of freedom was invariably made to consist in the most absolute and unqualified idleness. We may reasonably hope that a better example during the term of the apprenticeship and the being actually paid in money the moment the work is done will greatly tend to dissipate these false notions of independence. For myself I must say, that the old adage of "money will make the mare go," is as applicable to the negro as any other class of human beings.

As to what remuneration for free labour properties can afford to give, much I take it must depend on the manner in which the labour of the estate is conducted, and on the ability of the manager. On a property near me the overseer told me that 30 acres of coffee yielded about 50 tierces of fruit, and this will net from 28*l.* to 30*l.* sterling a tierce.

But let us trace the ills of these colonies to the true source, and we shall find that all the evil that ever accrued to them is the result of absenteeism. The absentee drains all the money of the country; it has been owing to his insatiate demand for money to squander in England, that all the odium in many instances too justly heaped on the colonies has arisen. He knew not and cared not, at a distance of 5,000 miles, how many negroes died under the hands of a severe manager, as long as he got good returns. If he did not get them, a new manager was appointed, and he got a harsh overseer, and made a greater crop. He lived up to the returns of the best crop, consequently got in debt, and was obliged to mortgage his estate to those who hereafter were to know nothing further of it than that they were to receive the consignment of the crops; and as long as the merchant would advance money, the absentee lived on a useless existence, despised and laughed at by those who had helped to ruin him.

Such is the general feature of West India property, it would be hard indeed if there were not exceptions; but no country can thrive whose resources are all drawn out of it, and the fact is, the West Indian, be he absentee or mortgagee, must either come and live on his estate or lease them to others that will.

When the Spanish colonists came to these countries they made them their home, and had too much sense to think of returning to Europe; they had an aristocracy of their own that despised returning to a country where there would be any one above them; and until the English West Indian does the same, our colonies cannot be expected to thrive as they ought. Witness the improved state of society of Barbadoes in consequence of the proprietors being chiefly residents. Any measure Government may design with this tendency cannot but be beneficial. I recommend the enabling proprietors to redeem their mortgages on condition of residing or giving a bonus on the produce of residents.

Education and religious instruction are much desired by the apprentices. The Rev. Mr. Hall, curate of this part of the parish, is indefatigable in his exertions. There is also a Presbyterian minister settled in the neighbourhood. Mrs. Wright of Kensworth has a school on her property, and is extremely assiduous in promoting the interests of the Moravian school at Fairfield. I do not consider the apprentices as an immoral people; marriage was never promoted or encouraged among them; indeed an overseer at this day if he marries is liable and likely to be turned adrift; marriage is now becoming general among the apprentices, and they attend to all the other rites of the church. The establishment of schools will be beneficial, as it will prevent the young children from idling as they do now.

No person in this country ever thinks of shutting doors or windows at night, and I think there is less theft of produce than formerly. Coffee stealing was carried on to a fearful extent formerly, and there was an instance not very long back of a receiver of stolen coffee shipping upwards of 100 casks of this article, though he had not an acre of ground. The establishment of the police checks this traffic.

I was present at Mr. Hall's church on Christmas-day, when I think there were about 160 apprentices communicants, nor do I believe any of them omitted to contribute a small piece of silver to the collector, which, as there are no poor in the parish, goes to the parochial funds. The practice of dancing and mummers at Christmas has generally given place to a proper observance of the festival the holydays were intended to commemorate. I have not seen a man or woman in a state of inebriety among the apprentices since I came to the parish.

The negro apprentices are every where well treated by their masters; on almost all the properties they receive their salt fish as usual. A handsome Christmas supply has been given them, consisting of beef, cod fish, rum and sugar, which the law does not entitle them

JAMAICA.

to. I cannot speak as favourably of the negro apprentices who are servants, they are idle and perverse, and up to every species of trick and roguery. They, however, will, when they become their own masters, find it necessary to change their conduct, as people are now wisely determined not to hire without certificate of character.

As some emigrants have arrived in this district, I shall offer a remark on this subject. Those most likely to be useful in field labour are the hardy peasantry of the west of Ireland or the north of Scotland; artisans of all descriptions will find occupation; I should suggest their establishing themselves before they bring their families, unless certain of provision being previously made for them. Let them be persons of good character, that their examples may be beneficial. I place no great confidence in the ability of emigrants to supply a deficiency in agricultural labour, but they will do well as pen-keepers and about the works, and for any in-door work. I should recommend the slaves taken on the coast of Africa being apprenticed here instead of being sent to Sierra Leone or located in Cuba. When foreigners find that the traffic in slaves is made to benefit our colonies, it will do more to put a stop to it than any thing else.

One word as to the climate of Jamaica: in these mountains the thermometer ranges from 65 to 75 in the shade; at night it is often lower. Every European vegetable grows well all the year round, and I must not omit to mention as a token of improvement, that a negro apprentice near me has a fine crop of English peas in his ground, and he may continue to have them and potatoes and cabbage every day in the year if he chooses, besides the common vegetables of the country, which are innumerable. Fruit is also very abundant, oranges in myriads, dropping on the ground, and not even hogs to eat them.

As refers to the next crop, the coffee fields are not clean, nor can they be attended to until after the crop is cured. The trees will require heavy pruning from the quantity they have borne. There is a good deal of young coffee however coming on, but I can give no idea of what the next year's crop will be until the blossoms come out. Every body is putting in coffee, and a good many new settlements are forming chiefly by overseers purchasing land.

I shall conclude by repeating my assertion, that to the best of my judgment the present system does work, and can be made to work while the special magistrates possess the ample means they have of enforcing the law and keeping up a steady discipline; but the apprentices requires to be made aware that a special magistrate's duty is as much to enforce a due share of labour and exertion from him as to protect him against any aggression on the part of his master.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) I have, &c. Arthur Welch, s. J.

My Lord,

Friendship, St. Thomas in the East, 29 Dec. 1835.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, in reply to a circular dated the 3d instant, that my district is improving much; there is a better understanding between the master and apprentice, the former is doing all he can to give the latter encouragement; punishments have decreased not only in number but in severity; the apprentices are generally behaving well.

The crop is likely (from information obtained) to be a fair one, but the late rains have in some degree injured the canes. The cane-pieces are not so clean as formerly, and the pastures have suffered much.

The Christmas, I am happy to say, has passed off quietly, and the apprentices (with very few exceptions) have returned as usual to their work.

I have ascertained that every attention is paid by the proprietor, &c. for instruction of the apprentice, but in some instances the children are not permitted by their parents to attend, unless the master will allow them to be instructed in his time. There is a public school in Bath, and one erected by the Church Missionary Society upon Amity Hall estate, capable of holding 300 children, instruction free of expense; but I am sorry to say only 130 are now attending.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c. (signed) Geo. Willis, jun. s. J.

My Lord,

Villa Ocho Rios, 31 Dec. 1835.

IN pursuance of your Lordship's commands, I have to report, that the negro population in my district are increasing in their disposition to make themselves contented under the apprenticeship system, and have evinced a more cheerful disposition to be industrious, their behaviour orderly; of course there are some exceptions; the planters admit that their people are working much better this year.

On a few of the properties, where some of the apprentices have manifested a disposition to do little work, and which has been the cause of complaints, the fault is to be ascribed chiefly to the injudicious conduct or ignorance of the plantation constables, who neglect to use properly the authority with which they are invested under the 39th section of the Abolition Act, and which the wording of their warrants points out to them; they are, however, imposing in their duty, from frequent admonition.

The neglect of their grounds in some instances on the properties they belong, is to be imputed generally to the wives' husbands, or those reputed to be so, not being domiciled on the same plantation.

There

There are few instances where some of the proprietors or managers have shown something like a vindictive disposition to their apprentices, but very many employers are indulgent to their labourers, taking an interest and care even of the children who are no longer slaves to them, and manifesting a laudable zeal to create a corresponding good feeling on the part of their dependents, and which is appreciated by them.

Complaints on both sides have very considerably decreased since I assumed my duties up to the present time.

The appearance and prospect of the ensuing crop on the different properties in my district is very favourable, and good average return is anticipated.

The cultivation on most properties appears to me, taking into consideration the diminution of time and labour, as compared with the old system, as favourably as can be expected; and when it is considered also the period that has elapsed since the abolition of slavery, and the impression formerly entertained by the slaves, that when freedom took place it would be unconditional, and without any probationary term.

The cane pieces, pimento walks and pen pastures are in a state of cleanliness. The Christmas holidays have passed over in peace and quietness, and the apprentices on Monday last resumed their labour with every appearance of willingness.

From all the inquiry I have made it does not appear that any measure has been adopted, or indeed any proper proposition made, for the instruction of the negro, or any other population, through the agency of the proprietors, attornies, missionaries or otherwise, by the establishment of any schools for their education or religious improvement upon any of the estates in my district.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Woolfrys, s. j.*

—No. 190.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg.

My Lord,

Highgate, 13th January 1836.

I HAVE the honour herewith to enclose you the valuation returns of the special magistrates for the quarter ending the 21st December 1835. It is my opinion, that a vast majority of the non-prædials will have purchased their apprenticeship before the period of their service will have expired; this, however, is merely an opinion founded on what I have heard and seen.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Sligo.*

Enclosure in No. 190.

No. 190.

For previous Returns, vide Marquis of Sligo's Despatches, 22 June 1835; No. 21 September, No.

ABSTRACT VALUATIONS OF APPRENTICES in Jamaica, from 1 September to 31 December 1835.

Enclosure in
No. 190.

NAME of SPECIAL JUSTICE.	TOTAL valued.	Paid.	Not paid.	NAME of SPECIAL JUSTICE.	TOTAL valued.	Paid.	Not paid.
Alley, W. H. - - -	2	2	-	Hewitt, W. - - -	2	2	-
Cocking, R. - - -	3	3	-	Lyon, E. B. - - -	17	12	5
Davies, Thomas - - -	29	15	14	Lambert, S. R. - - -	4	4	-
Daughtrey, John - - -	8	5	3	Daly, R. - - -	2	2	-
Facey, R. B. - - -	2	1	1	Connor, N. A. - - -	5	5	-
Finlayson, Walter - - -	13	9	4	Walsh, Henry - - -	8	6	2
Gurley, John - - -	2	-	2	Reynolds, J. - - -	11	9	2
Hawkins, Charles - - -	8	4	4	Thompson, R. - - -	8	6	2
Harris, J. A. - - -	6	1	5	St. John, R. - - -	1	1	-
Hulme, J. R. - - -	4	3	1	Gillam, William - - -	14	3	11
Kent, H. - - -	4	1	3	Hamilton, C. - - -	1	-	1
Langrishe, R. J. - - -	1	1	-	Farrar, S. - - -	3	3	-
Lloyd, Samuel - - -	20	11	9	Laidlaw, H. - - -	9	3	6
Moresby, H. - - -	7	6	1	Odell, J. - - -	3	3	-
Marlton, William - - -	13	6	7	Rawlinson, S. - - -	16	10	6
Nolan, James - - -	4	2	2	Pryce, S. - - -	18	13	5
Oliver, Thomas M. - - -	7	4	3	Fyfe, A. G. - - -	4	2	2
Pennell, R. C. - - -	7	5	2	Baynes, E. D. - - -	3	2	1
Philp, E. D. - - -	8	6	2	Woolfrys, J. - - -	8	5	3
Thomas, J. R. - - -	6	4	2	Sowley, W. H. - - -	4	-	4
Baines, J. T. - - -	1	1	-	Bell, W. A. - - -	5	3	2
Dillon, T. A. - - -	1	1	-				
Dawson, J. K. - - -	4	2	2				
Fishbourne, E. E. - - -	10	6	4				
				TOTAL VALUED - - -	316	193	123

RETURN of VALUATIONS made by SPECIAL MAGISTRATES from 1st September to 31st December 1835.

Name of Special Magistrate.	Name of Apprentice.	Estate or Master's Name.	Parish.	Class.	Value.	If paid or not.
Alley, W. H.	W. Rawlins -	{ Allsides, John Davy, Esq. }	Manchester	Prædial -	£. s. d. 50 13 4	Paid.
	Richard Davy -	ditto -	ditto	Non-prædial -	51 13 4	Paid.
Carnaby, W.	No Valuation.					
Cocking, R.	Bessy Davies -	Bellfield Estate -	St. James -	Non-prædial -	32 2 2½	Paid.
	Joseph Willocks -	Somerton -	ditto -	Prædial -	12 7 6	Paid.
	John Nevin -	Castle Weemysse -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	29 15 10½	Paid.
Davies, Thomas	Sarah Borthé -	Kemble Jackson -	Trelawney -	ditto -	25 - -	Not paid.
	Eliza Jackson -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	10 - -	Not paid.
	Frances Forsyth -	Lottery -	ditto -	ditto -	10 - -	{ Paid James Murray.
	Charles Corke -	Orange Valley -	ditto -	Prædial -	26 - -	{ Paid Charles E. Fry.
	Ann Rickard -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	22 - -	ditto.
	Catherine Dalby -	George Hine -	ditto -	ditto -	32 - -	Not paid.
	Mary Anderson -	{ Estate of Sarah Anderson }	ditto -	Non-prædial -	29 - -	Not paid.
	Henry Munroe -	George Monroe -	ditto -	ditto -	37 - -	{ Paid John Kelly, esq.
	Peter Jones -	Mrs. Doman -	ditto -	ditto -	43 15 -	Not paid.
	Samuel Atterbury -	Hague -	ditto -	Prædial -	38 - -	Not paid.
	John Murray -	Orange Valley -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	11 - -	{ Paid Charles E. Fry.
	George Dawkins -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	11 - -	ditto.
	George Hanlon -	ditto -	ditto -	Prædial -	35 - -	ditto.
	James Poor -	M. D. Carvallo -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	36 - -	Not paid.
	J. Sheppard -	Dry Valley -	ditto -	Prædial -	35 - -	Not paid.
	Ellena Gray -	Sarah Milbourne -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	25 - -	Not paid.
	Mary Rosearise -	Orange Valley -	ditto -	ditto -	12 - -	{ Paid Charles E. Fry.
	John Reed -	Dromilly -	ditto -	ditto -	36 - -	{ Paid James Reed.
	John Prickard -	Orange Valley -	ditto -	Prædial -	80 - -	{ Paid Charles E. Fry.
	Sarah — -	Catherine Scott -	ditto -	ditto -	27 - -	Not paid.
	Frances Summers -	Roslin Castle -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	25 - -	{ Paid Edward Fellon.
	Diana Teniscie -	Ann Stewart -	ditto -	ditto -	23 - -	{ Paid Ann Stewart.
	William Monroe -	George Monroe -	ditto -	ditto -	30 - -	{ Paid John Kelly, esq.
	Mary Williams -	Carrick Foyle -	ditto -	Prædial -	40 - -	Not paid.
	Jane Campbell -	Andrew Wills -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	27 - -	Not paid.
	Jane Russell -	Ann Russell -	ditto -	ditto -	27 - -	Not paid.
	Mary Steel -	Mary Campbell -	ditto -	ditto -	27 - -	Not paid.
	Elizabeth White -	Sophia Barker -	ditto -	ditto -	27 - -	{ Paid Sophia Barker.
	Mary A. Ferguson -	Green Park -	ditto -	Prædial -	28 - -	{ Paid William Curry.
Daughtrey, J.	Francis Wallis -	{ Miss Thompson and Miss Dickenson }	St. Elizabeth	ditto -	70 - -	Paid.
	Evelina Wallis -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	- - -	
	Clementa Wallis -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	- - -	
	Eliza Colquhoun -	Miss Mack -	ditto -	ditto -	26 - -	Not paid.
	Eliza Lawson -	Mary Salmon -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	28 - -	Not paid.
	Mary Richards -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	28 - -	Not paid.
	Sarah Cunningham -	Glenburnie -	ditto -	ditto -	34 5 -	Paid.
Facey, R. B.	R. Farquharson -	Pepper -	ditto -	ditto -	60 - -	Paid.
	Sally Matthis -	Mears -	Clarendon -	Prædial -	56 - -	Paid.
	Jane Durrant -	Leicesterfield -	ditto -	ditto -	56 - -	Not paid.
Finlayson, W.	Catherine Parr -	{ W. Morris, Montego Bay }	St. James	Non-prædial -	36 18 6	Not paid.
	Richard Samuels -	Cinnamon Hill -	ditto -	Prædial -	80 - -	Not paid.
	Ann Wilson -	Guildsbre -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	15 2 3	Paid.
	Sarah Bowen -	Retreat -	ditto -	ditto -	24 7 10	Paid.
	Ann Dawes -	{ Miss Reed, Montego Bay }	ditto -	ditto -	29 10 -	Not paid.
	Jane Maclar -	Mr. Maclar -	ditto -	ditto -	55 15 -	Not paid.
	Marian Grant -	Miss Williams -	ditto -	Prædial -	38 - -	Paid.
	Alexander Birch -	ditto -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	15 17 10	Paid.
	Mary Ann J. Colebrooke -	Tryall -	ditto -	ditto -	23 9 5	Paid.

RETURN of Valuations of Apprenticeship—continued.

Name of Special Magistrate.	Name of Apprentice.	Estate or Master's Name.	Parish.	Class.	Value.	If paid or not.
Finlayson, W. —continued.	Sabina Nelson -	Miss Findlater -	St. James -	Non-prædial -	£. s. d. 34 18 4	Paid.
	Susan Allen -	Spring -	- ditto -	ditto -	9 - -	Paid.
	Eliza Lawson -	Miss Lawson -	- ditto -	ditto -	30 16 4	Paid.
	Bessy Walker -	Retreat -	- ditto -	Prædial -	8 1 10	Paid.
Gurley, John	Sarah Thomas -	Seven Plantations -	Clarendon -	Non-prædial -	5 - -	Not paid.
	Antony Power -	New Ground -	- ditto -	ditto -	8 - -	Not paid.
Hawkins, C.	William Campbell -	Stewart Castle -	Trelawney -	Prædial -	15 16 8	Not paid.
	David Archer -	Colchis -	- ditto -	ditto -	83 3 3	Not paid.
	Robert Cleark -	Georgie -	- ditto -	ditto -	38 - -	Paid.
	Lewis Grant -	- ditto -	- ditto -	ditto -	65 - -	Paid.
	John E. Cleark -	Retirement -	- ditto -	ditto -	77 15 7	Not paid.
	John Grant -	Georgie -	- ditto -	ditto -	99 11 2	Paid.
	Francis Lawson -	Stutfield -	- ditto -	ditto -	18 3 4	Paid.
	Nicholas Underhill -	Friendship -	- ditto -	ditto -	38 10 10	Not paid.
Harris, J. A.	Charles Graham -	Sulloch -	{St. Thomas Vale - }	Prædial -	128 17 9½	Not paid.
	John Burton -	Bybrook -	- ditto -	ditto -	62 4 5½	Not paid.
	Jane Thomas -	- ditto -	- ditto -	ditto -	62 4 5½	Not paid.
	Jane Elliott -	Mount Idalia -	St. John -	Non-prædial -	44 8 10½	Not paid.
	Elizabeth Kelly -	Treadways -	St. Thomas -	ditto -	48 8 10½	Paid.
	William Edwards -	William Ross -	- ditto -	Prædial -	61 13 4	Not paid.
Hulme, J. R.	Joan Clarke -	Fat Hog Quarter -	Hanover -	Non-prædial -	23 16 8	Paid.
	Mary Duffus -	Round Hill -	- ditto -	ditto -	25 - -	Paid.
	Christiana Watson -	Haughton Court -	- ditto -	Prædial -	49 - -	Not paid.
	W. Hutchinson -	Flint River -	- ditto -	Non-prædial -	27 - -	Paid.
Jones, Watkins	-	- No valuations.				
Kelly, Daniel W.	-	- No valuations.				
Welch, Arthur	-	- No valuations.				
Kent, H.	James Roden -	{Epping Farm of St. David's - }	St. David's -	{Mechanic, præ- dial - }	57 3 4	Paid.
	Sarah Richards -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Prædial -	49 4 6	Paid.
	Joe Leslie -	{Mr. William Dun- can, of Green Valley - }	Port Royal -	Non-prædial -	51 11 -	Not paid.
	Mary Palmer -	Flamstead -	- ditto -	Prædial -	56 - -	Not paid.
Langrishe, R. J.	Jessy Williams -	St. Jago estate -	Clarendon -	ditto -	38 13 4	Paid.
	John Smith (boy) -	Hope -	St. Andrew's -	Non-prædial -	12 - -	Paid.
	Bess Anderson -	Maverley -	- ditto -	ditto -	17 - -	Paid.
	Joseph Tum (boy) -	William Ashburn -	- ditto -	ditto -	30 - -	Not paid.
	Thomas Good -	Waterhouse -	- ditto -	{Mason, six years' apprentice - }	134 - -	Not paid.
	Charles Morgan -	Mr. Moses -	- ditto -	Mason ditto -	125 - -	Not paid.
	Adam Morgan -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Prædial -	47 - -	Believes paid.
	Grace Rocket (very young) -	John Thompson -	- ditto -	Non-prædial -	13 - -	Paid.
	Frances Rocket (very young) -	- ditto -	- ditto -	ditto -	27 - -	Paid.
Lloyd, Samuel	Rachel Barnett -	Mary T. Shaw -	- ditto -	Prædial -	57 - -	Not paid.
	Mary Golden -	John Gordon -	- ditto -	ditto -	21 6 8	Paid.
	Thomas Newlands -	George Newlands -	- ditto -	Mason (old) -	30 - -	Paid.
	Sarah Burnell -	Molynes -	- ditto -	Non-prædial -	36 - -	Not paid.
	Sally Brown -	John Gordon -	- ditto -	Prædial -	47 - -	Paid.
	Eleana Hemming -	- ditto -	- ditto -	ditto -	47 - -	Not paid.
	M. Brown -	Robert O'Hurn -	- ditto -	Non-prædial -	30 - -	Paid.
	Jane Brown -	- ditto -	- ditto -	ditto -	30 - -	Not paid.
	C. W. Godson -	W. B. Lawrence -	Portland -	ditto -	25 - -	Paid.
	Robert Rowland -	Charlotte Bailey -	St. Andrew's -	Prædial -	58 - -	Paid.
	Charles Clibbison -	Henry Lowndes -	- ditto -	Coffee smith -	114 - -	Not paid.
	Isaac Miller -	- ditto -	- ditto -	ditto -	84 - -	Not paid.
St. John, Lieut.	-	- No valuations.				

RETURN of Valuations of Apprenticeship—*continued.*

Name of Special Magistrate.	Name of Apprentice.	Estate or Master's Name.	Parish.	Class.	Value.	If paid or not.
					£. s. d.	
Moresby, H.	John Taylor -	Taylor's Caymanas	St. Catherine	Prædial, h ^d -driv.	120 - -	Paid.
	George Guest -	Twickenham Park -	- ditto -	Non-prædial -	50 - -	Paid.
	Henry Guest -	- ditto -	- ditto -	ditto -	30 - -	Paid.
	P. Lovett -	William Gordon -	- ditto -	ditto -	16 - -	Paid.
	Eliz. Booryman -	- ditto -	- ditto -	ditto -	19 - -	Paid.
	Ann Richards -	W. P. French -	Clarendon -	ditto -	40 - -	Not paid.
	William Harrison -	Miss Scott -	St. Catherine	ditto butcher	45 - -	Paid to Sub-Inspector Bennett.
Marlton, Wm.	Mary Frances -	Albion -	St. Mary's -	Prædial, attached	22 11 3	Not paid.
	William Wilson -	Cromwell -	- ditto -	ditto -	49 18 11	Paid.
	Alexander Hamilton	Stonyfield -	- ditto -	Prædial, unattach ^d	45 - -	Not paid.
	Henrietta Stevenson	Frontier -	- ditto -	ditto -	45 - -	Paid.
	Elizabeth Williams	- ditto -	- ditto -	Non-prædial -	33 - -	Not paid.
	John Green -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Prædial, attached	28 10 -	Paid.
	C. Cruickshank -	Ballard's Valley -	- ditto -	Non-prædial -	42 - 8	Paid.
	Richard Green -	Whitehall -	- ditto -	Prædial, attached	65 6 8	Paid.
	Adeline Thompson	Trinity -	- ditto -	Non-prædial -	32 - -	Paid.
	Julian Jenkins -	Bishop Mount -	- ditto -	Prædial, unattach ^d	48 18 -	Not paid.
	Henrietta Gordon -	- ditto -	- ditto -	ditto -	18 6 8	Not paid.
Cecilia Vidal -	- ditto -	- ditto -	ditto -	18 6 8	Not paid.	
James Sharp -	Bellfield -	- ditto -	Prædial, attached	76 7 9	Not paid.	
Nolan, James -	John R. Parker -	Basiletto -	Vere -	Non-prædial -	46 13 4	Not paid.
	Henrietta Banks -	Morelands -	- ditto -	ditto -	24 17 9	Paid.
	David Saunders -	Hanberry Pen -	Clarendon -	Prædial -	80 - -	Not paid.
	Juliana Black -	Coat's Pen -	- ditto -	Non-prædial -	20 13 4	Paid.
Oliver, T. M. -	Susanna Box -	Shrewsbury Estate	Westmorland	Non-prædial -	25 6 8	Paid Thos. McNeil, esq.
	Elizabeth Rotten -	Mount Edgecumbe -	- ditto -	- ditto -	32 - -	ditto.
	Dennis Pennock -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Prædial -	50 - -	ditto.
	Robert Davies -	Mr. C. J. Graham -	- ditto -	ditto -	50 - -	Not paid.
	Charles Beckford -	Miss M. A. Forbes -	- ditto -	ditto -	45 - -	Not paid.
	Philip Dehany -	Dr. Gilpin -	- ditto -	ditto -	60 - -	Not paid.
	James Dehany -	Mr. G. Cunningham	- ditto -	ditto -	30 6 8	Paid Mr. Cunningham.
Pennell, R. C.	Rosetta Ellis -	Swanswick -	Trelawny -	Prædial -	39 - -	Paid.
	Eliz. Thompsons -	Stonehenge -	- ditto -	Non-prædial -	21 18 -	Paid.
	Marg. Atkinson -	Hyde -	- ditto -	ditto -	26 13 4	Paid.
	John Gibson -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Prædial -	31 2 3	Not paid.
	Mary Wyatt -	Jock's Lodge -	- ditto -	ditto -	37 6 8	Paid.
	C. Weir -	Sir S. Clarke -	- ditto -	Non-prædial -	22 9 -	Paid.
	Richard Bullock -	- ditto -	- ditto -	ditto -	22 9 -	Not paid.
Philp, C. D.	Margaret Woolcock	Content -	Westmorland	Non-prædial -	19 11 2	Paid.
	Mary Fisher -	King's Alley -	- ditto -	Prædial -	30 - -	Paid.
	Janet Drysdale -	Mount Eagle -	- ditto -	Non-prædial -	28 8 4	Paid.
	James Heron -	Hope Pen -	- ditto -	ditto -	26 - -	Not paid.
	John Moore -	Spring Garden -	- ditto -	Prædial -	85 11 2	Paid.
	Ann Dawn -	Petersfield -	- ditto -	Non-prædial -	26 13 4	Paid.
	Elizabeth Curtis	Masemare -	- ditto -	ditto -	20 13 4	Paid.
Ann Guthrie -	Moreland -	- ditto -	ditto -	25 16 8	Not paid.	
Ramsay, Wm.	- - -	No valuations.				
Thomas, J. R.	Margaret Ferrera -	Esher Estate -	St. Mary -	Non-prædial -	34 10 -	Paid.
	Ellen Batty -	Nonsuch -	- ditto -	ditto -	32 2 2 ³ / ₄	Paid.
	Eleanor Graham -	Cromwell -	- ditto -	ditto - female	32 2 2 ³ / ₄	Not paid.
	Margery Archer -	Aleppo Estate -	- ditto -	Prædial -	51 11 1 ¹ / ₂	Paid.
	Eleanor Gordon -	- ditto -	- ditto -	ditto -	51 11 1 ¹ / ₂	Paid.
	Jane Bennett -	Harmony Hall Estate	- ditto -	Non-prædial -	46 5 6 ³ / ₄	Not paid.
Baines, T. J. -	Rossewell Barrett -	Lotosa -	{ St. Thomas } in the East	Head cooper, } prædial - - }	83 5 -	Paid.
Dillon, T. A. -	Joseph Alexander -	Alexandria -	St. Ann's -	Prædial -	55 - -	Paid.
Dunne, Patrick	- - -	No valuations.				
Dawson, J. K.	Elizabeth Panton -	Elm Wood Estate	{ St. Thomas } in the East	Prædial -	32 6 8	Not paid.
	Rebekah Henry -	Tho. Panton Steed	- ditto -	Non-prædial -	16 10 -	Paid.
	Thomas Blakely -	Spring Valley Estate	- ditto -	Prædial -	95 - -	Not paid.
	Neupulle Fisher -	Williamsfield -	- ditto -	ditto -	48 17 10	Paid.
Emery, Robert	- - -	No valuations.				
Elliott, Captain	- - -	No valuations.				

RETURN of Valuations of Apprenticeship—continued.

Name of Special Magistrate.	Name of Apprentice.	Estate or Master's Name.	Parish.	Class.	Value.	If paid or not.
					£. s. d.	
Fishbourne, E. E.	Sarah M'Kay -	Hart Hill -	St. George -	Non-prædial -	34 10 -	Paid.
	Murai Hart -	Orange Valley -	ditto -	ditto -	23 - -	Paid.
	Sally Robinson -	Windsor Castle -	ditto -	ditto -	12 - -	Paid.
	Amelia Burroughs -	James Watson -	ditto -	Prædial -	41 8 1	Paid.
	Cecilia Jenkins -	Kildare -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	25 13 4	Not paid.
	Eleanor Martin -	Nancy Hamilton -	ditto -	ditto -	38 - -	Not paid.
	Henry Burgess -	Gray's Inn -	ditto -	Prædial -	124 8 1	Paid.
	Cecilia Wallace -	Dr. Robertson -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	29 6 8	Paid.
	Mary Mason -	- ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	10 - -	Not paid.
	Eliza Smith -	Fat George Pen -	ditto -	Prædial -	45 16 8	Not paid.
Higgins, G. O.	-	-	-	-	-	No valuations.
Hewitt, Wm.	Sarah Guscott -	Spring Garden Estate -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	47 12 11	Paid.
	Amelia Thompson -	Lenox Estate -	ditto -	Prædial -	46 13 4	Paid.
Lyon, Edm. B.	Rebecca M'Lean -	Garby and Hall -	{ St. Thomas } in the East	ditto -	39 6 8	Paid.
	Julian Hunter -	Mount Vernon -	ditto -	ditto -	32 13 4	Paid.
	William Hill -	Middleton -	ditto -	ditto -	39 - -	Paid.
	Margaret Rowley -	Nut's River -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	26 13 4	Not paid.
	George Monroe -	Dun River -	ditto -	ditto -	29 6 8	Paid.
	Janet Darby -	Dun Robin -	ditto -	ditto -	29 6 8	Paid.
	Robert Graham -	Island Head -	ditto -	Prædial -	25 6 8	Paid.
	George M'Kenzie -	Palmetto River -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	30 - -	Not paid.
	Julian Robertson -	Prospect Pen -	ditto -	ditto -	31 13 4	Paid.
	Justina Mouett -	Belvidere -	ditto -	Prædial -	18 - -	Paid.
	Catherine Willis -	Prospect Pen -	St. David -	ditto -	28 - -	Not paid.
	Mary Williams -	Petersfield -	{ St. Thomas } in the East	Non-prædial -	30 - -	Paid.
	Jane Burrow -	- ditto -	ditto -	Prædial -	37 6 8	Paid.
	Charles Hill -	Middleton -	ditto -	ditto -	46 13 4	Not paid.
	Abraham Johnson -	- ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	46 13 4	Not paid.
Lambert Syd- ney R.	Joseph Williams -	- ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	46 13 4	Paid.
	Margaret Ross -	Ben Lomond -	ditto -	ditto -	40 - -	Paid.
	Mary Paterson -	Rose Hill Plantation -	St. Mary's -	Non-prædial -	34 - -	Paid.
	James Cockburn -	New Ramble -	ditto -	Prædial -	35 8 11	Paid.
	Lizzy Burke -	Lewisberg Estate -	ditto -	ditto -	53 10 -	Paid.
	Anne Jackson -	Orange River Estate -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	25 - -	Paid.
M'Leod, A. N.	-	-	-	-	-	No valuations.
Daly, R.	Cornelia Brown -	Peter's Ville -	Westmorland -	1st Prædial -	37 10 -	Paid.
	Ellen Stevenson -	Houghton Grove -	St. James -	ditto -	45 16 8	Paid.
Connor, N. A.	Eliza Thomas -	A. Nimes -	Kingston -	Non-prædial -	14 11 1	Paid.
	Ann Emanuel -	A. Abrahams -	ditto -	ditto -	66 - -	Paid.
	Jane Sinclair -	- ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	20 15 10	Paid.
	Margaret Dias -	- ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	15 13 4	Paid.
	Helen Phillips -	F. Mayne -	ditto -	ditto -	30 2 8	Paid.
Walsh, Henry	Laticia Syms -	P. S. Lynch -	St. Mary's -	Prædial (sickly) -	33 6 8	Paid.
	William Syms -	Derry Estate -	ditto -	3d class prædial -	20 - -	Paid.
	Kitty Abraham -	Dorrington Castle -	ditto -	2d - ditto -	33 6 8	Paid.
	Lavinia Fitzmaurice -	Industry Estate -	ditto -	1st - ditto -	69 4 3	Not paid.
	Frances Cox -	Tweedside -	ditto -	1st - ditto -	69 4 3	Not paid.
	Penelope Pinnock -	Tower Hill -	ditto -	{ 3d class non-præ- } dial -	19 5 -	Paid.
	Thomas Richards -	Miss Ann Gartway -	ditto -	1st class prædial -	56 - -	Paid.
	George Ellis -	Henry Rigg -	ditto -	3d - ditto -	18 13 4	Paid.
	Henry Foster -	Hounslow Pen -	St. Elizabeth -	Non-prædial -	67 - -	Paid.
Reynolds, J. -	Richard Thoms -	Malvern Well Pen -	ditto -	Prædial -	45 16 8	Not paid.
	Eliza Morgan -	Doncaster -	ditto -	ditto -	19 - -	Not paid.
	Maria Earl -	Pepper Pen -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	30 - -	Paid.
	Mary Anne Stater -	Potsdam -	ditto -	Prædial -	29 - -	Paid.
	Eliza James -	Williamfield Pen -	ditto -	ditto -	37 - -	Paid.
	Elizabeth James -	- ditto -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	- - -	-
	Harriett Montague -	Chelsea -	ditto -	ditto -	25 - -	Paid.
	M. Banyan and her 2 female children	Potsdam -	ditto -	Prædials -	60 - -	Paid.
Thompson, R.	Bill Fleming -	Wild's Estate -	Trelawney -	Non-prædial -	24 13 4	Not paid.
	John Stewart -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	6 - -	Not paid.

RETURN of Valuations of Apprenticeship—*continued.*

Name of Special Magistrate.	Name of Apprentice.	Estate or Master's Name.	Parish.	Class.	Value.	If paid or not.
					£. s. d.	
Thompson, R. — <i>continued.</i>	Elizabeth M'Intosh	Floyd's Lodge	Westmorland	Prædial	32	Paid.
	Amelia M'Intosh	ditto	ditto	ditto	38	Paid.
	Charles Small	Mount Vernon	St. James	Non-prædial	54	Paid.
	Eliza E. Jarmane	Robert Dewar	ditto	ditto	24	Paid.
	Wm. A. Atkinson	ditto	ditto	ditto	9 4 11	Paid.
	Mary Ann Watt	Greenwich	Hanover	Prædial	43 18 10	Paid.
St. John, Richard	Francis Sterling	Orange Vale	St. George	ditto	30	Paid.
Gillam, Wm.	Edward Barnes	Patey, Sewell & Co.	Kingston	Mariner	49 10	Unpaid.
	Richard Barnes	ditto	ditto	Non-prædial	40	Unpaid.
	James Bogle	ditto	ditto	ditto	45	Unpaid.
	Lewis Hester	C. M'Glashan	ditto	ditto	40	Unpaid.
	William Forbes	C. J. Maddox	ditto	ditto	60	Unpaid.
	Louisa Angel	Allen Laripp	ditto	ditto	31 15 7	Unpaid.
	Molly Nicholson	Thomas Morris	ditto	ditto	22	Unpaid.
	Chloe Williams	L. Campbell	ditto	ditto	11	Paid.
	John Bean	Ann Lundy	ditto	ditto	46	Unpaid.
	Eliza Shaw	M. P. Da Costa	ditto	ditto	25	Paid.
	John Osborn	W. H. Harrison	ditto	ditto	38 10 3	Unpaid.
	Jane Yates and Eliza Bartlett, daughter of J. Yates	R. B. Parry	St. David's	Prædials	54	Unpaid.
	Mary Ann Thomas	Susannah Oakley	Kingston	Non-prædial	25	Paid.
Hamilton, C.	Subina Lake	Pen Hill Plantation	Port Royal	Non-prædial	31	Unpaid.
Farrar, Simeon	Annie Miller	Montpelier	St. James	Prædial	61 4	Paid.
	Catherine Price	ditto	ditto	Non-prædial	26	Paid.
	Rebecca Taylor	Houghton Grove Pen	Hanover	Prædial	47 1 8	Paid.
Laidlaw, Henry	Eleanor Sterling	Mrs. Ferguson	St. Ann	Prædial	42 5	Paid.
	Fanny Dighton	Faith Pen	ditto	Non-prædial	25	Paid.
	James Wilson	Phoenix Park	ditto	Prædial	106	Not paid.
	Susanna Jackson	ditto	ditto	ditto	49 15 7	Not paid.
	Nanny Brown	Lavinia Hutchinson	ditto	Non-prædial	28 8 9	Not paid.
	Susan Mayhew	Faith Pen	ditto	Prædial	52 17 10	Not paid.
	Nelly Morris	Unity Valley	ditto	Non-prædial	29 18 11	Paid.
	Lavinia Howard	ditto	ditto	Prædial	47 7 3	Not paid.
	William Minot	Concord	ditto	ditto	55	Not paid.
Odell, J.	Eliza Patterson	Salt Spring	Hanover	Non-prædial	15 6 8	Paid.
	Alick Affick	ditto	ditto	ditto	12	Paid.
	Dougald Campbell	ditto	ditto	ditto	18	Paid.
Rawlinson, S.	Euphemia Simes	Sarah Nott	St. Ann	Non-prædial	32	Paid.
	Geo. S. Menell	Dunbarton	ditto	Prædial	110 16 8	Paid.
	Susan Lynch	ditto	ditto	ditto	47 10	Paid.
	Susan Hawthorn	Miss Elliscoe	ditto	ditto	23 6 8	Paid.
	Frances Reynolds	Bell Air	ditto	ditto	19	Not paid.
	Bessy	Elizabeth Fraser	ditto	Non-prædial	55	Paid.
	Eliza Reid	ditto	ditto	ditto	34 13 4	Paid.
	Jannett Gordon	Home Castle	ditto	Prædial	38	Paid.
	Mary M'Intire	Donnoch	ditto	ditto	28 10	Not paid.
	Ann Howard	Tobolske	ditto	ditto	41	Paid.
	Amelia	Sarah Nott	ditto	Non-prædial	53 10	Not paid.
	Sarah James	Valley Muroe	ditto	Prædial	46 13 4	Not paid.
	Phœbe Palmer	Muirhouse	ditto	ditto	46 13 4	Paid.
	Ann James	Bell Air	ditto	ditto	44	Not paid.
	James M'Cook	Kapdale	ditto	ditto	5	Paid.
	Mary Fellerton	Orange Valley	ditto	ditto	36	Not paid.
Pryce, S.	Maria Somerville	York	Trelawny	Non-prædial	25	Not paid.
	Anne Williams	Covery	ditto	Prædial	35	Paid.
	Elizabeth Houston	Golden Grove	ditto	Non-prædial	23	Paid.
	Henrietta Campbell	Chester	ditto	ditto	28 15	Not paid.
	Donald M'Donald	Fontabelle	ditto	ditto	26 13 4	Paid.
	Thomas Dixon	Windroo	ditto	Prædial	70	Not paid.
	John Gallemore	Belmont	ditto	ditto	70	Not paid.
	Frances Innes	Pembroke	ditto	ditto	35	Not paid.
	Eleanor Bucke	Phoenix	ditto	Non-prædial	19	Paid.

SLAVERY IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.

RETURN of Valuations of Apprenticeship—continued.

Name of Special Magistrate.	Name of Apprentice.	Estate or Master's Name.	Parish.	Class.	Value.	If paid or not.
					£. s. d.	
Pryce, S.—cont ^d .	Isaac Nowland -	Reserve -	Trelawny -	Non-prædial -	16 - -	Paid.
	John Dexter -	Bounty Hall -	ditto -	ditto -	28 - -	Paid.
	Charles Downmaid -	Good Hope -	ditto -	ditto -	18 - -	Paid.
	Charles Moore -	Retreat -	ditto -	Prædial -	21 - -	Paid.
	Mary Henderson -	Reserve -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	26 13 4	Paid.
	Catherine Jamieson -	Pembroke -	ditto -	ditto -	28 10 -	Paid.
	Rebecca Moncrieff -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	13 15 -	Paid.
	James Gudwood -	Good Hope -	ditto -	ditto -	15 - -	Paid.
Fyfe, A. G. -	Jane Fraser -	Pembroke -	ditto -	Prædial -	30 - -	Paid.
	William Bryan -	J. Purden -	Portland -	Non-prædial -	28 10 -	Unpaid.
	Mary Main -	Cold Harbour -	ditto -	ditto -	28 - -	Unpaid.
	Maria Crogman -	Papley Garden -	ditto -	ditto -	36 2 3	Paid.
Baynes, E. D. -	Peter Murray -	R. Sherwood -	ditto -	ditto, a mason -	54 3 4	Paid.
	Julian Fuller -	William Coleman -	St. John's -	Prædial attached -	56 - -	Paid.
	Henry Wilson -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	51 6 8	Paid.
	Thomas Richards -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	35 - -	Unpaid.
Woolfrys, J. -	Mary Ann Walker -	Shaw Park -	St. Ann's -	Non-prædial -	32 5 2	Paid.
	Sally H. Wilson -	Mount Plenty -	ditto -	Prædial -	47 10 -	Paid.
	Phillis Golding -	Twickenham Park -	ditto -	ditto -	31 13 4	Paid.
	Mary A. Whitehorne -	Thickets -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	58 3 4	Paid.
	Thomas Kelly -	Castle Daly -	ditto -	Prædial -	155 11 2	Paid.
	Elizabeth Allen -	Shaw Park -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	53 6 8	Not paid.
	John Joseph -	Shaw Park -	ditto -	Prædial -	46 13 4	Not paid.
	Catherine Dewerxen -	Breadnut Hill -	ditto -	ditto -	48 18 4	Part paid.
Sowley, W. H. -	John Palmer -	Mr. Higginbottom -	St. Ann's -	Prædial -	74 10 9	Not paid.
	Ann Ruffy -	Miss Clark -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	36 13 4	Not paid.
	William Walker -	Windsor Estate -	ditto -	Prædial -	62 4 6	Not paid.
	A. D. M ^c Cook -	W. L. M ^c Cook -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	22 17 11	Not paid.
Bell, W. A. -	Ann Monteath -	Mexico Estate -	St. Elizabeth -	1st Prædial -	83 6 8	Not paid.
	Jane Salmon -	Tyre -	ditto -	ditto -	73 15 -	Paid.
	David Anderson -	Bagdale -	ditto -	Tradesman prædial -	110 16 8	Paid.
	James Anderson -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	110 16 8	Paid.
	C. W. Dickeman -	Island Estate -	ditto -	Non-prædial -	18 6 8	Not paid.

—No. 191.—

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*,
dated Highgate, Jamaica, 14th January 1836.

No. 191.

I AM happy to have it in my power to inform you, as to the general state of the island, that nothing has happened since my last Despatch on the same subject, to alter the opinion I then entertained of its condition.

I have the honour to enclose you herewith several papers which may interest your Lordship, in the general special reports of the 1st January, which had not arrived in time for the last packet, of J. M. Ramsay, the Inspector-General of Police, of Messrs. Philp, Fyfe, Bourne, C. Hamilton, Lyon, Gregg and Ewart. These complete those which were missing, excepting from those persons who are too ill to make them, and from Captain Gillam, who has detained his for some purpose of information; I dare say, however, that it will arrive before the packet sails. Your Lordship will notice, that in all these reports the withdrawal of the Christmas allowances is mentioned as having taken place only in a very few instances,—by Mr. Bourne at Prospect Hill, belonging to an old lady, under the management of a Mr. Chavannes; at Middleton and Hope, the properties of the Duke of Buckingham, and under the management of Mr. Richard Barrett; in one instance, not named, in Mr. Hamilton's district of Port Royal; and in the properties under Mr. Richard Barrett, in Trelawny, and Mr. John Salmon, in St. Elizabeth. As far as I remember of those letters sent home by the last packet, of which I have kept no copies, there was no other instance mentioned of the same injudicious conduct. I have the honour also to send to your Lordship a letter of Mr. Daughtrey's, which very much agrees with those I have written to

your Lordship on the state of this colony. Enclosed herewith also goes a detailed account of the money paid by Mr. Macnell, of Westmorland, an excellent and extensive attorney, last year, for labour *actually performed by the negroes*, by which you will see that on the twelve estates therein specified, the apprentices have made equal to 524 hogsheads of sugar in their own time, and received the sum of 665*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* In so doing, several invidious remarks having been made here, as to Mr. Macnell having made to me unfounded reports of the industry of the negroes, I send this document, as a proof that he has been justified in his opinions by facts.

Enclosure 1, in
No. 191.

ACCOUNT of the Total PRODUCE made on Twelve SUGAR ESTATES; the Quantity of Produce made by the Apprentices in their own time, and Amount paid for the same; also, an Account of the Labour performed by the Apprentices during the progress of Crop 1835.

	TOTAL OF CROP MADE 1835.						QUANTITY Made by Apprentices, in their own time, of Crop 1835, and Amount paid.				Amount paid Cartmen and Boys, Mealmen and Boys, Loaders, Coopers, &c. for hire in their own time.	Average Cost for manufac- turing a Hhd. of Sugar by the Apprentices, in their own time.	Average Cost for manufac- turing a Hhd. of Sugar, with extra hire, on the whole Crop of 1835.	Total Amount paid to the Apprentices during Crop of 1835.						
	Sugar.			Rum.			Sugar.		Amount paid.											
	<i>H.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>B.</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>H.</i>	<i>Cks.</i>	<i>H.</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>Per Hhd.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>Per Hhd.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Petersfield Estate	133	77	39	98	12	4	64	27	75	3	4	44	16	8	18	4	12	7	120	5
Shrewsbury "	223	43	-	113	-	-	72	-	72	1	9	44	10	10	20	-	9	3½	116	12
Lincoln "	55	22	1	28	3	-	9	-	9	1	8	6	5	-	-	-	4	7	15	6
Masemure "	112	41	1	58	1	-	6	-	3	5	-	16	19	2	12	6	2	11	20	4
Friendship & Greenwich "	87	54	1	40	1	-	37½	-	34	3	9	14	2	1	17	11	7	11	48	5
Medgham "	87	4	-	28	-	-	7	-	6	17	1	-	-	-	19	7	1	6½	6	17
Spring Gar- den "	191	15	-	85	-	-	47	-	46	7	-	31	10	-	19	8½	7	9	77	17
Retreat "	200	21	-	94	10	-	39	4	40	2	6	35	11	8	19	6	7	1	75	14
Moreland "	82	27	-	25	-	-	33½	4	35	8	4	22	16	8	19	8	11	7½	58	5
Mint "	159	20	-	66	-	-	97	-	49	12	6	17	5	-	10	2½	7	9½	66	17
Prospect "	157	10	-	59	-	-	24½	-	18	19	2	26	-	-	15	5½	5	6½	44	19
Blue Castle "	78½	10	-	33	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	10	10	-	20	-	3	5	14	10
	1,564½	344	42	727	27	4	440½	35	395	2	1	270	7	1	-	-	-	-	665	9

Enclosure 2, in
No. 191.

Lower Lucky Valley, Port Royal, 30 December 1835.

In accordance with the instructions contained in your Excellency's circular of the 3d instant, I have used the utmost diligence to become acquainted with the several subjects proposed for investigation by your Lordship, and it affords me pleasure to state, that on almost all the properties I have visited, the people are cheerful, well-disposed and industrious; as far as I can learn, too, from the strictest inquiry, they are well treated. It is to be regretted, however, that there is one solitary instance in my district of the attorney intending to withhold the allowance of salt provisions, which have been hitherto supplied to the labourers at Christmas, on the specious plea of a falling off of the quantum of labour usually performed by the apprentices. I have the happiness to add, for your Excellency's information, that complaints either by or against the apprentices are exceedingly rare, and when they do occur, they are generally of a trivial or inconsiderable nature.

The cultivation on the different properties appears to be as well conducted as formerly ; nay, I can with perfect safety add, that some of the plantations are far better conducted than when the labourers were actually in a state of slavery. The coffee plantations which I have been enabled to go through and inspect are clean and healthy ; on some of these properties the crop will be equal to that of last year ; on others there will be a decrease of about one quarter, or a third of the quantity. It is the opinion of experienced planters that the falling off of the crop is owing chiefly to the heavy bearing of last year, and in each alternate year they invariably calculate on a diminution. I am, however, of opinion, under all circumstances, that a fair average return is expected ; nay, on one or two properties their return will be greater than the past year.

I have made every inquiry respecting the measures taken for the instruction of the negro and other population through the agency of the proprietors, attornies, missionaries and clergy, and I have the gratification to inform your Excellency that many apprentices attend the church and chapel at Kingston, whilst others are regular attendants at St. Michael's chapel, near Green Valley Coffee Plantation, at which the Rev. Mr. Fyfe is the officiating clergyman; that gentleman has been, from the information and my knowledge of him, exceedingly indefatigable

indefatigable in his exertions for the spiritual and religious instruction of the negro and other population. In the lower part of my district the apprentices have not the advantage as the upper, the distance from the parish chapel being greater than to Kingston, they generally resort to Kingston to attend service. A Sunday school is established at St. Michael's chapel under the immediate superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Fyfe (assisted by two apprentices) for the instruction of apprentices in reading. Mr. Fyfe reports favourably of the progress made by many of them who attend the school.

A catechist also attends on a few properties in the upper part of my district, for the purpose of affording instruction to the children in the Catechism of the Church of England.

The children of apprentices stand much in need of a catechist in this immediate district. I have, however, to remark, that on one property the children are religiously instructed by the proprietor, and a few of them can read and write.

The Christmas holidays passed over unusually quiet here. The apprentices do not indulge themselves in the old system of drumming and fiddling; the greater portion of them are generally religiously inclined.

I have, &c.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) C. Hamilton, s. j.

My Lord,

Rio Bueno, 4 January 1836.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that an estate in my district, Barnstable, was rented at the commencement of the apprenticeship system by Mr. Walcott, of this parish, from Mr. Lyons, of London, on the following terms: Forty hogsheads to be given yearly, and every thing replaced at the end of the apprenticeship that may be deficient. I am given to understand that for many years past this estate has not paid one fraction to the proprietor, and that Mr. Walcott has, notwithstanding, been so fortunate as to clear 1,200*l.* on the last crop, and will probably continue to do so (if not even better) to the end of the time. I mention this circumstance to prove to your Excellency that some estates answer remarkably well under the apprenticeship system.

I have, &c.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) R. C. Pennell, s. j.

INDUSTRY.

THE apprentices are going on as usual.

On Kinloss, the other day, they complained to the special justice that they were not hired in their own time, and seemed to say they would willingly pick up a five-penny bit wherever and whenever an opportunity offered during the approaching crop.

Rio Bueno, 5 January 1836.

(signed) R. C. Pennell, s. j.

To the Constables, Drivers, and other Apprentices in Trelawney.

As you will soon again begin crop, I wish to give you a few words of advice.

I hope and expect you will work well, and do all you can to make good weeks' work, so as to get the crop over soon. You now know all the advantages of being apprentices, and of being able to gain money for yourselves. In addition to the money you gained during last crop, you have most of you received a good deal more from your masters for digging cane holes and other work done in your own time, and with this money you have been able to pass a happy and a merry Christmas. You must surely feel and know this advantage, and you ought to think for the future, and to remember, that unless the overseers can make a good crop, it will be impossible for your masters to pay you wages in future; for if they have no sugar to sell, how are they to get money to pay you? And if you do not get wages from them, where else can you get any? As other estates would then be as poor as your own, it therefore becomes your interest to make good crops.

You see I speak to you as sensible and well disposed people, and every thing I tell you is true, and for your own good. I am very glad to see you going on so well as you have been doing, and hope you will continue so.

(signed) R. C. Pennell, s. j.

1 January 1836.

My Lord,

Mount Charles, 5 January 1836.

It is pleasant to observe the good humour both of managers and people which mark the commencement of the present year; I know but of one exception.

New Year's day was given generally as a holyday, and very rationally spent. The negroes are aware it was a boon, and are, I think, somewhat sensible of the kindness. From the prevalence of this good feeling it is not unreasonable to augur that the coming year will be productive of improved manners, and, to some extent, of improved work.

JAMAICA.

No good will ever be done with the negro race (nor with any other race) without some mixture of conciliation and encouragement with authority. Where coercion alone is depended upon, the necessity for it will, I am persuaded, rather increase than diminish to the end of the apprenticeship; and then such masters will find themselves unable to command labour at all, except from those whom others have rejected, or on terms which others will not be required to give.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Daughtrey, s. j.*

My Lord,

London Hill, 6 Jan. 1836.

IN obedience to your Lordship's commands to furnish your Lordship with an account of the provisions that have been made for furthering education among the negro population, I have the honour to lay before your Lordship the result of my inquiries into this interesting subject.

I had hoped when I had the honour to receive your Lordship's communication on the subject of education, that I should have been able to have satisfied your Lordship that some educative system had been formed in the district over which I have the honour to preside, and was in operation among the apprentices; but in that hope, I regret to inform your Lordship, I have been disappointed. Oral tuition, confined within the limits of a mere outline of the elementary principles of morality, is the only system of instruction afforded by the Church Establishment to the negro population, and beyond this neither the missionaries nor the proprietors have gone.

I am happy, however, to inform your Lordship, that, limited as are the means of instruction afforded to the negro population, and uninformed as many of the apprentices are of the nature of many moral and social obligations, they nevertheless exhibit a degree of moral improvement which is truly surprising.

I must not omit to inform your Lordship that some time ago Mr. Wright, proprietor of Green Wall estate, opened an infant school on his property, and although it is not at present in operation, I am happy to inform your Lordship that it will be re-opened in the course of a few weeks.

I have, &c.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *David Ewart, s. j.*

My Lord,

Kingston, 11 Jan. 1836.

I TAKE leave, in obedience to the directions of your Excellency, to report on the disposition, industry and behaviour of the negro population of Kingston, the treatment they receive from their masters, and whether complaints have increased or decreased since the assumption of my duties.

I have neither observed nor heard of any conduct or manifestation of feeling indicative of disaffection in the negro apprentices of Kingston; but there have been frequent marks of dissatisfaction, arising, as it seemed to me, from the denial to them, as non-prædials, of the same weekly day of holyday which the law gives to the prædial and plantation apprentices. As respects the treatment they receive from their masters, it is next to impossible but that in so large and mixed a community as in Kingston (where owners and apprentices are in almost constant communication) the instances of disagreement must be frequent, and amongst that class of masters who feel most sorely the loss of former power of chastisement of their apprentices, the cases of ill treatment, though not of heinous cruelty, have during my three months' duty been also frequent; but I am equally called upon to assure your Excellency that the treatment of their apprentices by a larger and better class of owners in Kingston has been uniformly good, and has presented indeed unusual and bright instances of kindness.

The apprentices in this city are divided into two classes, the one performing the duty of house servants, the other (and least numerous) class are employed on wharfs and in stores; the latter only can be said to be engaged in works of industry and commerce; their behaviour continues, I understand, much as usual, except that the crime of theft is gaining alarming ground, as is also the habit of drunkenness.

The merriments of Christmas have passed over cheerfully and without disturbance.

In respect to the increase or decrease of complaints, I have the best grounds for assuring your Excellency that the committals and punishments during the last three months have diminished in number one-half, and by combining a firm with a lenient enforcement of the law, this reduction will, I hope and think, be maintained.

The last point on which your Excellency desires me to report is the progress made through the labours of Protestant ministers and missionaries in the diffusion of religious and other education. I can speak from my own personal observation that the efforts of the ministers of the Church of England have in this essential duty been most zealous and exemplary, and with the adult negroes and negresses no less than with the younger ones. The missionaries and ministers of other religious persuasions are also indefatigable in requiring the observance of public worship; but from what I can learn, very much of the ceremony or service consists in psalm singing, which is kept up through the whole night, and frequently till four or five o'clock in the morning.

I have, &c.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *William Gillam, s. j.*

My

My Lord,

Norwich, Portland, 29th December 1835.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Excellency's circular, calling for a report on the following points, as illustrative of the general state of my district.

- 1st.—On the disposition, industry and behaviour of the negro population.
- 2d.—On the treatment they receive from their masters, managers and overseers.
- 3d.—Whether complaints have increased or decreased on either since I assumed my duties.
- 4th.—On the prospects of the ensuing crop, and on the general state of field cultivation in the district.
- 5th.—On the manner in which the Christmas holidays have passed over, and
- 6th.—On the measures taken for the general instruction of all classes by the establishment of schools for education or religious improvement, either upon the estates or in any other manner within the district.

1st.—The system of apprenticeship being a mere modification of slavery (I do not use the term in an offensive sense, but merely as implying a system of coercion), the present disposition and industry of the negro must be estimated entirely from the manner in which he employs his own time. It is quite as erroneous to suppose that he is industrious because he labours during the hours of compulsion, as it is to conclude that he is indolent because he refuses to work for wages during his own time.

Free labour, whether during the term of apprenticeship or at its expiration, will be regulated by the same considerations in this as in other countries, for no man, be his colour what it may, will work voluntarily for another if he can earn more by working for himself.

The negro generally cultivates much more land than is requisite for his maintenance. If he can obtain a sale for the surplus provisions which he thus raises, he employs his time to the best advantage by working for himself; if he cannot obtain a sale for these surplus articles, and a fair rate of hire be offered for his services, he will find it to be his interest to work for his master.

There is a general disinclination to labour for hire in this district, and this arises simply from the negro being enabled to obtain a ready market for his provisions.

The negro population of Portland does not exceed 7,000. Port Antonio, with its free inhabitants, its garrison, its police, its shipping, and its non-prædial apprentices (who have no grounds), requires, relatively to the population of the parish, a larger weekly supply of ground provisions than perhaps any other village in the island. It is therefore unfair to infer that the negro is lazy merely because he finds it more profitable to work for himself than for his master.

As far as regards the labour of the negro during his master's time, it is precisely such as I should expect from any one in a similar situation. There can be no intrinsic fascination in cane-hole digging, and as his allowances and rights are neither increased nor diminished by his good or bad conduct, he labours from no other incentive than the fear of punishment.

The law is quite sufficient to ensure the working of the apprenticeship system in the proportion of the curtailed hours of labour established by its provisions. Any further and spontaneous exertions on the part of the apprentice, arising from a kind feeling towards his master or overseer, will depend entirely on the tact and discretion of the latter in the general exercise of his authority.

2d.—The conduct of masters and overseers on estates towards the negro, and *vice versâ*, is marked by no other feature than an evident determination to confine each other strictly to the law. I see nothing like mutual concession arising from mutual confidence.

The domestics are generally treated with kindness, but, possibly from the negro habit of thinking that the master owes what he possesses solely to their exertions, their gratitude for indulgences does not appear to be lasting.

3d.—Complaints have decreased considerably on both sides since I assumed my duties. Insufficient work is the occasional and chief complaint against the negro, and a momentary ebullition of passion against the master; the first I account for thus:—It was the custom formerly on the large estates to have a book-keeper constantly on the field with the gang. His duty was to note every individual instance of laziness, and either to punish it on the spot, or to report it to the overseer. He now merely visits the field twice a day for the purpose of calling the list; and the overseer, knowing that if he can prove insufficient work the time will be made good, leaves the gang entirely to the superintendence of the constables. These constables have only the same allowances which they had as slaves. They accept the office in almost every instance with extreme reluctance, from having little to compensate for their invidious position, and they generally expose the whole gang to the imputation and consequence of not working sufficiently, rather than create for themselves enemies by selecting those for extra labour who are really lazy. In consequence of this, the industrious naturally relax in exertions which they find do not exempt them from the consequences only due to the indolent.

4th.—The estimate for the ensuing crop is considerably above that for the present. Increased prices for produce, and increased confidence in the stability of property,

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have caused a larger field of "plants" to be put in, and additional live stock to be placed upon estates. This will be met by a commensurate return should the seasons be favourable.

The fields on well managed estates with a sufficient number of stock are generally in good order. On estates not properly stocked, and on which it is attempted to keep up an average crop by an extensive instead of a contracted and highly manured cultivation, the fields must be partially neglected; for if it requires two acres of canes to make the same quantity of sugar on one estate which is made from one acre on another, it is quite impossible that the same number of negroes can keep both estates in the same state of cultivation.

5th.—The holydays have passed over more cheerfully than, I am told, they have done for some years. Christmas-day was spent with decorum, and the rest of the time in singing and dancing. I can confidently declare that there is not the slightest evidence of a desire on the part of the negro population to offer any combined resistance to the laws.

6th.—No general system of education has yet been adopted in this district. Every facility is however afforded to the clergy by the proprietors and managers for the formation of schools on the different properties; and until a proper building can be procured, the court-house has been granted by the magistrates and vestry as a temporary place for the establishment of an infant school for the education of all classes indiscriminately. As it is intended to combine this with a system of industry, its obvious importance will, I trust, ensure to the undertaking the strong support which it merits.

The Sunday school, under the Reverend Mr. Griffiths, is attended by upwards of three hundred apprentices, and the classes on estates by from twenty to thirty.

Three hundred pounds have been granted each by the assembly, the parish and the bishop, for the erection of an additional place of worship at the eastern extremity of the district. Its completion will ensure the formation of a similar school in that quarter.

In conclusion, I beg to state, that there appears to be a strong desire on the part of the negro population to be instructed in reading and writing.

I have, &c.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

A. G. Fyfe.

My Lord,

St. Andrew's, 31 December 1835.

I do not think, from the present appearance throughout my district, that there will be as large a crop of coffee as was expected when my last report was written, nor indeed so large as last year's. This is to be ascribed to the weather, and not to the misconduct of the apprentices.

The Christmas holydays have passed off without any disturbance. With a single exception, the apprentices returned to their work on Monday. This exception was on the Hope, where about 400 of the apprentices took holyday on Monday, but on my informing them that they had done wrong, they instantly agreed to pay back the day.

I am sorry to say that, on this estate and Middlesex, both the property of the Duke of Buckingham, and on Prospect Hill, the property of Mrs. Smith, the allowances have been withheld; and that only a pint of rice to each apprentice and a little turnip-seed have been given at Dublin Castle, the property of Alderman Atkins. The people on these estates have expressed much dissatisfaction, but I have charged them all not to relax in the performance of their labours, and promised to do all in my power to get for them the usual allowances. I have nothing of importance to add to these facts.

I have, &c.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) H. Bourne, s. j.

My Lord,

Westmorland, 29 December 1835.

I HAVE the honour of reporting to your Excellency the state of my district, and am much gratified I can acquaint your Excellency, the apprentices are giving much satisfaction to their managers, both as regards their labour and demeanor; their readiness to work for hire, combined with the state of cultivation of their grounds, are convincing proofs they feel inclined to habits of industry. Their general behaviour is good and respectful, and I know of no instance where the master is not willing to be indulgent, and afford them every opportunity of making the most of their own time. The number of complaints on both sides have considerably diminished, and I can with much pleasure state to your Excellency I have not had occasion for the last three weeks to inflict corporal punishment on any individual.

With respect to the appearance of the prospect of the ensuing crop, I beg to state to your Excellency, it is my opinion a very fair average return will be made; I therefore conclude the cultivation, generally, must be as well conducted as formerly, and the cane pieces in most instances are cleanly.

I have

I have also to acquaint your Excellency, the Christmas has passed over very quietly, the negroes receiving their former allowances, and have cheerfully returned to their work.

As regards the instruction of the negro population, I am not aware that any regular schools have been established in my district; but on some of the estates proper persons have been employed for that purpose.

I have, &c.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *E. D. Philp, s. j.*

My Lord,

Office of Inspector-General of Police, 5 Jan. 1836.

I REGRET that my absence on duty on the 31st December last prevented my forwarding to your Excellency this report in time for the last packet, as I did not receive my post letters until my return. I have now the honour to report for your Lordship's information, that the Christmas holydays passed off quietly, and that the apprentices appeared happy and satisfied, and have cheerfully resumed their labours.

I also beg to observe, that there has been less drumming and noisy carousing amongst the apprentices than formerly, which is evidently a proof of their improved moral condition, from their preferring to devote their holydays to religious exercises and quiet pastime than to the barbarous and uncouth exhibitions which formerly prevailed amongst them; and I have no doubt that, when the schools and places of religious worship now in contemplation are established, these remnants of barbarism will wholly disappear.

The interchange of kindness between the master and apprentice at the present season of the year leads me to believe that they better understand their relative position, and that much of the feeling of irritation on the part of the masters at the commencement of the new system is wearing fast away. On most of the properties I have lately visited, there has been a disposition, on the part of those placed in authority over the apprentices, to use more temper in addressing them, and more readiness has been shown to comply with any suggestions I have offered towards conciliating them, so as to ensure the better working of the present system, and the likelihood of attaching them to the properties after the period of apprenticeship shall have ceased; and I confidently hope that the present year will pass with fewer complaints on both sides, as, added to my own observations, I have received the most favourable reports from all the police officers; and I beg leave herewith to enclose a copy of those reports under three distinct heads, in which form I weekly receive them.

With regard to the enlistment of men under the new Police Act, I beg to state to your Excellency that great difficulty exists; and it is much to be regretted that those who have been prevailed upon to re-enlist, we have only been able to secure for one year longer, which is the duration of the term of the present Bill, as the responsibility would be great to enlist men for a period beyond that of the law under which they enlist; it being quite impossible to foresee the intentions of the Legislature.

We have, up to the date of the last returns, lost 230 men, who have claimed their discharges, and these must be replaced by recruits, undisciplined and unacquainted with the duties they have to perform; consequently the trouble and difficulty of drilling, which had been in a great measure effected in the men we have lost, will have again to commence, and they will hardly be perfected and become efficient before the period of their claiming their discharges will again arrive.

Another evil attendant on the short duration of the Bill is, that the clothing which is to last two years will become renewable in June next, and will be worn for six months by the men in the service under the present law, who may claim their discharges on the 31st December next, and in that state it will have to be re-issued to recruits who may enlist under a future Act.

Under these circumstances, your Excellency will observe the obstacles that are in the way of the formation of an efficient police; and I very much fear that our most zealous exertions to meet the wishes of the Legislature in forming a more effective body of men, will be frustrated by the short duration of their enactments for that purpose.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.

(signed) *William Ramsay,*

Special Justice and Inspector-General of Police.

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JAMAICA.—A REPORT from the INSPECTOR GENERAL of POLICE up to the 31st December 1835, containing Extracts from the County Inspectors' and Sub-Inspectors' Reports of their Districts to that date.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	NAME of Sub-Inspector.	Date of Letter.	REPORT on the General State of the District.	State of Feeling of Peasantry, whether agitated or otherwise.	Industry and Occupation of Peasantry, whether attentive to their Employment.
Surry	St. George's Portland	Alex. Shaw Peter Brown	1835. 29 Dec. - 29 Dec. -	Perfectly tranquil - Tranquil - -	Perfectly tranquil. - - No unusual feeling at present.	- - The peasantry of this parish, as far as I can learn, are generally attentive to their employment. Some employ their leisure time in industry for themselves, and others work for hire.
	Manchioneal	John Grace	30 Dec. -	Tranquil at present	- - No agitation among the peasantry at present.	- - The peasantry are inclined to industry.
	St. Thomas in the East.	B. M. Perkins	29 Dec. -	- - The peasantry have assumed their work, and all is quiet.	Tranquil - -	- - On every estate which I have visited in this district, the managers complain of the irregular turning out of the apprentices and of their work out. On all the estates which have commenced crop, the apprentices are adhering to their former bargains (of last crop) for extra hours. Retreat and Morant at first refused, but have since agreed.
	St. David's	W. Lewis	30 Dec. -	Quiet and orderly -	- - Contented and obedient.	- - Industrious and disposed to earn.
	St. Andrew's	A. Browne	30 Dec. -	- - In every respect the peasantry have behaved themselves quiet and orderly.	- - Well-disposed and perfectly quiet.	- - The peasantry seem attentive to their employments, and generally employ their leisure hours in their own avocations.
	Port Royal	R. Severs	30 Dec. -	- - The peasantry are quiet and orderly in every respect.	- - They are quiet and orderly.	- - The peasantry are attentive to their work, both for their masters and themselves.
[No Report received yet.]					G. D. Gregg, County Inspector.	
Middlesex	St. Catharine	Geo. Bennett	31 Dec. -	Quiet - - -	- - By no means agitated.	- - In Spanish Town more causes of complaint than formerly, in consequence of the holidays.
	St. Thomas in the Vale.	John Graves	29 Dec. -	Peaceable and quiet	- - Feeling of the peasantry good and satisfied.	- - Peasantry attentive to their employment, and employ their leisure hours in working for themselves, and willingly work for hire when called upon by employers. The general turn out on Monday last has been good and satisfactory in this parish.
	St. Mary's	E. McCaw	30 Dec. -	Quiet - - -	Tranquil - -	- - With regard to the first part of the question, from all I am able to learn, on estates where there are good and steady managers, whenever the services of the apprentices have been required during crop or to watch, they have given up their time for hire readily.
	St. Ann's	E. Walker	29 Dec. -	- - All quiet, and the Christmas holidays went off quite well.	- - Not the least question of agitation comes under my knowledge.	- - Attentive to their employment and industrious to themselves, and will hire when required, in their own time.
	Ditto	E. Armstrong	29 Dec. -	Quietly disposed -	- - As far as my observations go, the peasantry appear to be quiet.	- - They are late in turning out to their employment, but occupy themselves diligently in their own time working their grounds.
	Clarendon	R. Armstrong R. Horsefield, Serjeant in charge.	29 Dec. -	- - In a general state of quietness.	- - No appearance of any agitation, but on the contrary quite tranquil.	- - The peasantry, generally speaking, are attentive to their employment, but prefer employing their leisure time in cultivating provisions for themselves, rather than for hire.
	St. Dorothy's and St. John's.	H. Adams	31 Dec. -	Particularly quiet -	- - No agitation whatever.	- - Peasantry industrious.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	NAME of Sub-Inspector.	Date of Letter.	REPORT on the General State of the District.	State of Feeling of Peasantry, whether agitated or otherwise.	Industry and Occu- pation of Peasantry, whether attentive to their Employment.
Middlesex -	Manchester -	E. Rutledge	29 Dec. -	- - The holidays passed off in perfect tranquillity; the apprentices resumed their avocations yesterday, and the peace of the district remains undisturbed.	- - -	- - They are so industrious and attentive to their employment, that many of the planters acknowledge the well working of the new system has exceeded their most sanguine expectations.
I have the honour to inform you that I complied in every particular with your circular regarding any steps that might be necessary to adopt during the Christmas holidays; I visited the parishes of St. Dorothy and St. Thomas in the Vale, where every thing was most uncommonly quiet and satisfactory; and also, that I have received from my sub-inspectors the most flattering accounts of the manner in which the holidays passed over, and the general return to labour of the peasantry on the Monday morning, in their respective districts. 1 January 1836. R. Emery, County Inspector.						
Cornwall -	Trelawney -	A. Christie -	28 Dec. -	- - Quiet: uncommonly so.	Not agitated -	- - They have turned out to their work as usual. Not inclined to work for moderate wages.
	St. James -	A. Bayly -	29 Dec. -	Perfectly tranquil -	Not agitated -	- - Industrious for themselves and for hire.
	Hanover -	F. C. Willock	28 Dec. -	- - The general feeling throughout the Christmas holidays has been particularly good on the part of the peasantry of this district, and I may say they have given general satisfaction.	- - Exceedingly quiet and orderly.	- - Employ their leisure time in industry for themselves and for hire.
	Savanna la Mar	C. Dease -	29 Dec. -	Peaceable - -	Not agitated -	- - Very industrious and more orderly in their habits than for some years past, as generally admitted.
	St. Elizabeth	W. Samuels	29 Dec. -	Quiet - - -	- - By no means agitated.	- - They are in general attentive to their employment, and employ their leisure time in hiring out (if required), or for themselves.
I have the honour to inform you that I rode about during the holidays as much as was possible from the very wet state of the weather, and also communicated with the different police stations, and have the satisfaction to state that the whole of this part of the country has been in a perfectly tranquil state, and the negroes of several properties which I visited yesterday all at their work, without the least trouble to any one. 29 December. R. Daly, County Inspector. The foregoing are correct extracts. William Ramsay, Inspector General of Police.						

My Lord,

Palmetto River, St. Thomas in the East, 2 Jan. 1836.

I HAVE the honour to forward reports, which sickness disabled me from doing on the last post day.

The apprentices have conducted themselves with great propriety and good order during the whole of the holidays; and I am happy to say they have shown they are becoming more reflective and more christianly, by exhibiting less of that buffoonery which, in their state of degradation, was their chief delight; a fact, combined with many others, which shows that freedom in her earliest dawn has had a great and marked effect in strengthening and enlarging the faculties of the unfledged freeman.

I have, &c.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) Edmund B. Lyon, s. J.

My Lord,

Palmetto River, St. Thomas in the East, Jan. 1836.

I BELIEVE there has not been for many years a season so favourable to the planter in this district as the last eight months of the past year; the rains have been abundant and not too heavy, vegetation in consequence is vigorous and healthful, and the face of the whole country presents a prospect of the most pleasing, and, I trust and hope, of the most profitable description.

From the general appearance of estates in the district of Blue Mountain Valley, I do not think it possible they could be more forward or in better order than at present. I hear no

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complaint of their condition. The cane pieces appear to be clean, and, what I conceive the best possible proof that they are so is, I have not heard an overseer of late say he had any difficulty in keeping them so.

The sugar crop has generally commenced, and with a fair proportion of dry weather during its continuance, the probability is, that not only an average one will be made, but that there will be an increase on the quantity made last year, which in this district was a very fair crop.

I have, &c.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Edmund B. Lyon, s. j.*

My Lord,

Palmetto River, St. Thomas in the East, Jan. 1836.

IN former reports of the state of my district, I have had the happiness of being enabled to speak of it favourably; and it is a source of much real pleasure to me, that the same good conduct and general industry which first created that favourable opinion still continues. I do not think it possible for people to work better than they are doing in Blue Mountain Valley; and in fact I may say in every other part of the district, with a few trifling exceptions, which, were they not occasionally to occur, would be miraculous. As proof of good conduct, I think I may very appropriately refer to Old and New Monklands, Greenfield, Benlmond, Newfield and Duart Castle, comprising a population of 738 apprentices, among whom, since August 1834, there have only been three individuals punished.

Between overseer and apprentice there is now a very fair and, I think, as good an understanding as is likely to be effected during the continuance of the present system. Cordiality, I fear, is not to be attained, as there are but few of those in management who appear to me to desire or take the pains to excite such a feeling.

Complaints on either side have very much diminished since I first had the honour of superintending this district, a period of sixteen months.

The sternest opposer of the system, were he open to conviction, would, by a very short residence among these hills and vales, be convinced that the prosperity of the proprietors was assured for the remainder of the term.

I have, &c.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Edmund B. Lyon, s. j.*

Sir,

Chapelton, Clarendon, 13th Jan. 1836.

IN reply to your circular of the 3d December, I have the honour to state for the information of his Excellency the Governor, 1st, That the apprentices generally in the Montpelier district are conducting themselves much better than they did a few months ago, and are considerably more industrious than they were for some months after the 1st of August 1834. The masters and managers of properties are upon the whole kind to them, and I am happy in being enabled to state that complaints for some time past have decreased considerably.

2d. The appearance of the cane fields I consider promising, although, my experience being very limited, I cannot speak with any degree of certainty. It is expected that there will be a falling off from the crop of last year, yet I do not apprehend that that will be considerable.

3d. The Christmas holidays have passed off very well, and the apprentices have conducted themselves in a satisfactory manner.

4th. With regard to the establishment of schools in the Montpelier district, I am sorry to observe that I have been labouring under very severe indisposition ever since I had the honour of receiving his Excellency's communication, and have not in consequence been able to collect the information so fully as I could have wished.

The Rev. Mr. Betts, of the Established Church, has a school, principally for children of colour, upon Argyle Pen in the parish of Hanover, attended by about seventy pupils. The same gentleman has another establishment upon Alexandria estate, in that parish, with about forty pupils.

Mr. Fenton, attorney and manager of Wiltshire estate, in the parish of St. James, has established a school upon that property, which is attended by from thirty to forty pupils.

I am not aware that there are any other establishments in the Montpelier district.

I have &c.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *S. Farrar, s. j.*

REPORT respecting the District of St. Dorothy's.

THE general conduct of the negroes at present is at once shown by the fact that they perform much more work within a given time now than they were ever known to perform within the same length of time before the 1st of August 1834. In peacefulness and industry their general behaviour exceeds what was anticipated by the most sanguine. The disposition of their masters towards them I consider to be marked with kindness and good feeling; and even the worst master has it no longer in his power to exercise the smallest degree

of

of oppression upon his apprentices. Within the last six or eight months complaints from masters and apprentices to the special magistrate have diminished in number, and are become, upon the whole, of a much lighter character than before.

With regard to the prospects of the present crop, after many changes of opinion, unavoidably caused by fluctuations in the weather, the managers assure me they expect to make nearly if not quite as good a crop as the last. With respect to the crop that may be expected in general during the apprenticeship, I have to repeat what I have frequently stated already, that although with the abstraction of labour by the Abolition Act, it will be impossible for the landlords to make the same quantity of sugar as before the commencement of the apprenticeship, they will nevertheless make much more than the most sanguine ever anticipated from negroes within the time to which compulsory labour is now limited by law.

With regard to the education of the negroes, I lament to say that during the fifteen months I have acted in this district, nothing has been done to promote that most useful object. On the contrary, a school at Old Harbour Bay, superintended by Mr. Harrison, has been given up from want of support. This unhappy circumstance of neglected education has been caused by no want of will on the part of proprietors to instruct the negroes. What has prevented the bestowal of large sums for the erection and endowment of schools is the impression generally if not universally entertained, that however well the apprenticeship itself may succeed, yet without the timely adoption of preventive measures (such as a great European emigration, and a reduction in the duty on sugar) the termination of the apprenticeship must bring with it the total ruin of the greater number by far of the present proprietors of the soil. As the education of the negroes is an object of paramount importance, it is most earnestly to be wished, that in the absence of any considerable assistance from West Indian proprietors, the sums of money collected in England for negro education may be employed without loss of time in the purposes to which they are destined.

O. H. Market, 12th Jan. 1836.

(signed)

A. N. Macleod, s. J.

Sir,

Kingston, 31st December 1835.

IN reply to your letter, dated 3d December, I beg to state for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that my county (Surry) is perfectly quiet, and likely to remain so. Should however any information reach me to the contrary, you may rest assured I shall lose no time in proceeding to the spot.

I am of opinion that the apprentices are just as industrious as ever they were, with a very few exceptions.

Respecting the treatment they receive from their overseers, I am of opinion that far less acrimony is now shown when bringing charges against the apprentices than formerly.

With respect to the appearances of the cane pieces, to me they appear in excellent order, but it must be recollected I am no planter. I am however inclined to think the falling off of this year's crop will be greater than it was expected, from the circumstance of the canes arrowing; the nearest calculation I can make on this head is one half more than it was last year.

Christmas has gone off very quietly.

Respecting the moral change in the character of the apprentice, I am decidedly of opinion that it will continue very slowly until proprietors solely employed married overseers, and made those overseers their attorneys; for in this country the offence of insolence never goes unpunished, while prostitution is seldom or ever punished. Here is, therefore, the great cause why morality in this country moves so very slowly. On this subject I could say much more, but really the great danger of being obliged to prove my opinions causes me to be silent.

I have, &c.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed)

G. D. Gregg, s. J.

—No. 192.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg.

My Lord,

The King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 20 Jan. 1836.

No. 192.

IN consequence of your Despatch of the 12th November, directing me to convey to the special magistrates your Lordship's sense of their services, I framed a circular, of which the enclosed is a copy, and have sent it to all of those gentlemen; I trust that it will meet with your Lordship's approbation. The part in which I convey to them the sentiments of His Majesty's Government is nearly in the words of your Despatch. From the answers I have received from many of them, I find that it has caused great satisfaction, and I can assure your Lordship that it was very well deserved.

I have, &c.

(signed)

Sligo.

JAMAICA.

Enclosure in No. 192.

CIRCULAR to the SPECIAL MAGISTRATES of Jamaica.

Enclosure in
No. 192.

Gentlemen,

1st January 1836.

It is with much pleasure I inform you that I have, by the packet recently arrived, received directions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to express to you individually and collectively, in the strongest terms, the sense which His Majesty's Government entertains of the zeal and intelligence which you have displayed, and of the extraordinary exertions which you have used to give effect to the abolition law and to those instructions which have been furnished to you.

In representing to the Secretary of State how well such a compliment is merited by you; in pointing out the unparalleled bodily as well as mental labour which you have gone through under many trying circumstances besides those of climate; in reporting the impartiality with which, in my opinion, your interpretations of the law are generally given, I feel that I have done no more than my duty.

Having thus expressed to you the sentiments of His Majesty's Government, allow me in my own person to return you my most grateful thanks for the valuable support and assistance you have rendered me, for the invariable attention you have paid to my slightest wishes, for the respect with which you have listened to my suggestions, and, finally, the good-humoured readiness with which you have undertaken any task I may have imposed upon you for the public benefit, however personally inconvenient it may have been to you at the moment.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Sligo.*

—No. 193.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Glenelg* to the Marquis of *Sligo*.

No. 193.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 21 January 1836.

My attention has recently been drawn to the fact, that of the Acts passed by the Governor, Assembly and Council of Jamaica in the month of December 1833, there are six upon which the decision of His Majesty in Council has not yet been signified to your Lordship. This omission has been purely accidental, and must, I fear, be attributed to the changes which occurred in the spring of 1834, in the administration of the affairs of this department.

Of the six Acts in question, of which I subjoin a list, one, respecting the police, has become obsolete, and others have expired. But the Act to restrain and punish vagrancy is still in force; and to that Act I have to call your Lordship's particular attention. In the printed volume of the Laws of Jamaica it is distinguished as a statute 4 Will. 4, cap. 36.

This Act classes vagrants under the threefold division of disorderly persons, of rogues and vagabonds, and of incorrigible vagabonds. The second section defines the first of these classes, and within that definition includes all persons who *threaten* to run away and leave their wives and children chargeable. Now, such a threat may, of course, be nothing more in many cases than idle and unmeaning words.

"All persons who shall not have any visible means of employment" are also mentioned as idle and disorderly. But this may, perhaps, be asserted of many of the most wealthy and respectable members of society.

The punishment for idle and disorderly persons is imprisonment for any time not exceeding one month, to which may be added hard labour.

In the definition of rogues and vagabonds are included all persons wandering in the woods without a home, or in the public roads or places. Here the offence would seem to consist not so much in the wandering as in the being homeless.

All petty chapmen and pedlars wandering abroad are also included in this class, although their occupation may be not merely innocent but highly useful in so extensive a country.

All persons wandering abroad and lodging in taverns, out-houses, negro-houses, or in the open air, or in huts, or under tents, not giving a good account

Nos. 3116, 3118, 3119,
3120, 3124, 3126.

of themselves, are also declared rogues and vagabonds. These terms are so large as in effect equivalent to an enumeration of all persons whatever whose account of themselves is not good.

In a later part of the same section (the third) are comprised all persons who shall be found in or upon any dwelling-house, warehouse, coach-house, stable or out-house, or negro-house, or in any enclosed yard, garden or place, and who shall not be able to give a good account of themselves. To this is added, all persons imposing or endeavouring to impose upon any private individual by any false and fraudulent representations, either verbally or in writing, with a view to obtain money or some other advantage or benefit. I need not comment on the laxity of these expressions.

A rogue and vagabond may be punished by imprisonment, with hard labour, for six calendar months, and by whipping at such times (in the plural number) as the justices at the sessions shall think fit. In the case of an incorrigible rogue, the punishment may be extended to two years. These enactments would seem to be marked by extreme and needless rigour.

In the 11th section it is declared, that any justice, on information on oath that any idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, or incorrigible rogues, are reasonably suspected to be harboured or concealed in any house or houses kept for the reception, lodging or entertainment of poor travellers, may authorize the apprehension of such persons; and if it should appear to the justices that any such person cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, they may punish him as an offender under the Act. Here again it is the mere inability to give a satisfactory account in which the offence consists.

The form of conviction contained in the 14th clause does not relate to the case of idle and disorderly persons at all; and in those cases to which it does relate, would leave unexplained the grounds of the adjudication and the amount of the punishment.

On collating this statute with the corresponding Acts of Parliament I find many deviations, of which no explanation could be afforded by any real difference in local circumstances.

For these reasons I have found it my painful but indispensable duty to submit to His Majesty in Council my opinion that this Act should be disallowed. In framing any new Act for the same purpose, it will be necessary to use the utmost circumspection, lest the restraints on vagrants should be such as to interfere unnecessarily with the enjoyment by the labouring population, either now or at the expiration of the apprenticeship, of the peaceable enjoyment of the freedom of action intended to be secured to them by Parliament.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Glenelg.*

—No. 194.—

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*, dated King's House, Jamaica, 21st January 1836.

THE very short time which has elapsed since the departure of the last packet leaves me little more to say respecting the general state of the island than what is contained in my Despatch by that occasion. I do not think that my reports of this week from a part of St. Mary's are quite as favourable as they were. The negroes appear to be a little discontented at some alleged breach of contract with them; but I dare say that all this will be set right by the special magistrates very soon.

No. 194.

I am happy to say that corporal punishments are daily diminishing: sixteen weekly reports sent in this day contain not a single instance of it.

JAMAICA.

—No. 195.—

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*, dated St. Jago de la Vega, January 22, 1836.

No. 195.

At last I am enabled to send to your Lordship the abstract, containing all the punishments, &c. which have been inflicted in this island, from the 1st of August 1834 up to the 1st August 1835.

Your Lordship will observe, that most of these magistrates' returns are for broken periods, and that no notice is taken of innumerable complaints between master and apprentice, and between apprentice and apprentice, which have been of so trifling a nature as to bear more the character of arbitrations than of judicial decrees. There is one return, however, which ought to have been added to this, in order to enable your Lordship to form a correct estimate of the character and exertions of the special justices individually, and that is an account of the number of visits paid by them. I was anxious to have got this return added, but I found that 2,000 returns would have to be gone over, and it would have taken so long a time, that these whole returns, already very late, would not arrive in time for the early part of the session; and I therefore abandoned it. To exemplify my meaning: one of the magistrates, for example, appears to have a very small measure of punishment in this return, and, of course, ought therefrom to receive much credit for carrying on his business with so much mildness; but in point of fact, in the last seven months of last year he has only made 188 visits, while Mr. Theobald Dillon has made in the same period 483 visits; the former is the magistrate who, from want of system, gets through least business in the same time, and perhaps Mr. Dillon the most, and most efficiently. It would be unfair, therefore, that this magistrate should have the credit for a greater degree of humanity than Mr. Dillon. Mr. Dillon has almost every month visited every estate in his district twice, and travelled 3,569 miles, while the other has rarely, if ever, visited all his estates once in the month, and hardly ever twice, and has travelled only 1,347 miles. I have felt it necessary to make these observations, in order to show that the return I am now sending in cannot be considered to afford just grounds for forming any judgment as to the lenity or severity of the administration of the law by each special justice.

It appears in the whole, that during the first year of this new great experiment, when no party concerned understood the law perfectly, neither magistrate, master nor apprentice, when the proprietors were smarting under a total deprivation of that authority to which they had been for years accustomed, and which was considered indispensable to the continuance of the slavery system, when they were under so strong an impression of ultimate utter ruin, that in the year 1833 and 1834 they abandoned much cultivation, in despair of ever being able to reap what they had sown; the total amount of punishment did not exceed ten per cent., there having been 25,395 punishments of all descriptions, no matter how trifling some of those reported were, and the number of apprentices subjected to them being 250,000.

I trust that this abstract will bring to your Lordship's mind a conviction that the law has been humanely administered; that it has been successfully so, the present state of the island will abundantly prove.

SLAVERY IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.

219

Enclosure in No. 195.

A RETURN of the NUMBER and NATURE of the PUNISHMENTS inflicted on the APPRENTICED LABOURERS in the Colony of Jamaica by the Special or Stipendiary Magistrates, specifying the Offences for which they were inflicted, separating Males from Females, between the 1st day of August 1834 and the 1st day of August 1835.

Names of Special Magistrates.	PERIOD.		Number of Days.	OFFENCES.										PUNISHMENTS.						
	From	To		Males.	Females.	Theft.	Runaway.	Neglect of Duty.	Disobedience.	Cuts & Maim's Cattle.	Insolence.	Flogging.	Imprisonment.	Treadmill.	Penal Gang.	Repay Time.	Solitary Confinement.	Switching.		
Alley, Wm. H.	18 Apr. 1835	21 July 1835	94	240	44	14	5	229	13	1	22	30	6	3	6	222	17	-		
Bell, Wm. A.	18 Nov. 1834	13 July 1835	237	449	185	78	14	385	116	4	37	133	18	39	23	388	29	4		
Blake, Henry	6 Jan. 1835	28 July 1835	803	180	85	17	17	163	33	3	32	70	22	-	7	120	36	10		
Baines, Tho. J.	14 Apr. 1835	25 July 1835	105	106	95	3	7	167	16	-	8	35	2	-	7	156	1	-		
Baynes, Edw. D.	1 Aug. 1834	31 July 1835	365	649	407	90	31	674	215	4	42	221	106	11	53	511	92	63		
Baynes, Thos.	11 Mar. 1835	30 June 1835	111	487	237	44	22	595	37	3	23	74	36	14	14	551	26	9		
Brown, Charles	1 Aug. 1834	31 Dec. 1834	153	74	32	24	2	45	22	1	13	19	3	36	21	20	7	-		
Bourne, Stephen	4 Jan. 1835	30 Jan. 1835	177	92	61	21	1	88	27	2	14	11	4	-	12	105	15	6		
Connor & Chamberlain.	1 Aug. 1834	31 July 1835	365	701	424	128	172	407	308	-	110	120	37	424	252	105	177	10		
Cocking, Ralph	1 Aug. 1834	31 July 1835	365	379	262	51	32	242	233	13	70	270	4	12	97	168	87	3		
Cooper, R. S.	25 Nov. 1834	31 July 1835	249	157	159	20	37	83	111	1	64	56	13	14	73	95	57	8		
Clinch, James	1 Aug. 1834	19 May 1835	292	238	170	41	96	133	106	3	29	120	6	5	125	123	28	1		
Colebrook, Thos.	1 Aug. 1834	16 June 1835	320	238	147	79	19	144	66	10	67	134	33	2	91	80	44	1		
Clarke, H. B.	19 Sept. 1834	2 Jan. 1835	106	79	49	22	11	33	30	2	30	53	-	-	21	28	22	4		
Davies, Thos.	1 Aug. 1834	31 July 1835	365	304	192	69	78	143	133	4	69	197	3	5	151	20	109	11		
Daly, R., Inspector.	17 Nov. 1834	18 Apr. 1835	153	38	9	7	2	20	11	1	6	12	4	8	9	13	1	-		
Dillon, Andrew	25 Oct. 1834	26 May 1835	244	186	111	63	63	54	60	1	66	81	10	35	77	18	68	8		
Dawson, Jas. K.	1 Jan. 1835	31 July 1835	212	238	105	33	15	152	115	6	22	78	5	-	50	125	64	21		
Dunne, Patrick	1 Aug. 1834	31 July 1835	365	357	205	60	21	279	144	6	52	83	6	1	1	360	90	21		
Daughtrey, John	1 Aug. 1834	31 July 1835	365	146	78	40	12	71	52	20	29	67	3	25	10	82	33	4		
Dillon, Theo. A.	13 Apr. 1835	7 July 1835	79	76	25	19	7	34	33	-	8	43	2	-	16	31	8	1		
Everard, Wm.	6 Aug. 1834	18 Aug. 1834	13	9	7	2	-	-	7	-	7	9	-	-	5	-	2	-		
Eveleigh, John	9 Feb. 1835	30 June 1835	141	129	77	22	23	82	25	5	49	58	2	-	2	109	26	9		
Elliott, William	13 Apr. 1835	20 July 1835	98	13	4	4	2	6	2	1	2	10	2	-	-	2	3	-		
Edwards, Bryan	15 Feb. 1835	27 July 1835	162	97	60	11	6	108	22	-	10	13	24	3	-	106	8	3		
Fitzgerald, R.	18 May 1835	21 July 1835	65	69	38	1	11	47	41	2	5	13	1	-	8	78	4	3		
Fishbourne, E. E.	23 Jan. 1835	28 July 1835	187	295	134	60	25	181	122	1	40	193	5	-	39	132	41	19		
Finlayson, W.	3 Sept. 1834	31 July 1835	332	779	580	130	76	808	255	14	76	139	42	44	101	970	42	21		
Farrar, Simeon	15 Sept. 1834	31 July 1835	320	430	330	87	78	180	304	7	104	142	3	41	41	328	147	58		
Gillam, William	21 Apr. 1835	15 July 1835	86	71	45	12	4	68	21	-	11	61	2	-	22	24	6	1		
Grant, Alex.	18 Aug. 1834	26 Jan. 1835	162	270	247	35	27	212	138	5	100	66	6	73	55	232	43	42		
Gurley, John	7 Apr. 1835	28 July 1835	82	71	30	16	9	41	28	-	7	22	-	27	12	36	4	-		
Gregg, G. D. (Cov ^y Inspect ^r).	7 Oct. 1835	4 June 1835	241	21	29	2	5	26	8	-	9	13	-	-	-	15	18	4		
Haly, Richard S.	1 Aug. 1834	28 Feb. 1835	362	295	110	59	30	178	72	3	63	176	5	8	74	124	15	3		
Hawkins, Chas.	27 Oct. 1834	27 July 1835	265	322	293	66	15	265	229	15	25	246	30	6	56	213	64	-		
Hewitt, William	24 Feb. 1835	28 July 1835	154	268	194	71	58	191	103	7	32	190	16	-	82	118	54	2		
Hulme, John R.	2 Oct. 1834	27 July 1835	298	293	186	42	22	192	163	7	53	164	6	-	107	158	36	8		
Jones, Thos. W.	24 Mar. 1835	28 July 1835	126	171	57	43	3	115	49	1	17	75	26	-	7	78	25	17		
Jordan, John S.	11 Aug. 1834	13 Dec. 1834	124	264	140	28	35	185	1	104	51	188	66	3	19	119	8	1		
Jackson, James	4 Mar. 1835	2 June 1835	90	191	87	16	16	114	107	1	24	140	4	7	14	87	26	-		
Kent, Henry	3 May 1835	28 July 1835	85	63	32	20	3	39	27	-	6	28	3	1	-	40	12	11		
Lyon, Edm. B.	10 Sept. 1834	28 July 1835	321	631	395	87	56	545	229	7	102	281	39	-	42	498	132	34		
Laidlaw, Henry	12 Aug. 1834	14 July 1835	336	348	163	68	27	219	147	-	50	103	52	2	18	202	131	3		
Lloyd, Samuel	10 Aug. 1834	28 July 1835	352	622	285	131	65	328	292	-	91	452	-	-	108	186	128	43		
Langrishe, R. J.	27 Aug. 1834	28 July 1835	335	239	125	63	13	104	102	7	75	151	2	3	92	65	48	3		
Lambert, R. S.	16 June 1835	28 July 1835	32	57	33	5	-	59	21	-	5	15	5	3	4	53	7	3		
Marlton, W. F.	10 Feb. 1835	28 July 1835	168	172	120	43	42	112	75	1	19	108	10	1	54	49	69	1		
M'Gregor, D.	9 Aug. 1834	26 July 1835	351	355	171	31	43	197	151	4	100	231	10	1	94	129	60	1		
M'Leod, Alex. N.	12 Aug. 1834	29 July 1835	350	379	133	86	31	157	146	3	9	72	101	20	52	161	87	19		
Madden, R. R.	8 Aug. 1834	18 Oct. 1834	70	157	61	33	68	46	44	2	5	44	23	59	50	6	19	17		
Norcott and Hill	12 Aug. 1834	13 Sept. 1834	32	41	24	2	-	55	4	-	4	-	2	-	2	60	1	-		
Norcott, Wm.	14 Oct. 1834	26 Dec. 1834	73	51	53	4	-	83	16	-	1	-	2	-	19	81	2	-		
Nolan, James	6 Jan. 1835	24 July 1835	199	195	84	36	9	150	61	1	22	89	8	65	6	55	56	-		
Oliver, Thos. M.	13 Aug. 1834	24 July 1835	345	496	229	56	58	463	97	2	49	232	129	27	2	297	34	4		
Oldrey, William	12 Aug. 1834	11 Feb. 1835	183	101	41	40	5	56	29	-	12	46	14	22	9	42	8	1		
Odell, John	12 Jan. 1835	27 July 1835	196	200	111	24	10	143	121	4	9	84	17	31	4	159	8	8		
Palmer, Arch. L.	19 Aug. 1834	19 May 1835	273	310	196	40	14	344	77	1	30	69	5	10	329	84	9	-		
Philp, Edw. D.	7 Nov. 1834	27 July 1835	263	340	139	41	47	243	88	5	55	219	90	-	4	105	61	-		
Pack, Anthony	30 Sept. 1834	30 Dec. 1834	91	23	32	4	-	18	21	-	12	13	-	-	9	13	18	2		
Pryce, Samuel	14 Dec. 1834	26 July 1835	234	247	248	66	1	189	177	7	55	141	13	22	56	153	90	20		
Pennell, R. C.	19 Apr. 1835	27 July 1835	100	85	54	9	4	75	39	6	6	42	-	11	2	60	24	-		
Reynolds, John	31 Mar. 1835	26 July 1835	117	19	-	11	-	2	6	-	15	2	-	-	-	2	-	-		
Ramsay, Wm. (Insp ^r Gen ^l).	10 Aug. 1834	2 July 1835	326	25	19	3	8	4	25	-	4	16	13	-	3	12	-	-		
Rawlinson, S.	17 Feb. 1835	27 July 1835	129	209	83	43	10	154	44	1	40	161	20	1	-	58	50	2		
Sowley, Wm. H.	23 Dec. 1834	28 July 1835	217	359	142	59	36	256	113	1	36	200	7	49	19	184	40	2		
Stewart, J. H.	14 Oct. 1834	23 Mar. 1835	160	266	77	62	20	216	19	1	25	59	11	-	21	217	26	9		
St. John, Jas. H.	23 Aug. 1834	30 July 1835	342	119	55	28	26	42	63	-	15	42	24	1	54	2	45	6		
Thomas, J. R.	9 Mar. 1835	28 July 1835	141	210	122	41	35	103	87	6	60	145	40	-	21	59	67	-		
Thompson, Rob.	9 Dec. 1834	20 Dec. 1834	11	60	56	2	4	65	35	-	10	34	2	-	14	61	5	-		
Ditto	6 July 1835	24 July 1835	19	9	11	1	1	14	1	2	1	4	-	-	7	8	-	1		
White, Frederick	12 Aug. 1834	27 Dec. 1834	137	235	89	33	42	140	49	4	56	154	14	-	68	35	33	20		
Walters, James	1 Nov. 1834	4 Nov. 1834	4	7	3	1	-	3	4	-	2	4	-	-	-	2	4	-		

TOTAL

25,395.

25,395.

25,395.

JAMAICA.

—No. 196.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*.

No. 196.

My Lord,

The King's House, St. Jago de la Vega,
2d February 1836.

FINDING that the different sets of instructions which I had sent out on various occasions to the special magistrates, were no longer applicable from the termination of the first Act in aid, and from the disallowance of the second, and that much confusion had arisen from the loss of some of the separate letters, Mr. Nunes has had the whole of them printed in the shape of a small pamphlet, which I have caused to be distributed amongst them as their rule to go by. I trust that your Lordship will approve of them when you read over the enclosed copy.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Sligo*.

Enclosure in No. 196.

Enclosure in
No. 196.

LETTER and INSTRUCTIONS to SPECIAL JUSTICES.

Sir,

The King's House, 1st January 1836.

THE instructions which have been sent to special justices at various times, as circumstances have arisen, calling for observation, being now in some instances inapplicable in consequence of altered laws and for other reasons, and being also inadequate in some points, I have determined on having others printed in a compendious form, so that they can be carried about with you wherever you go as a guide for your conduct; recollecting always, however, that though this book may be an assistance to you, inasmuch as it contains the result of the best legal opinions upon doubtful points, it cannot in any manner supersede the law; should its tenor appear to you at variance with the law, on reference to me I will explain it if in my power; at all events this code cannot be considered to justify you in acting in any manner in opposition to the law.

You will in the administration of your important duties always bear in mind that in the manner in which you perform the duties committed to your charge, depends in a great measure the happy completion of the noblest measure ever derived from the heart or feeling of man; great therefore is your responsibility.

From the great change in the respective feeling of apprentice and master towards each other which has taken place within the last few months, I augur the happiest results, and I cannot but think that the great diminution of complaints on both sides is to be attributed to your zealous and praiseworthy exertions which I have had the pleasure on more than one occasion so favourably to represent to the Government at home. The mutual confidence which seems now to be springing up it is your principal duty to cherish, and I have no doubt but that by your care and attention it will be so fostered as to produce the happiest results at the termination of the apprenticeship. You must remember that on your zeal and discretion depend a great deal. It is your duty to support the proprietors in carrying into effect such internal arrangements on the estates as are not repugnant either to the law or to humanity. In case you shall find, which I think under present aspects most improbable, any illegal arrangement is sought to be made, it is your duty to prevent it at once; if any which, though not illegal in the strict term of the word, are repugnant to humanity, they are equally illegal by common law and would be liable to be noticed in a court of justice; on such occasions you must report them at once to me and all their details, and I will procure you legal advice how to act; but you must remember the word "discretion," that is a most necessary qualification in a special justice. Let your zeal be shown in the attention and respect you show to the gentry of the country, and in the manner in which you adjudicate in cases where it must be painful to your feelings to attribute blame and inflict punishment on them; recollect your peculiar position here; recollect that you have superseded them in some of their most important rights, and that therefore some irritation on their parts may reasonably be expected. It will be your duty to pass over these, and where no intentional disrespect is exhibited, or even if it is in a moderate degree, rather to avoid seeing it than notice it, excepting in the most calm and dignified manner; bearing always in mind that while you keep yourselves within the bounds of moderation and propriety you will in such cases have from me the most unqualified support. I hope, however, that by the same regard to discretion on this point which has been exhibited by your body hitherto, excepting in a few instances, you will increase your popularity and gain the support of the gentry of the country, without which your usefulness must be considerably diminished. You will pay particular attention to the suggestions (communicating them always to me) of the custodes of your respective parishes, where they do not interfere with your view of the law. You will make it a point when accidentally in their neighbourhood, and that it does not interfere with your avocations, to wait upon them respectfully at intervals. While however I impress upon you the necessity of conciliating those whose authority is now vested in a great measure in you, do not mistake me in thinking that a less awful responsibility rests on you in respect

respect to your conduct to the apprentices; remember that you are sent here to be their protectors, and that it is as well your duty to protect them in all their legitimate rights as to support their masters in theirs. The particular details of the manner in which those rights are to be protected on both sides will follow this memorandum; by them you will be guided in the manner I have before stated. Some few general observations I will, however, here add. You will recollect that you are a magistrate for the purposes of this Act all over the island, and that you therefore can every where in Jamaica act between master and apprentice in their respective relation to one another; or between apprentice and apprentice, and between apprentice and any other person, not his master and mistress, as far as the punishment of the apprentice goes, and that your jurisdiction as local magistrate of the parish in which you reside enables you to inflict any punishment on any individual, not his employer, who may ill-use him; you must, however, look to the law for your guide in this respect, as in many cases, such as assault, &c. it will require two local magistrates to act. Prefer always to take sufficient time to decide carefully any case which may come before you, rather than hurry from place to place to have a greater number of miles on your list; and in your adjudications of punishments take this as your grand end and object, the total abolition of the lash. The great diminution of the number of punishments of this description which I notice in the returns of the special justices induces me to hope that ere long, as the apprentices understand the law better, and feel that it must be obeyed, the use of this degrading and cruel mode of punishment may be entirely abandoned. It is not to be understood from what is here said that I mean to recommend any deviation from the law, or to say that you shall not adopt that mode of punishment which the law says shall be resorted to; on you devolves that discretion. But I feel assured that it is only necessary to call your attention to the hopes I entertain, and that your own feeling of humanity, and justice also, will lead you to strike out the happy line in this respect, which is so much to be desired. You must feel that your principal reliance for the carrying into effect the provisions of the law must be on the police; you will, therefore, cautiously watch their proceedings; you will visit their stations, and parade the men as often as you pass near their quarters, and report to me the state they are in, making such observations to the officer in command as you shall deem expedient. Should any thing not alluded to in these instructions come under your observation, you will please to communicate it to me; if it is to be considered confidential, you will mark it so; if only to be opened by myself, it is to be marked "Private," and then it will remain unopened by my secretary until my return, in case of my temporary absence from the seat of government.

INSTRUCTIONS.

No. 1.—REPORT your arrival by the first post after you shall have reached your district.

No. 2.—Visit each property in it, and take a note of its produce, whether sugar, pimento, coffee, ginger or pen; of the proprietor, attorney and overseer's name; the number of apprentices, male and female, on it, and keep this book for reference, if called for.

No. 3.—Divide your whole district into regular daily routes for ten days, leaving Sunday and one other day in the week at liberty, so that each property in it shall be visited once in each fortnight, as the law prescribes. By the particular day being named, the overseers and apprentices will know on what days, *twice in the month*, they may expect you. When this division is made, send to this office a copy of the several routes, which I request you will keep to as much as possible; do not, however, imagine that on an exigency you are not to go to any estate where your services are necessary, breaking through those rules. In such cases, however, which is to be avoided as much as possible, you will the following day make the visit for which that day is appointed, and endeavour on some rest day to make up the deficient visits; so that because you miss your usual visit on one day, you shall not make all the other visits come on different days from those appointed. You will act similarly in cases of sickness. Send a copy of this arrangement to the office as soon as made, in order that it may be seen how far it is deviated from.

No. 4.—Should any fire, calamity, or other exigency, the act of God, occur on any estate, it is your duty to proceed there at once, and, to the exclusion of all other business, investigate, either alone or in company with other magistrates, as the case may be, the causes; copies of the evidence adduced on such occasions to be taken down by you, as full and as clearly as you can, and sent to this office with the result of your own opinion, and that of your brother magistrates, if any have happened to have associated themselves with you in the inquiry.

No. 5.—Report monthly, in form of Schedule (A.), the estates you have visited in each month, placing the figures after the name, as for example, "Fort Stewart, 15th, 28th," signifying that you have visited such estate on such days. Any property not visited in the month you will enter in its proper column, adding under it in red ink the reason; for example, "Bellevue"—"Jobbers working on Mount Plenty"—"Arcadia"—"Rivers not passable," and so on. Any that you have not had time to visit you will add afterwards, stating why you have not had time. You will date it at the top and sign it at the bottom. The names to be all placed alphabetically in this list.

Fix to hold a session one day in each week at a convenient place. Saturday appears appropriate, as then the negroes can come in their own time to complain, but in different districts different days may suit best; those you find established you had better adhere to, unless cause to change be shown to you.

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No. 6.—Make a weekly return as in form (B.), stating the whole distance you travel in each day, including back journeys. Add up in place column at the bottom, in red ink, the number of estates visited in that week, and in the complainant's column at the bottom, also in red ink, the number of properties at which during that week no complaints of either side have been made. In this return you must mark all the occurrences of each day, noting Sunday or any other day of rest as such, so that each day may be accounted for. Place under plaintiff's name his denomination, such as overseer, attorney or apprentice, and under defendant's the same. Specify crime in complaint column. If the crime be negligence, specify what sort of negligence, and similarly of insolence, insubordination, neglect of duty, or any of those indefinite sort of charges, if made. In case of gangs being sentenced to repay time, the names not to be specified; but every individual who receives any punishment excepting as aforesaid, where a whole gang are condemned indiscriminately to repayment of time, must be inserted. You will keep an accurate note of all the occurrences which take place on each estate in a book which you will keep for reference, in case I shall ask for any future explanation. You will each evening, after your labours shall have terminated, transcribe into the sheet to be sent to me, the occurrences of the day, so that you may not lose the day on which the post goes off in doing this.

No. 7.—As it is of the utmost consequence that I should get these diaries and reports regularly, I make it an imperative point that they shall be sent off punctually. I can admit of no excuse, except illness, for the omission.

No. 8.—In case you shall find yourself taken ill, you must request some person to notify it to me directly, and send in your medical certificate as soon as possible. The probable period of duration of the illness, if of a nature to allow of such a calculation, to be mentioned.

No. 9.—You will accompany each week's diary by a brief account of the state of your district for that week. You will write this in the usual way (on half a sheet of foolscap folded across in four folds), for uniformity in the office. It is not to be written and folded as a sheet of post paper, but written on the half sheet, as if it were a whole sheet. You will insert in these reports any remarks you may think expedient to make on the conduct of the masters and apprentices towards each other respectively, as to their industry, the state of the crops or the weather, or any other matter worthy of notice.

No. 10.—On other separate half sheets of foolscap, similarly folded, you will answer any remarks I have made, either by letter through my secretary, or on my red ink slips, or any other matter on which you want advice or instruction, or which you think fit to inform me of. Should you wish to communicate to me any matter privately, which you do not wish to go into my office till I shall have first formed my opinion on it, you will send it *separate*, marked "Confidential," and *directed to me*; it will then be opened only by myself. All the other reports, notices and valuations as are not included in this notice, you will place in one envelope and direct to me. The slips I send are to be copied into your general instruction book, with the number of each inserted, so that by reference to that number I can see what were the directions contained in them. The slips themselves you will return, with your answer to them.

No. 11.—All valuations you will make a return of to me, the first post after you shall have made them, in the form marked (C.), whether paid or not, marking them accordingly. In case you shall not be able conscientiously to accede to the terms agreed to by the other magistrates, you will decline to sign the valuation certificate, and send to me the whole proceedings. Too exact attention to the law cannot be paid in these valuations. In case of any difference of valuation, you will always insert the opinion of each magistrate, in order that I may ascertain where the fault lies. Always ask the apprentices if they have any witnesses they wish to have called. Though your decision is to be founded on justice and impartiality, remember you are particularly appointed by the law to see that the interests of the apprentices are not neglected. The tenth clause of the Abolition Act directs that witnesses must be examined on oath relative to the value of the services of any apprentice, and you will take care that all evidence in such cases be upon oath. The notice required to be given to the person entitled to or interested in the service of the apprentice or otherwise, should be a formal written notice, or a letter, not a verbal message, to the following effect:—

" Sir,

" You are hereby required to take notice, that I shall proceed, on the day of
to the valuation of at and I request you will appoint a justice
who shall meet me there on that day, to proceed to the said valuation, according to the Act
4 Will. 4, cap. 41."

You will not agree to any postponement of valuation, unless with full and free consent of the apprentice, at the request of any person, as it is his right to have himself valued when he pleases. The law clearly points out your course, when the magistrate appointed by the owner does not appear. I recommend reference to the custos of the parish when in any difficulty on such matters. All these valuations must, as I have said before, be sent in, whether paid or not, or whether agreed to or not, by the first post after you make them. All manumissions by agreement, if signed by you as special, you will report as such; each valuation to be on a separate sheet of paper; and I cannot too strongly urge an exact adherence to the Acts which relate to it. Although the Act, making the deductions for contingencies one-third, is expired, it having formerly received the sanction of the island legislature, I strongly recommend its being adhered to as much as possible in all valuations.

No. 12.—The Act points out in what cases the money is to be paid to the receiver-general;

general; you will pay strict attention to this, as you are responsible for the money till it reaches him.

No. 13.—On each 1st January, 1st April, 1st July and 1st October, you will transmit to me an abstract of all valuations in the preceding quarter, in form of return marked (D.) You will also return each week, in your general report, any previous valuations which have been paid to you, and not before reported as paid.

No. 14.—The amount of all fines levied by you under the Act, you will pay once a week to the deputy receiver-general, and report the same to me in your weekly diary.

No. 15.—In the adjudication of punishment you will observe the following rules: No corporal punishment to be inflicted without your own presence or that of some officer or non-commissioned officer of police, who is to report same to you; and see that the amount of your sentence is not exceeded. You will write down on paper for that purpose the amount of punishment. You will also write it down in the estate's book, so that when any fresh magistrate comes and finds any person in confinement or suffering any punishment, he will know whether it be legal or the reverse. As corporal punishment has much diminished in this island, so much so indeed as to render it probable that ere long it will be possible without injury to dispense with it entirely, as has been done in other islands, you will substitute for it in every possible case other description of punishments. You will in all cases give the estates, when possible, the advantage of it, inasmuch as the offence is in general to its detriment. Should a certain time of labour be equivalent in your idea for the offence committed, and that it is necessary that the culprit should be sent to the penal gang, you will so apportion the punishment, that half the time shall be in the penal gang, and the other half in extra time to repay the estate's loss. You will recollect that the increased work cannot exceed fifteen hours a week, and that it is very advisable that they should have every other Saturday for their grounds; in case it shall so happen that it is not convenient to give every other Saturday, you must take care that the estate shall feed the apprentice while he has not time allowed him to work his grounds. It would be expedient that any repayment of time lost should be made rather greater than what has been illegally taken, as, otherwise, it would be a simple exchange of time at apprentice's pleasure, to his master's detriment. I therefore would suggest, for example, that if a man were forty holes short, he should be condemned to repay the forty lost, and twenty holes as a punishment, and so on in other matters.

But in case you shall find that any complaint is made by any manager which has the appearance of being frivolous, or if such is the general character of the complaints on that estate, you will, instead of making the negro pay time to the estate, assign him such other punishment, either in the workhouse or otherwise, as you shall think proper.

In cases of habitual runaways, they ought to be condemned to additional labour in their own time now, during the continuance of their apprenticeships, and to a prolongation, to the amount of absence, after the apprenticeship shall have terminated, deducting the amount that was paid during it; say every second Saturday, or something of the sort. Where confinement is adjudged necessary, its severity may be increased by ordering diet of low description and small quantity. But it must be remembered that, by the common law, all persons detained in any private place of confinement, whether under the name of hospital or cell, or any other, must be fed by the proprietor of such place of confinement.

You will suggest to each overseer in your district, the expediency of keeping a book on the estate in the form of that in Schedule (D.), and entering regularly every offence in that book; and when the special magistrate shall have heard the case, he will then insert the sentence in the proper column, with his signature.

A book of twenty inches in width will afford sufficient space for the columns required to be filled up, and may be twelve inches in length.

You will on all occasions, in visiting a property, whether you are called upon to adjudicate or not, enter your name in a book on the property, as a token of your visit.

No. 16.—In case you shall be under any difficulty as to ascertaining whether the amount of work done in any given time is such as it ought to be, you will request three respectable overseers or other persons to visit the place, and then swear them to the truth of their opinion. It will remain for you to use your own discretion afterwards as to the amount you will decree.

No. 17.—Although your district is pointed out to you, as your commission is for the whole island, you will consider yourself bound to go out of it in case of any superior emergency, which will render your presence necessary elsewhere. In like manner, though your district is in your own charge, it is competent for any other magistrate to visit it; indeed, it is the duty of any magistrate passing through it to report to me what he sees there, and to set right any thing he finds wrong.

No. 18.—Every magistrate must consider himself liable to be removed at any moment from his district to any other if the public service renders it desirable; but, as I know this to be inconvenient, I wish to avoid changes as much as possible.

No. 19.—No magistrate must leave his district on his own private business without my leave, which, when convenient, will rarely be refused; but every magistrate who passes through Spanish Town is required to report himself at my office, in case I should have occasion to have a personal interview with him; or if he should be in Kingston, he will inquire daily at the post-office for letters from the King's House.

No. 20.—As the master can legally apportion the hours of labour to which he is entitled, as he pleases, in the first five days of the week, it will be your duty to support him in doing so; but you will exert your best energies and anxious endeavours to promote the nine hour system in preference to that of eight hours.

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No. 21.—You will pay strict attention to the law respecting provision grounds, their distance, the apprentices not being deprived of those they held before the Abolition, without their free consent to any change—see 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th and 49th Clauses of the Abolition Act.

You will periodically make returns on these points, not only from the managers, &c., but from the drivers, constables and other people in open court; and on each estate, if the grounds are neglected, you will request the estate to put them in order, and make the apprentice repay the time at fifteen hours a week to the estate.

No. 22.—In consequence of orders to that effect, lately received from the Colonial Office, you must immediately after the expiration of every month transmit to me a statement, specifying the number of letters received in the course of such month upon the service of the magistracy, and upon which you claim repayment of postage, with the amount paid; and explanation should be given of any circumstance that may have occasioned an unusual amount of the charge.

To this statement, showing the total amount paid in that month, you will annex the following declaration :—

“I hereby certify, upon my honour, that I have paid the sum of _____ for postage of letters solely on public and official business, from the _____ day of _____ to the _____ day of _____ inclusive, and there is not therein included the postage of any letters relative to my own private concerns.”

Should such claim not be made to me by the first post-day after the expiration of each month, no attention will be paid to it, and you will be deprived of reimbursement. Though sent in monthly, they will be paid to you quarterly with the salary.

No. 23.—Where the apprentices have to go a distance to work off the property on which they live, you will allow them, out of their master's time, at the rate of three miles an hour to reach the ground. If work is neglected, the most advisable punishment is to make them give out of their own time a proportionate repayment.

No. 24.—You will be very particular in drawing up warrants for the committal of apprentices, after the trial and conviction, to state the complaint, the conviction and sentence; and you must in such committal direct the gaoler or keeper of the house of correction to receive the offender for the purpose of undergoing the sentence awarded.

No. 25.—In case you are in any doubt as to the meaning or intention of the law, you are freely to refer to me your case, written out at full length, and you shall have the necessary reply.

No. 26.—You have no right to inquire into title of apprentice property, but all you have to ascertain is, how the right has been exercised from the 28th August 1832, and the manner, in case a claim made for the service of an apprentice shall be denied by himself.

No. 27.—When you shall be called upon by me for a special report for England, you will please to understand that you are not expected to specify the condition of each estate, but to go to more length than usual in your weekly reports on the state of your district. You are to put into it any matter which may be of interest or advantage to the colony, that the British government should be acquainted with; you will give an accurate resumé of your observations since the last special report, as to the industry of the apprentices, the increase or decrease of offences, of what nature the offences generally are, the good or bad feeling between masters and apprentices, the state the negro grounds are in, whether complaints have increased or diminished; in what state is the labour usual for the time of year, is it more or less forward than last year, or the average of other years. You will add anything else which you may consider expedient, recollecting that, in all probability, your report will be submitted to Parliament, and published. This report you will send in when I write to you a circular, calling for your special report, under rule 27.

No. 28.—As any manager, &c. is guilty of a misdemeanor, who places in confinement an apprentice without due cause, or who does not report it to the special magistrate on his first visit, it is your duty to give him the opportunity of reporting it, but just before you leave the property you will ask if he has any more business, and if he says not, you will then make inquiries on this point and inflict such penalties in the first place for the non-reporting, and in the second place for improper coercion, if such shall be proved, as may seem expedient to you. As I have reason to think that the practice of managers confining the apprentices most illegally on frivolous prettexts has been adopted, I request you will make particular inquiries into this abuse, and report to me every case of it which you shall discover. You will also ascertain that sufficient food has been given at estate's expense when confined either in cell or hospital; that proper distinction of sexes is observed; that due decencies are maintained. [For the penalty, see the Abolition Act.]

No. 29.—Be careful in your inquiries on all occasions as to medical attendance, supply of clothing, attention to sick, feeble, old and sitting down people. Recollect that the mothers of six children are compellable only to do light work.

No. 30.—You will insert your name in the estate's book every time you shall visit it, and your sentence, if you have occasion to pass any; and if they will not keep a book for you, you will decline to pass any sentence until they either do so, or give you a slip of paper on which to write your sentence; and I require, in the most anxious manner, that no sentence should be passed without being written down.

No. 31.—You will visit the hospitals and cells frequently and at uncertain times, and report specially in your weekly diary, after each estate's name, you have done so. You will see if they are clean and in good order, &c.

No. 32.—It having been found advisable that all special justices should wear an uniform of a

of a particular description, as well to secure the respect of the negroes to the character of that officer, as to inform them when they see him riding out, that he is one of the persons deputed by law to settle all differences between them and their employers, I have to request most urgently that no special justice will appear any where out of his own house in any other manner than in uniform, whether that uniform be jacket or coat, or of what material is of no consequence, provided that the colours are such as are laid down.

No. 33.—Local magistrates may, under the Vagrant Act, commit any person being a vagrant; but if it is ascertained that he is a runaway (as by the British Act, which supersedes all colonial laws made in opposition to its principles, it is laid down that special justices shall alone adjudicate cases between masters and apprentices in those respective relations), they can only commit for trial before a special justice.

Such runaway must therefore be brought before a special justice directly for trial, and he will then act by him in the manner laid down in the 34th instruction. It will therefore be your duty, in all cases where you hear of runaways being apprehended, to take measures agreeably to the instructions therein contained.

No. 34.—Whenever any person is brought before you as an alleged runaway, it will be your duty, in case you see cause to remand him, to commit him for a reasonable time, in order to ascertain whether he be really one or not; you will therefore in your committal express that he is committed for a specific reasonable time for re-examination. This can be done as often as necessary; you will recommend his being advertised three times according to the usage under the slave law, and if not then claimed, you must bring him to trial for his crime of absence. You will then, giving due warning, try him; and recollect that you have no power to leave him in confinement at all, after that final examination or trial, unless you receive sufficient evidence on oath that the individual is a runaway. If you do receive such evidence, should any good reason be shown that evidence not then at hand will be procured, it will remain for you to exercise your discretion as to remanding him. If however no evidence is adduced, and you see no likelihood of any further evidence being brought forward, you will see the justice of finding the prisoner not guilty of the offence with which he is charged, namely, absence from his employer's service, and will dismiss him at once.

Should he declare that he is a runaway from any particular person, you will write or request the supervisor to write to that person, that such person is in confinement. Should the owner be unwilling to receive him, that is no reason why the individual should, on that account, be kept in confinement; he may be passed on, according to law, to his owner, and if that owner then refuses to receive him, the parish may proceed at once against him for the expenses. No detention for fees is legal; if therefore any supervisor detains any person one hour longer than his sentence, as expressed in the committal, he is guilty of false imprisonment.

No. 35.—You will observe by the 4th clause of the Abolition Act, that *all* apprenticed labourers *shall be divided into three distinct classes, viz.*

- Prædials attached to the soil.
- Prædials not attached to the soil.
- Non-prædials.

The first class comprising *all* persons who in their state of slavery were usually employed in agriculture, or in the manufacture of colonial produce, or otherwise, *upon lands belonging to their owners.*

The second class comprising *all* persons who in their state of slavery were usually employed in agriculture and colonial produce, or otherwise, *upon lands NOT belonging to their owners.*

The third class comprising *all* apprentices *not included in either of the two preceding classes.*

In the first class is to be comprehended all persons on estates, on sugar properties, coffee plantations, pimento settlements, pens, mountain properties, and other small settlements, who are employed in agriculture and the production of colonial produce, viz. sugar, rum, coffee, pimento, cattle and stock, ginger, arrow root, ground provision and corn, sale of wood and grass, or any other produce of the soil.

In the second class is to be comprehended all persons on estates or sugar properties, coffee plantations, pimento settlements, pens, mountain properties, and other small settlements, who have been employed at labour, and assisting in the production of colonial produce on other properties (*i. e.*) persons usually called in this country jobbers.

In the third class is to be comprehended all apprentices who have not been employed in agriculture, such as domestic and other servants on sugar estates, coffee plantations, pimento settlements, pens, mountain properties and other small settlements, as well as in villages, towns and cities; also all artificers, butchers, bakers, gardeners, about towns; storehouse-men, fishermen, wharfmen, porters, draymen, and every description of persons engaged in employment in and about a house, tavern, store or warehouse.

The first and second of these classes to continue in apprenticeship until the 1st of August 1840.

The third class to continue in apprenticeship until the 1st of August 1838.

As this distinction between prædial and non-prædial labourers was designed to separate the whole slave population into two great classes; the first comprising those by whose agency the work of the plantations to which they belonged, or upon which they were hired, had been usually done; the second comprising all the rest: you will take notice, that a cooper, for example, employed in the city of Kingston by a master, selling or repairing casks for the public at large, would be a non-prædial; while a man engaged in the very

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same occupation by the owner of a particular estate, for the purposes of that estate, would be a prædial apprentice. The principle of this distinction seems to be, that the established usages of the colonies admitted the occasional transfer of the plantation cooper to the field, but was directly opposed to making any such use of the services of the cooper accustomed to work under a master tradesman. If, therefore, a tradesman on an estate is not employed by his master at his trade, he is liable, being a prædial, to perform any other labour on the estate which he is equal to, if so required by his owner or employer.

There is a proviso to the 4th clause to the following effect, "That no person of the age of twelve years and upwards shall be included in either of the two classes of *prædial apprenticed labourers*," unless such person shall for twelve calendar months at least before the 28th August 1833, have been *habitually* employed in agriculture.

Now, this proviso appears to have been inserted for the express purpose of embracing in the third class those persons who, when in a state of slavery, were exempt from agriculture, either from disease, or mental or bodily infirmity, age, parents of six or more children, persons who, from some cause, were permitted to absent themselves, either from the service rendered by their husbands or by themselves, faithful servants to the owners, now absent from the island, and many others who were indulged as slaves, and not called upon to labour, but who, if compelled now to labour, would be included in the two first classes; and as every case of this sort would rest upon its own merits, this proviso was made in order that the justice of the peace holding a special commission might have a discretionary power, after due investigation, not to permit the apprentice to be more oppressed in his present condition than when in a state of slavery—the Act being one of amelioration, enlarging the benefits of the subject, and not to oppress or abridge their former privileges.

It will therefore be your duty so to use the discretion which is vested in you, as to carry into correct effect the law as explained in this paragraph. In any case where any aged apprentice of either sex, who has been for some time what is here called sitting down or exempted from labour for any cause arising from debility, age or bodily infirmity for a certain period previous to the 1st August 1834, or who is now in such state as to render him or her incapable of working in the field or mill, you will use your own discretion as to complying or not with any wish which may be expressed by any proprietor or person acting for him, that he or she shall be so employed. You will, however, report to me, in due course, the circumstance.

No. 36.—In replying to or acknowledging any letter from my office, please always to state the *number and date* such communication bore. This must be *punctually attended to*, as it facilitates references to the correspondence, and is indispensably necessary.

No. 37.—I request that in your future weekly reports, whenever you have had the good fortune to avoid the infliction of corporal punishment, you will be so good as make a note at the bottom of the report, under the amount of miles travelled, "No corporal punishment this week."

No. 38.—Questions having frequently arisen as to the liability of pregnant women to repay to their masters the time lost prior to delivery in childbirth, and suckling and nursing their children, I beg to draw your attention, when any complaint may be made by the master against an apprentice under those circumstances, to the following observations:

As sickness is a lawful cause of neglecting the employer's work, there does not appear any distinction between those ailments which beset the human frame from other causes, and those to which it is subject in childbirth and its consequences.

With respect to their attendance on sick children, much will depend upon the reality and nature of the illness, and the extent of time devoted to that duty in each particular case. But as it could never be intended, in defining the rights of the employer, to supersede the paramount obligations of a mother towards her offspring in such cases; so it would be more unreasonable to visit by any penal infliction a mother who neglected her duties to her employer, for the sole purpose of affording her child that aid which the state of the disease might require at her hands. But if such an apology be untruly alleged as an excuse for idleness, or to deprive the employer of the time he is entitled to, it would become a case to be dealt with as any other unfounded pretext for avoiding duty. As often, however, as sufficient cause is shown, and the time taken be to a reasonable extent, women, under those circumstances, do not appear liable to repay the time lost.

No. 39.—It having been considered of importance by the Secretary of State for the colonies, that the names of the witnesses on both sides, and a brief summary of the evidence produced, or rather the facts proved in each case on which you shall have adjudicated, should be added to the information conveyed to me in your present weekly reports, I am anxious to carry into effect his orders on this point in the manner the least irksome to you, and in that which will least increase your already too laborious duties. I am aware that if these particulars were to be added to the diaries, you would be unable, without the assistance of a clerk, to get through nearly so much business as you do now.

I have therefore to suggest, with a view to the furtherance of the wishes of the Colonial Secretary, and to save you as much as possible the trouble of transcribing, that you should send up to my office, half-yearly, the book in which you enter at night the evidence which you have taken in the day; this will remain in the office as a record for reference, as well on your part as on that of the Government, or any person who may require it, under my sanction.

As you already keep such a book, the only additional trouble which this will occasion you is, perhaps, to write it rather neater than you have been in the habit of doing, and instead of having it of various sizes, to be of that called the Foolscap.

(signed)

Sligo.

SCHEDULE (A.)

LIST of PROPERTIES in the District of Special Justice

183

Names of Properties not visited this Month.	Properties visited this Month.	Dates when visited.
BELLEVUE. Jobbers working on Mount Plenty.	FORT STEWART.	15th.—28th.
— ARCADIA. Rivers not passable.		

SCHEDULE (B.)

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE'S REPORT.

Date.	Place.	Miles travelled.	Complainant.	Defendant.	Complainant.	Decision.	Number of Constables sworn.

SCHEDULE (C.)

VALUATION RETURN.

Spanish Town, May 1, 1835.

Name of Apprentice.	Age.	Health.	CLASS.
David Ellis, of Bushy Park -	47	Good.	Prædial attached ; estate's carpenter.

W. Pollock, Esq., } Associate Justices.
A. Murphy, Esq., }
H. Moresby, Esq., } Special Justice.

Witness for Estate :

James Haughton, esq., overseer of Bushy Park estate, states that David Ellis is a first-rate carpenter ; that he is in charge of the gang, is sober and industrious, has never been a runaway, and is well worth 60*l.* a year to the estate.

Thomas Johnson, overseer of Amity Hall estate, swears that he has known David Ellis many years, and agrees in all that has been said by Mr. Haughton, excepting as to the value of his services, which he considers worth no more than 50*l.* a year.

Apprentice Witness :

David Ellis being asked whether he had any witnesses to produce, declares he has none.

After some consideration it appeared that

Mr. Pollock valued him at	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.60.
Mr. Murphy at	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.
Mr. Moresby at	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.
£.50. a year agreed on.								
Four years and three months -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.212 10 -
Deduct one-third contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70 16 8
Net sum awarded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.141 13 4

Sum not paid. Apprentice said it was too much.

Henry Moresby, Special Justice.

JAMAICA.

SCHEDULE (D.)

LIST of VALUATIONS during the Quarter ending

Date of Valuation.	Name of Apprentice.	The Estate or Master's Name.	Parish.	Class.	Value.	If paid or not.

SCHEDULE (E.)

REGISTRY of ACCUSATIONS brought against the Apprentices on Estate, and Decisions thereon.

Date of alleged Offence.	Name of the Accused.	Alleged Offence.	By whom Charged.	Names of Witnesses.	Date of Trial before a Special Justice.	Name of Special Justice by whom the case was heard and his Decision thereon.	Cases of minor importance noticed by the Attorney or Overseer.

The overseer on _____ estate will not on any account neglect to enter in this book all accusations against the apprentices attached to _____ estate under his charge, and he will best study the real interests of the property, as well as the peace and domestic comforts of all classes employed thereon, by a well considered and judicious exercise of his own discretion in reprimanding and pardoning all cases of a trivial nature (on the promise of future good conduct made on the part of the apprentice), being careful to enter the same in the column for that purpose; and in every case of this nature to sign his name, under such remarks as he may consider the nature of the case in prudence calls for. All entries made by the overseer in this book to be done during the hours of relaxation from labour at noon in each day, the constables and parties accused of crime to be present; the crime with which the party stands charged; name or names of the party charging him or her with the same, and names of the witnesses in support of the charge, to be read to the accused party in presence of the constables, and the same will be attended to in all cases of reprimand or pardon granted by the overseer. This book, with other writing materials, to be kept in a desk or table in the overseer's house, where the special justice can have free access to the same at all times of visiting the property, and in which he the special justice will please to enter such remarks as he may consider necessary, and sign his name. On all occasions of apprentices being brought to a trial before a special justice (whether on the property or at any other place) this book to be submitted to the justice for his inspection; and in order that a true record may be kept, the special justice will particularly oblige by entering his decisions, and signing the same.

—No. 197.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*.The King's House, St. Jago de la Vega,
6th February 1836.

No. 197.

My Lord,

MUCH having been said here relative to the reports of the state of the island made by me in the Blue book, and much blame having been attributed to me for having expressed an opinion that the conduct of the overseers and managers in the parish of St. James's was more in opposition to the new system than in any other parish in the island, I have caused a list of the fines inflicted on each individual in the island during the month of January to be extracted from the magistrates' reports, in order that your Lordship may see that St. James's is still subject to that observation. It is however but right to say, that the general character of the reports from the parish have lately much improved, and I have received reports from the special magistrates stationed in it, without a single case of complaint. By communicating to your Lordship the names of the individuals so offending, the stigma will be affixed on those who deserve it, and not on innocent persons.

I also have the honour to enclose the report of miles travelled, &c., during this month. Your Lordship will perceive that the number of estates where no complaints are made are regularly increasing in proportion, which I consider to be a most favourable symptom. I have also added another column to the January return, namely, that of the number of reports or weekly diaries of each magistrate, where no corporal punishment has been inflicted during that week. As my great object is, and must be, to get rid entirely of that degrading mode of punishment as soon as possible, I have desired the magistrates to make a note at the bottom of each of their weekly diaries, when they shall have been so fortunate as to be able to avoid inflicting any lashes during that week. I think that this order has more forcibly impressed on the magistrates the necessity of substituting other punishments for the lash, and that whether in consequence or from accident, less corporal punishment has been inflicted since that order has been issued than before. Mr. Daughtrey, in a letter which I received on the 23d January, informs me that the managers of three of the principal sugar estates in his district had told him that the labour they now get is *fully equal* to what it was *under the old system*. At Halifax, the seat of Mr. Hodgson in St. Mary's, they have agreed to work from sun-rise to sun-set during crop, to be paid back the *time out of crop*. This is a most liberal offer on their part, as the crop in that parish lasts almost all the year round. At Gorhen, Tuchy Hill, Eagle and Russell Hall, the negroes have agreed to take off the crop, working from sun-rise till sun-set, at the rate of 3s. 4d. currency for the first spell gang, and 2s. 6d. for the second, terms which, I must say, I think are reasonable enough.

It is proper that I should here again inform your Lordship, very early in the crop, that it will be a *very short one this year*; I have received advices from all quarters to this effect, and enclose two respecting Trelawny which are very decided as to the cause. By mentioning it thus early, I prevent the failure being attributed to the want of industry among the negroes. I send one enclosure respecting the difficulty of keeping the return of evidence required by your Lordship, which I fully agree in, and likewise several original letters from the special justices on various interesting subjects.

I have, &c.

. (signed) *Sligo*.

Enclosure 1, in No. 197.

EXTRACTED from the SPECIAL MAGISTRATES' REPORTS, received in the Month of January 1836.

No.	Date.	Place.	Name of Magistrate.	Complainant.	Defendant.	Complaint.	Decision.	Parish.
1	1836. Jan. 14	Newman Hall	W. Carnaby	Rosetta Graham -	Mr. Wilson, over.	-- Confining 24 hours in dark room.	-- Fined Mr. Wilson 1 <i>l.</i> for incarceration.	St. James.
2	" "	"	"	Sukey Graham -	} -- ditto - }	-- Confining each 24 hours in dark room for refusing to work.	-- Fined Defendant 1 <i>l.</i> upon each complaint.	St. James.
3	" "	"	"	Fanny Thompson				
4	" 12	Retirement -	"	James Scott -	Mr. Gilbert -	-- Continued case from 7th.	-- Fined Mr. Gilbert 3 <i>l.</i>	St. James.
5	" 15	Spring Mount	"	Mr. Madden, over.	D. Samuels, ap. -	-- Insolence and refusal to obey orders.	-- Dismissed, as defendant was incarcerated; fined 1 <i>l.</i> for incarceration.	St. James.
6	" 14	Care Valley -	T. A. Dillon -	Angus Higgins -	Mr. Arkinstall -	-- For giving him a slap on the face.	Fined 1 <i>l.</i> - -	St. Ann's.
7	" 2	Montego Bay	R. B. Facey -	Joseph Milne -	Eliz. Ogle, owner	-- For an assault at her instance.	Fined 2 <i>l.</i> - -	St. James.
8	" 4	Rochampton Estate.	"	Robert Sterling -	David Boyd -	-- For confining complainant 6 days in dark room.	-- Fined 5 <i>l.</i> and to repay 3 days.	St. James.
9	" 15	Kingston -	W. Gillam -	C. Dewdney, owner	J. Moody, ap. -	Neglect of work -	-- A switching and 1 week treadmill; at the same time <i>fin</i> ed Mr. Dewdney 1 <i>l.</i> for beating apprentice.	Kingston.
10	" 19	"	"	Martha Glasspole	C. A. Green, owner	Assault - -	Fined 10 <i>s.</i> - -	Kingston.
11	" 7	"	"	Lucretia - -	Amelia Sedden -	-- Withholding allowance.	Fined 2 <i>l.</i> - -	Kingston.
12	" 4	Aberdeen-court	C. Hawkins -	R. Gordon, ap. -	George Nesbitt -	-- For striking him and taking away a horse he was taking to the pound for a trespass on negro grounds.	To pay 5 <i>l.</i> - -	Trelawney.
13	" 16	Rio Bueno -	"	Susan Reid, ap. -	Mary A. Thompson	-- For beating the complainant.	Sentenced to pay 5 <i>l.</i> -	Trelawney.
14	" 18	Richmond Hill	J. Harris -	Duncan M'Donald	-- Duncan M'Pherson, overseer.	-- Locking complainant up more than 24 hours.	Fined 10 <i>s.</i> - -	St. Thomas Vale.
15	" "	Berkshire Hall	"	Bessy Ann Henry	W. Martin, overseer	-- Assault and false imprisonment.	Fined 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> -	St. Thomas Vale.
16	" "	"	"	Amelia Davis -	- ditto - -	-- Inattention whilst in hot-house.	Fined 5 <i>l.</i> - -	St. Thomas Vale.
17	" 4	Mount Vernon	E. B. Lyon -	Ellen M'Pherson	Kenneth M'Pherson	Assault - -	Fined 1 <i>l.</i> - -	St. Thomas East.
18	" "	Moneague -	H. Laidlaw -	Michael Ratigan -	Miss J. Ratigan -	Switching him - -	Imposed a fine of 15 <i>s.</i> -	St. Ann.
19	" "	"	"	- ditto -	James Osborne -	-- ditto - -	-- ditto 10 <i>s.</i> -	St. Ann.
20	" "	"	"	Joseph Hamilton	Mr. C. Hamilton	-- ditto - -	-- Fined Mr. Hamilton 1 <i>l.</i>	St. Ann.
21	" "	Main Savanna	J. Langrishe	Polidore - -	Mrs. Townshend -	Beating complainant -	Fined 5 <i>l.</i> - -	Clarendon.
22	" "	"	"	- ditto -	Mr. Townshend -	- ditto - -	Fined 5 <i>l.</i> - -	Clarendon.
23	" "	Jobbs Hill -	R. S. Lambert	J. Farquharson -	M. Kelly, owner	Assault - -	Fined 3 <i>l.</i> to the King	St. Mary.
24	" 2	Ramble -	W. Marlton -	J. Smith, overseer	E. Robinson, ap.	-- Neglect of duty and insolence to Mr. Smith.	-- Defendant acquitted and Mr. Smith fined 2 <i>l.</i> for assaulting defendant, who gave no provocation.	St. Mary.
25	" 7	Union -	J. Woolfrys	Henry Huggin -	J. Drake, overseer	Striking him with a stick	-- To pay 2 <i>l.</i> or five days in gaol.	St. Ann.
26	" 5	Glasgow -	A. Welch -	Alex. Thomas -	Mr. M'Catty -	Striking him - -	Fined 5 <i>s.</i> - -	Manchester.
27	" 1	Spring Garden	R. S. Cooper	Mary Mitchell -	Francis Blakeley	Illegally confining in cell	-- Fined 1 <i>l.</i> and admonished.	St. James.
28	" 23	Retreat -	C. D. Baynes	Sally Watts -	Duncan Hamilton	-- First imprisoning beyond 24 hours; second, confining her in cell.	Fined 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> -	St. John.
29	" "	Montego Bay	W. Carnaby	Eliz. Spence -	Mr. Lumley -	Switching complainant	Fined Mr. Lumley 3 <i>l.</i>	St. James.
30	" 25	Rochampton	R. B. Facey	Ann M'Intosh -	Mr. Lumley -	-- Knocking basket off her head.	Fined 5 <i>l.</i> - -	St. James.
31	" 21	Petersfie Id -	C. Hamilton	Henry Rainford -	Mr. Kuckahn -	-- For shooting complainant's hog and appropriating the body to his use.	-- Fined 1 <i>l.</i> to be paid to complainant.	Port Royal.
32	" 23	Rodney Hall Court	J. Harris -	J. F. M'Dermott	Mr. F. M'Glashan	Assault and battery -	Fined 5 <i>l.</i> - -	St. Thomas Vale.
33	" 25	Moneague -	H. Laidlaw -	Elenor Thomas -	Mr. E. Hamilton	Beating her - -	Fined 1 <i>l.</i> - -	St. Ann.
34	" 21	Pemberton Valley.	W. Marlton	James Reid -	Arthur Bucknell -	-- Assaulting complainant with a supple jack and shooting his dog.	To pay a fine of 5 <i>l.</i> -	St. Mary.
35	" 21	Industry Court	H. Walsh -	22 Apprentices -	-- George Middleton, overseer of Goshen Estate.	-- For not fulfilling his contract with the apprentices within the given period, as will be shown by contract of 10th Feb. 1835.	-- Found guilty, and fined 5 <i>l.</i> by virtue of 49th and 51st. of the Abolition Act.	St. Mary.

RECAPITULATION.

In St. James	- - 10 cases.	St. Thomas Vale	- 4 cases.	Manchester	- - 1 case.
St. Ann	- - 6	St. Thomas East	- 1	St. John	- - 1
Kingston	- - 3	Clarendon	- 2	Port Royal	- - 1
Trelawney	- - 2	St. Mary	- - 4		
				TOTAL	- 35

Enclosure 2, in No. 197.

JAMAICA.

Enclosure 2, in
No. 197.RETURN of the Number of Miles travelled, and Estates visited, by the Special Magistrates, up to
28th January 1836.

NAMES of MAGISTRATES.	Week ending 7th January 1836.				Week ending 14th January 1836.				Week ending 21st January 1836.				Week ending 28th January 1836.				TOTAL.					
	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	No Corporal Punishment.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	No Corporal Punishment.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	No Corporal Punishment.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	No Corporal Punishment.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.			
Alley, W. H.	92	12	9	-	57	9	8	§	Domestic calamity				74	13	12	§	223	34	29			
Baines, T. J.	58	14	10	§	59	11	9	-	74	10	7	§	82	15	12	§	273	45	38			
Baynes, E. D.	61	10	7	§	109	18	11	-	74	14	6	-	92	19	3	-	336	61	37			
Bell, W. A.	93	17	6	§	64	13	12	§	On leave				67	21	19	§	224	51	47			
Bourne, Stephen	64	8	3	-	59	8	7	§	Attending Assizes				170	13	7	-	293	29	17			
Carnaby, William	-	-	-	-	52	20	16	§	71	20	14	§	48	17	2	§	171	57	42			
Cocking, Ralph	58	18	15	§	87	22	21	§	82	22	19	-	66	17	6	§	293	86	71			
Connor, N. A.	Sick.																					
Cooper, R. S.	72	22	17	§	Removing District				64	21	16	§	52	16	11	§	198	59	44			
Daughtrey, John	32	5	4	§	Fever				55	11	8	§	59	12	11	§	146	28	23			
Davies, Thomas	51	14	13	§	50	7	4	§	87	18	15	-	65	13	13	§	253	52	45			
Dawson, J. K.	28	12	11	§	41	18	14	-	56	13	9	-	34	17	13	-	159	60	47			
Dillon, T. A.	53	8	7	§	153	23	21	-	108	17	13	-	144	23	19	§	458	71	60			
Dunne, Patrick	84	25	16	-	67	18	13	§	73	14	7	§	75	26	21	§	299	83	57			
Ewart, David	52	11	7	§	57	10	7	-	66	14	8	§	47	8	2	§	222	43	24			
Facey, Richard B.	98	22	17	§	94	22	17	§	117	21	12	-	81	15	10	§	390	80	56			
Farrer, Simeon	-	Fever				Removing to Clarendon				57	15	12	§	78	24	23	§	135	39	35		
Finlayson, W.	69	21	14	§	75	21	17	§	69	21	16	§	70	22	16	§	283	85	63			
Fishbourne, E. E.	28	7	2	§	56	22	8	-	20	9	9	§	87	26	19	-	191	54	38			
Fyfe, Alexander E.	50	8	2	-	74	15	9	-	61	9	7	-	Domestic calamity				185	32	18			
Gurley, John	72	14	8	-	70	15	4	-	59	12	8	-	On leave				201	41	30			
Gillam, William	-	-	-	-	Attending in Kingston during Captain Connor's illness.																	
Hamilton, C.	83	24	19	§	74	22	13	§	60	20	16	-	76	25	15	§	293	91	63			
Harris, James	84	18	13	-	41	11	7	-	49	11	6	§	81	18	10	-	255	68	36			
Hawkins, Charles	72	12	10	§	74	18	14	-	99	21	14	-	68	20	16	§	313	71	54			
Higgins, G. O.	59	17	11	-	56	14	10	-	119	28	25	-	82	23	20	-	316	82	66			
Hewitt, William	82	19	11	-	54	9	8	-	72	15	12	-	On leave				208	53	31			
Hulme, J. R.	95	18	14	§	85	28	22	-	70	14	10	-	89	27	24	-	339	87	70			
Jones, Thomas W.	102	16	10	-	96	17	12	-	58	8	1	-	99	24	15	-	355	60	38			
Kelly, D. W.	93	24	22	-	73	22	17	§	59	15	13	§	82	24	21	§	307	85	73			
Kent, Henry	84	14	9	-	79	12	9	-	70	21	17	§	80	22	16	§	313	79	51			
Laidlaw, Henry	77	17	5	§	77	18	11	-	87	19	12	§	93	18	12	§	334	72	50			
Lambert, R. S.	60	18	10	-	54	15	10	-	On leave				79	25	13	-	193	58	41			
Langrishe, R. S.	72	13	10	-	Fever				-	-	-	-	Died 14th January 1836				72	13	10			
Lloyd, Samuel	68	15	9	-	122	19	6	-	98	6	5	-	56	13	11	-	344	53	41			
Lyon, Edmund B.	51	10	7	-	41	7	2	-	On leave				-	-	-	-	92	17	9			
Marlton, W. F.	69	9	5	-	On leave				111	20	12	-	67	11	5	-	247	30	22			
M'Leod, A. N.	27	14	9	-	27	7	5	-	27	13	7	-	31	9	5	§	112	43	26			
Moresby, Henry	38	13	10	-	76	13	8	-	49	18	15	-	66	15	14	-	229	59	47			
Nolan, James	81	25	21	-	93	21	13	-	104	31	23	-	103	26	19	-	381	93	76			
Odell, John	Removing to St. James's				42	13	8	-	Removing to St. James's				-	-	-	-	42	13	8			
Oliver, Thomas	108	17	14	-	92	19	16	-	100	16	13	-	108	17	10	-	408	69	53			
Pennell, R. C.	80	17	14	-	95	11	8	-	75	11	7	-	85	16	15	-	335	55	42			
Philp, Edward D.	102	23	19	-	106	23	20	§	105	21	18	§	104	24	21	§	417	91	78			
Pryce, Samuel	63	19	16	-	57	18	13	-	9	5	3	-	15	11	7	-	144	43	39			
Ramsay, William	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	On police duty.				-	-	-	-						
Rawlinson, S.	53	16	15	§	57	17	11	-	55	16	14	§	30	10	7	-	195	59	47			
Reynolds, John	55	11	9	§	51	10	8	§	99	16	14	-	86	10	9	§	271	47	40			
Sowley, W. H.	-	Fever				26	9	7	-	78	28	23	-	Fever				104	37	30		
St. John, Richard	Bad weather				Attending Surry Assizes				-	-	-	-	44	10	10	§	44	10	10			
Thomas, J. R.	Removing to Trelawny				72	25	19	-	54	20	14	-	47	24	18	-	173	69	51			
Thompson, Robert	59	8	5	§	39	9	8	§	43	11	3	-	76	11	6	-	237	39	22			
Walsh, Henry	65	19	18	§	69	23	22	§	91	17	11	§	91	15	8	-	316	74	59			
Welch, Arthur	83	27	26	§	84	23	18	-	102	20	17	-	94	28	26	-	363	98	87			
Willis, George	62	15	9	-	80	19	12	-	71	12	6	-	58	10	8	-	271	56	35			
Woolfrys, John	112	31	10	-	110	26	22	-	124	33	28	-	127	31	29	§	473	121	89			
TOTAL																	-	-	-	13,449	3,085	2,315

N.B.—The mark § in the fourth column of each week denotes that no corporal punishment has been inflicted.

JAMAICA.

Enclosure 3, in
No. 197.

Enclosure 3, in No. 197.

MR. THARPE'S SCHOOL NOTICE.

Trelawny, Jamaica, 1st January 1836.

SCHOOL AT THE GOOD HOPE ESTATE.

UNDER the sanction of Mr. Tharpe, I have undertaken the superintendence of a school for the education of free children, gratis; and intend shortly to make the necessary arrangements for establishing a Sunday school for the purpose of teaching the adult apprentices to read the Scriptures.

(signed) *Percival Benton*, Master.

I sanction the above school, and freely admit its benefits to all free children and adults in the surrounding districts.

(signed) *Wm. Tharpe*.

TO THE APPRENTICES OF TRELAWNY.

Apprentices!

I HAVE great satisfaction in calling upon you to send your children to the above school, and pledge you my word that you will have nothing to pay for their education; and that I will afford you every protection and assistance in teaching your children to read, and I hope you will continue to behave well for such an act of goodness from your master, and you will find me to be your sincere friend and protector under the law and the directions of our good Governor, his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *Samuel Pryce, s. j.*

My Lord,

Falmouth, Trelawny, 31st January 1836.

PERMIT me, with great respect, to lay before your Lordship a monthly return of the properties in my district, and the dates when each was visited, trusting that such will not fall short of your Lordship's expectations.

It is with the greatest satisfaction I am enabled to report to your Lordship the continued orderly, quiet and contented state of the apprentices in this district, and I trust long to trace such comforting account to your Lordship, of Falmouth district.

Crop is commencing generally here, and I am under some little apprehension that a change to the *eight hour system* is under contemplation in several quarters, to the effect of unsettling the apprentices' mind for a short time; but your Lordship may rely on my efforts keeping pace with circumstances on this head, as they may transpire, until all shall work smooth again. In some parts of this district, I regret to say, a great defalcation of crop is expected, owing to the late long prevalence of dry weather. One property has cut 27 acres, and realize barely 7 hhds.; another has cut 36 acres with hardly so good a return.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Rawlins Thomas*, Lieut. R. N., s. j.

WEEKLY BRIEF REPORT, ending 2d February 1836.

My Lord,

THE past week we have had fine showers of rain: as heretofore this district has been particularly dry, while the eastern part of this, as well as the parish of St. James's, appears to have been much more fortunate.

Mr. W. Dexter, an experienced planter, has agreed in opinion with me, that this year's crop will be the smallest that Trelawny has made for many years, and as he hopes and expects ever will make, arising solely from the want of timely and good seasons.

(signed) *S. Pryce, s. j.*

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

Tenachy, Clarendon, 3d February 1836.

I HAVE no alteration to make in the general report of the state of my district: all is going on well. A few complaints have been made with respect to turning out on one or two properties, but I apprehend it to be more from a misunderstanding, in consequence of their being employed in their own time for wages than from disposition.

I regret much to report, that the people of Lucky Valley have solicited employment in their own time during crop for the usual rate of wages, and as yet it has been refused.

I have, &c.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *John Gurley, s. j.*

My

My Lord,

Unity Hall, 2d February 1836.

JAMAICA.

IN making my monthly report, I have the honour to state, that I consider the apprentices progressively improving in their work and in their conduct: the master, kind and indulgent, looking over many faults upon promises of amendment: the sugar that is being made of a superior quality, which may be attributed to fine seasons and less night work. The apprentices attend some place of worship most respectably dressed, and attentive during service; their conduct to those in authority much more respectful; and they seem to understand the law which impels the master and the apprentice to look to each other for acts of kindness and obedience better than they did.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Thomas J. Baines, s. J.*

My Lord,

Charlton, 3d February 1836.

I HAVE removed my residence to this place; it is nearer the centre of my district than Logan Castle.

All the sugar properties in my district are busily engaged in the manufacture of sugar and rum. The apprentices on most properties seem to be giving satisfaction; but on some the planters complain, though as yet not officially to me, that their mill-hands do not grind a sufficient quantity of liquor per diem. Should complaints of this nature be regularly brought before me, I shall avail myself of the suggestion of your Excellency, and request the attendance of respectable planters to give me their sworn opinions.

We have had a few fine showers of rain lately, which will be beneficial to the young plants, without inconveniencing the making of sugar: the weather previously was dry.

The most material case that occurred during that week was that of the Rose Hall people having a quantity of sugar and not being able to account for the possession of the same; and the fact is worthy of notice, that although the utmost pecuniary penalty was awarded, three of them, common field labourers, had the money to pay the same; the others had not the money, in consequence they are now suffering the imprisonment. The sugar was condemned, and will be sold. There is a doubt whether, under the police law, Grant, the parish constable, should or should not get the 15*l.* cash, as well as the proceeds of the sale of the sugar taken from each party. I solicit your Excellency's direction herein. William Edwards, an apprentice, valued on 12th December last, paid the amount on Tuesday last, which I handed over to his late master.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Harris, s. J.*

My Lord,

Montego Bay, 26th January 1836.

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Excellency my third weekly report for properties under my care in this district.

I have little to communicate in addition to my two last reports, but that the different estates are getting the crop quietly and speedily off the ground, and on many, double the quantity of sugar is made in one week, compared with what was done in the same period last year.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Wm. Carnaby, s. J.*

My Lord,

Montego Bay, 26th January 1836.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting to your Excellency my report for the last week, with three relative valuation returns.

Some discontent has appeared among the apprentices at Spring (in St. James's parish), in consequence of the usual Christmas allowance of fish having been withheld; and at Salt-spring estate and Harsfield, owing to the overseers putting them upon the eight hour system of labour during crop, and thus depriving them of the half Fridays. In other respects the people in my district are behaving properly, and the crops are improving.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Walter Finlayson, s. J.*

My Lord,

Warwick, 27th January 1836.

THE district continues orderly, and work goes on well on this side; the crop is for the most part all picked, and they are cleaning the fields.

There is little or no complaint from any quarter, and the planters are satisfied that property is perfectly secure during the apprenticeship. Several are importing emigrants; many decline doing so: one property that is receiving seventeen would gladly be without them.

JAMAICA.

It is a pity the Africans taken in the slavers off Cuba are not sent here and apprenticed; it would save their being slaves for life, which they are in Cuba, and benefit this country. The crew of the schooner that was wrecked here have turned out remarkably well; they were all apprenticed in or about Kingston: it would materially check the traffic in slaves; and I recommend the subject to the serious consideration of your Excellency.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Arthur Welch, s. J.*

My Lord,

New Ramble, St. Mary's, 26th January 1836.

I HAVE the honour to forward my report for the past week, with returns of three cases of valuation. The conduct of the apprentices in my district is steady; they are industrious and attentive to their duty. The cane fields appear in good condition, and the weather has been favourable for the young canes in plant. As far as I can ascertain, there is every reason to be satisfied with the good disposition of the labourers. Reasonable and steady managers have no trouble with the apprentices; they inform me that this year's crop will exceed the last. The great point in the manager is to keep faith with the people, and where they are not getting old allowances and indulgences, to be strict with their shell-blow; for when the apprentice fancies he is cheated, he becomes sulky, and does not labour cheerfully. I recommended this to the Fontabelle manager, and advised him that conciliation was better than coercion.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W^m Marlton, s. J.*

My Lord,

Montego Bay, 12th January 1836.

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Excellency my first report on the district in this parish, formerly under the charge of Mr. Special Justice Cooper, and now, by your Excellency's directions, placed under my care; with the valuation of Mary Reid, apprentice on Worcester estate.

So far as my very limited experience goes, I am happy to inform your Excellency, that the apprentices on mostly the whole of the estates in this district are working cheerfully; and it is a gratifying fact, that this year they are willing to work during crop in their own time for payment. Indeed, upon one estate the only complaint was the novel one, that though willing to do so, the gentleman in charge being strong-handed, and not having the means from his employers placed at his disposal, could not, however anxious himself to encourage such a laudable feeling, comply with the request of the complainants, by employing the whole of them during their own time for payment.

The mills I have visited are generally "about," and the apprentices agreeing with their masters for the extra hours, without the intervention of the special justice.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W^m Carnaby, s. J.*

My Lord,

Retirement, Great House, 12th January 1836.

I HAVE the honour to enclose my weekly diary. The sheet exhibits 23 estates visited, 153 miles travelled, and three punishments. The number of apprentices, I beg to acquaint your Excellency, exceeds 1,100, without including the attached prædials on the several settlements not entitled to a call from the visiting magistrate; and when I remind your Lordship that this is the season of excitement and excess, it gives me a strong assurance that my hopes and anticipations will be realized.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. A. Dillon, s. M.*

My Lord,

Logan Castle, 26th January 1836.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of the circular, No. 655; most happy shall I be to do every thing in my power to meet the wishes of your Excellency on the subject; the particulars thus required will very materially increase, as your Excellency has been graciously pleased to remark our already too laborious duties.

My

200

JAMAICA.

My only fear is, that a portion of each day must inevitably be devoted to ensure the due performance of this duty, and that therefore the various properties may not receive those regular visits which have been hitherto paid. Your Lordship's suggestion to enter fairly at night the evidence taken in the day is excellent; but after a day's exhaustion of the powers, both mentally and bodily, one feels rather disinclined to prolong the period of labour.

Your Excellency has not fixed the time for which this book of evidence should be kept; I therefore propose to commence on the 1st proximo, but shall, nevertheless, cheerfully begin from such other date as your Excellency may appoint.

I have, &c.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *Jas Harris, s. j.*

—No. 198.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*.

My Lord,

Highgate, Jamaica, February 25, 1836.

No. 198.

In making to you my usual general report of the state of the island for the past fortnight, I regret to say that, though, generally speaking, it will be quite as favourable as usual, there have occurred in that time some individual instances of misconduct on estates which I cannot attribute to any satisfactory cause.

In Vere, a parish quite marked for its fertility and the good conduct of the negroes, on one estate, Dunkney's, a great spirit of resistance and insubordination appeared; the negroes came up to me three times; the last time I felt it my duty to send them back in the custody of the police, as it was a day on which I knew they had been sentenced to work by the special justice. The effect of so doing, and of my sending there to assist Mr. Nolan, Mr. Emery, a special justice and county inspector of police for Middlesex, was very beneficial, as all is this day reported to me to be going on very well there. There were one or two other estates near Dunkney's which gave symptoms of insubordination, but by Mr. Nolan's excellent and prompt measures they were all pacified. In Clarendon also, a peculiarly quiet parish, on Parnassus estate, in the management of Mr. Bernard, a most humane man, the whole gang refused to work for wages, or to do any thing they were ordered; Mr. Chamberlaine, however, one of the recently appointed stipendiaries, a young man of colour, having been called in, he so worked upon their feelings that they all agreed to turn out, and have since been conducting themselves, I hear, very well. In Mr. Farrar's late district in St. James's, I do not find, however, so good a report as in the rest of the parish; I fear that that gentleman has latterly suffered more from ill health than I imagined, and not exhibited the energy I supposed he possessed, or which he did possess, when he first went there. I have the honour to enclose herewith various documents, some in original and some copies; for the various objects indorsed on them I do not consider it necessary to allude to any save two, namely, those respecting the estates in the management of Mr. Nockells, in St. Thomas in the East, by which it will appear how much better the property at Mount Pleasant went on when he was off the island last year than this year when he interfered. I wonder very much at his sudden adoption of this course, which appears to be both inhuman and injudicious.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Sligo.*

JAMAICA.

Enclosure 1, in
No. 198.

Enclosure 1, in No. 198.

DOCUMENTS relative to various Matters.

No. 1.—EXTRACT of a letter of Mr. Baynes, special justice, showing the utility of the police force.

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.—Of the superiority of the nine-hour system over the eight-hour plan, as before often described by me.

No. 7.—Mr. Marlton, of the effect of conciliation being so superior to coercion.

No. 8.—Mr. Finlayson's idea of the improbability of the valuers changing their opinions as to the deduction to be made from the value of the apprentices for contingencies.

No. 9.—Improved understanding in St. James's parish, in Mr. Facey's district.

No. 10.—Mr. Odell's report of the state of his new (late Mr. Farrar's) district; by which it will appear that little trouble was taken to explain to the apprentices the law

No. 11.—Mr. Harris, stating the great increase of cultivation this year.

No. 12.—The anxiety of the negroes to work for hire: Dr. Hulme.

Nos. 13 & 14.—Messrs. Lyon and Ewart, of Mr. Nockells', of Mount Pleasant, conduct of his negroes.

No. 15.—Mr. Daughtrey: favourable state of parish.

No. 16.—Mr. Welch's peculiar position of Manchester.

(No. 1.)

EXTRACT of a Letter from Special Justice *Baynes*, dated 17th February 1836.

I HAVE the honour to forward the usual diary, and regret that your Excellency will find it an unusually heavy one. The apprentices of Water Mount estate have in particular been behaving extremely ill: six of the ablest hands have run away, and Mr. Petrie, the overseer, is fearful of others following their example. I attribute the whole of this bad conduct to the want of a police force in the parish, and I earnestly entreat your Excellency to send me a detachment of at least ten privates and two non-commissioned officers (several of them able to read and write), without which I cannot guarantee the continuance of order, industry and tranquillity in the parish. I have this day forwarded a requisition from Mr. Petrie to the inspector general of police for a party to look after the deserters from Water Mount.

NOTE by the Marquis of *Sligo*.

POLICE force not in this parish, because the vestry will not repair the place they had as a station, and we cannot procure a place for them fit to hold them. A sergeant and ten men are, however, ordered up to Mr. Justice Baynes' own house for the present.

(No. 2.)

My Lord,

Moneague, 16th February 1836.

I HAVE the honour of enclosing my report for the week ending of this date, and also the valuation return therein referred to.

I beg leave to refer to my several weekly reports for some months past, as affording the most satisfactory evidence of the good conduct of the people, and the well working of the apprenticeship system in this district. It must be satisfactory to your Lordship to observe that not only have complaints greatly diminished, but that those which are brought forward are generally of a very trifling character.

I have also much gratification in reporting to your Excellency, that petty thefts, at one period so prevalent, have now become of comparative rare occurrence. Although these crimes are no longer cognizable by the special magistrate, he has still the best opportunity of forming an opinion as to their prevalence, as he is always applied to in the first instance.

I have used every exertion in my power, for a very considerable period, to promote the adoption of the nine hour system in preference to that of eight hours; and I am happy to be able to report to your Excellency that either every half Friday or every alternate Friday is now, with scarcely a single exception, generally allowed to the apprentices in this district.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Henry Laidlaw*.

(No. 3.)

My Lord,

St. Thomas Vale, Charlton, 17th February 1836.

I HAVE to report to your Lordship, that every thing in my district continues to proceed in a steady pleasant manner: the weather just now is and for some time past has been very favourable for the manufacture of sugar. Complaints are few, and I have had the good fortune this week to avoid using the lash. There has been within the last three weeks a change of overseers on Bybrook: negroes always try to get the upper hand, if possible, with a "new hand," and in this instance they endeavoured, contrary to express orders, to retain their half Fridays during crop. The apprentices evinced a slight spirit of insubordination, but I interfered, and I think I may say with confidence, that they are satisfied they were in the wrong, and will conduct themselves correctly in future.

I am, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
K. S. P., &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *J. Harris, s. J.*

(No. 4.)

Special Justice *Cocking's* REPORT of state of his District.

THE apprentices are working much better this week, and there are no complaints from either master or apprentice, with the exception of the one noticed in my diary; still the want of uniformity in the hours of working, as well as the rate of wages (during crop) awarded to the latter party, requires to be seriously considered by those in charge of properties, as it would tend to the double purpose of expediting the taking off of the crops, and easing the minds of the apprentices from any unpleasant or fallacious opinions they may have imbibed.

St. James's, 15th February 1836.

(signed) *R. Cocking, s. M.*

(No. 5.)

My Lord,

Montego Bay, 16th February 1836.

I HAVE the honour to transmit your Excellency my report for last week, with the relative valuation of Eliza Hall.

Having been through the great majority of the estates under my charge during this and last week, I have much reason to be satisfied with their state; and it gives me pleasure to inform your Excellency, that the preparations for next crop are in a very forward condition. I only regret that the system of labour is not universal, because, where the managers adopt the eight hours, general discontent prevails at the Friday afternoon being taken away from the apprentice, though on many estates, working five days a week is indispensable during crop.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Wm. Carnaby, s. J.*

(No. 6.)

My Lord,

Montego Bay, 23d February 1836.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency my report for last week.

Every thing continues to go on upon the different properties under my charge prosperously; and I am glad to say, that upon the estate of Retirement, the attorney, Mr. James, has this morning upon my suggestion reverted to the nine hours' system, thereby giving the Friday afternoon.

As the day lengthens and the crop proceeds, I hope to be able to report to your Excellency, that others have followed the example of Retirement.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *William Carnaby, s. J.*

(No. 7.)

My Lord,

New Ramble, St. Mary's, 16th February 1836.

I HAVE the honour to forward my report for the past week and to represent to your Lordship the continued good conduct of the apprenticed labourers. I am satisfied that the managers in general have every reason to be pleased with the apprentices under their care, and

JAMAICA.

that they (the managers) evince a disposition to comply with the suggestions contained in your Lordship's instructions to the special magistrate, and it will be my duty to give them my best support, for the interest of the estates where such a disposition exists. I have laboured to convince both parties, that my support is only to be given to the quiet and correct; that conciliation is preferable to coercion. The roads from heavy rain are in a bad state; and many estates will be late with their crop in consequence of the weather. I have not been able to dispense with corporal punishment during the past week, conceiving it my duty to visit with such punishment cases of insolence and repeated wilful misconduct.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *William Marlton, s. j.*

(No. 8.)

My Lord,

Montego Bay, 23d February 1836.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 18th instant, No. 1,351, with the accompanying memorandum, which is now returned.

The two apprentices referred to would be placed in a worse situation than they were, if they were now to apply for a new valuation. They have been already valued, and a majority of the magistrates found them entitled to a deduction of 3*d.* for contingencies. But the proprietors, magistrates, thought a third too much, and accordingly refused to sign the discharges; and they would still continue to do the same in every succeeding valuation, if their views were not adopted.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Walter Finlayson, s. j.*

(No. 9.)

My Lord,

Montego Bay, 23d February 1836.

I TAKE leave to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's commands contained in your circular of the 16th inst.; they shall be strictly attended to.

I have much pleasure in communicating to your Lordship the good conduct and continued industry of the apprentices; that I have been successful in my endeavours to procure the herrings in one or two properties where it had been discontinued, and that a much better understanding exists between both parties.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *R. B. Facey, s. j.*

(No. 10.)

My Lord,

Haughton Grove, 23d February 1836.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship, that although the peace of the district remains undisturbed, complaints, and those not of a trivial nature, against the apprentices are but too frequent.

This latter fact your Lordship will perceive palpably enough on referring to my diary.

However painful it must be to me to be obliged to make so unfavourable a statement to your Lordship, I by no means despair of being able before many weeks shall have elapsed, to present you with a very different one. I must observe to your Lordship, that there does appear to me to be a strange ignorance of the law and the present order of things amongst the apprentices in this district; and I have also remarked with regret, that they do not, in presence of the special magistrate, conduct themselves with that decorum and propriety which I have witnessed with so much pleasure elsewhere.

To remove these evils and promote a better system of things shall be, your Lordship may feel assured, my future object.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *John Odell, s. j.*

(No. 11.)

My Lord,

Charlton, 23d February 1836.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Excellency my diary for the last week, which will show that no offence of a serious nature has been preferred during that period. My district is proceeding steadily; several of the estates are still engaged in preparing land to enlarge their cultivation of the cane. I may say, every estate in the district has or will have established this fall a greater plant than in the year previous. Jobbing has been in consequence in great demand.

I am, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *James Harris, s. J.*

(No. 12.)

My Lord,

Hill Side, Lucea, 23d February 1836.

THE apprentices on the different estates visited this week are working cheerfully and well. On some estates they are very anxious to work on the Saturdays for hire. The weather is very favourable for crop, but in the leeward part of the district they complain of the want of rain, as they are putting in the spring plant.

I have the honour to enclose my diary and two valuation returns, and beg to remain, &c.

(signed) *John R. Hulme.*

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 13.)

My Lord,

Palmetto River, 17th February 1836.

IT was with feelings of deep regret I found on Saturday last that several piccaniny mothers from Mount Pleasant estate had followed me to Morant Bay, to complain of the oppressive conduct of their master, Mr. Nockells; and it was then for the first time I learned that Mr. Nockells had adopted the eight hour plan of working, and as if his object was to make it as disgusting to the people as possible, he had stopped all allowances and taken away their cooks, nurses and water-carriers; and as your Lordship will perceive from the complaints of the women, which I have enclosed, has even refused them time to suckle their children. I had hoped that all such barbarism had ceased, and would not have been again attempted on any spot; but it is peculiarly distressing that in the middle of crop it should be introduced for the first time in a district remarkable for uniformity of labour and general good conduct.

It is said that Mr. Nockells has adopted this harsh course in consequence of the people refusing to agree to the same arrangement he did last year. I am quite sure Mr. Nockells knew that if he were anxious they should, by a reference to me, they would have immediately entered into the old terms. A short time previous to Mr. Ewart visiting Mount Pleasant, Mr. N. had expressed himself as extremely anxious to have the whole arrangement renewed, and for that purpose directed all the head people to come to my house to talk over the subject, which they did, and assured me that they and all the people would very willingly go on as required; this Mr. Nockells knew; but as if on purpose to throw an obstacle in their way, he insisted, and would not make terms on any other condition (when they were before Mr. Ewart), that all the free children (the majority of whom I believe were off the estate) should be made to work on the property and go to school; this I understand was the cause of difference; and as they did not on a first interview with a stranger, and on the first proposal of the subject to them instantly agree, the herrings were sold, the doctors apprized they would not be paid for medical assistance to the children, and a whole community and system deranged, which last year I had been incessantly and anxiously importuned to harmonize and establish by the very individual now so reckless.

The consequences I fear will not be confined to Mount Pleasant, as it is situated in an amphitheatre composed of five estates, and all regulated by one bell on Blue Mountain estate, and all working the same number of hours in field and boiling house; and a variance being now created, and for the first time, I think it possible dissatisfaction will ensue, and consequently indolence and sulkiness, and perhaps crime. Your Lordship will be conferring a great favour upon me to again have Mount Pleasant and Hall Head included in my district; they are so by nature, being entirely insulated from any other portion of Mr. Ewart's district, separated by a ridge of mountains, a large river and the springs at Burquedier Road. I ask this of your Lordship from my expectation and hope that through the confidence the people have in me, and my long and thorough acquaintance with them, I may be the means of restoring harmony among them, and of preventing discord from extending to others. I feel quite satisfied that had I continued to visit Mount Pleasant, Mr. Nockells would never have attempted to alter the arrangement or harass his people; for to me at least, and through me to the people, he was pledged to go on as before, and but for my illness about that time the agreement would have been reduced to writing.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Edmund B. Lyon.*

JAMAICA.

Morant Bay, 13th February 1836.

Dorothy Grossell, of Mount Pleasant, complains that she was delivered at Christmas, and is not allowed to suckle her child in the field; is not allowed time during the day for the purpose.

Cecilia Franklin, of Mount Pleasant, complains that master sent word by head driver to tell us we were not to have nurses, and all must answer with great gong. Mr. Nockells told us we were not to have any time to suckle our children. Master has taken away the nurses, and some of us have no family to take care of our children. Master said I should not have any time of a morning to dress my foot, but must do so at shell blow. We the piccaniny mothers had no quarrel with master, but that some of the men complained of watching, and then master quarrelled with us all.

Amelia Tye, Matilda Scott, Cash Stedman, Ann Richards.—The same complaint as above, each with a suckling child.

Sarah Williams, of Mount Pleasant, pregnant, complains that there was no woman in the field yesterday to give them water; that she went to the river to get some, when master saw her from the house, and sent for her and told her he would not allow her to do so, and that on Monday when the magistrate came he would have her brought up to be punished.

(No. 14.)

My Lord,

Friendship Pen, 17th February 1836.

I HAVE the honour to enclose my diary for the past week, ending this day, and am happy to inform your Lordship that complaints are rapidly decreasing.

It may be necessary to inform your Lordship, that on the 13th instant several women attached to Mount Pleasant estate complained to me that the driver, acting as they presumed under the instructions of the manager, had refused to allow them any time to suckle their children, and as I was almost certain that the grounds upon which the driver asserted this authority had been unauthorized by Mr. Nockells, I wrote to that gentleman, informing him that if the women neglected or refused to render to the manager the labour which is actually his due, it might justly be exacted by the use of all authorized and requisite punishment, but that no woman could be prevented, much less punished, for affording her infant the only sustenance upon which the preservation of its health depends.

I have, &c.

To the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) D. Ewart, s. m.

(No. 15.)

My Lord,

St. Elizabeth's, February 16, 1836.

ALTHOUGH I never hesitated to discharge the sterner parts of my official duty when necessity required it, yet I confess it is a relief to my own feelings, as well as on other accounts extremely gratifying, that such necessity now so rarely exists.

Your Excellency will have observed that there has not been a single case which has called for corporal punishment since the commencement of the present year, and no severe award of any kind.

For some weeks past, indeed, there has been almost an exemption from punishment in the district which I have the honour to superintend.

At Holland, under the encouragement of their respectable manager, Mr. M'Donald, the people have been carrying on the spell through great part of the night, in order to be prepared for a ship which is shortly to sail. On the week before last they potted 23 hogsheads, a considerably larger quantity than before the abolition.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. Daughtrey.

(No. 16.)

My Lord,

Warwick, February 17, 1836.

I HAVE the honour to send the accompanying diary.

The crop is generally finished; and I purpose shortly transmitting to your Excellency a draught of the estates, with the number of working hands; the quantity of coffee cured on each, with the number of days jobbing; and the sum paid for such labour. The coffee fields are beginning to be cleared, and the coffee is shipping as fast as it can be got down to the wharf. It is worthy of remark as regards this district, that I believe, with the exception of one or two properties, there is hardly any incumbrance of debt or mortgage; it may, therefore, be taken as a fair sample, with this exception, that many of the apprentices have been bought as slaves from the different workhouses, and therefore are not to be considered of the superior class, possessed of the *esprit* and old family pride of those on the sugar estates, and one of the most valuable features in this stage of society to be maintained.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) Arthur Welch, s. m.

SLAVERY IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.

241

Enclosure 2, in No. 198.

RETURN of the Number of Miles travelled, Estates visited, &c. &c. by Special Magistrates, in February 1836.

NAMES of MAGISTRATES.	Week ending 4th February 1836.				Week ending 11th February 1836.				Week ending 18th February 1836.				Week ending 25th February 1836.				TOTAL.			
	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	No Corporal Punishment.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	No Corporal Punishment.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	No Corporal Punishment.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	No Corporal Punishment.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Number of Complaints.
Alley, W. H.	42	8	7	§	—	Fever	§	—	Fever	—	—	On leave	—	42	8	7	8	8		
Baines, T. J.	61	10	8	§	90	12	8	§	62	11	11	§	72	11	11	§	285	44	38	24
Baynes, E. D.	52	7	7	§	90	16	11	§	75	13	10	§	48	6	5	§	265	42	33	40
Bell, W. A.	67	15	12	§	52	11	9	§	—	On leave	—	—	—	On leave	—	—	119	26	21	27
Bourne, Stephen	77	14	7	§	59	5	1	§	65	5	2	§	65	3	1	§	266	27	11	68
Carnaby, William	52	19	17	§	39	13	11	§	55	26	11	—	29	10	7	§	175	68	46	45
Chamberlaine, R. jun.	77	9	7	§	99	20	13	§	52	6	3	§	Attending Grand Court				228	35	23	40
Cocking, R.	70	19	17	§	80	20	13	§	68	18	17	§	85	21	18	§	303	78	65	8
Connor, N. A.	—	—	—	—	Died 9th February 1836.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooper, R. S.	76	13	9	§	63	19	15	§	—	Fever	—	—	—	—	—	§	139	32	24	10
Daughtrey, John	43	11	9	§	54	14	13	§	51	8	6	§	54	12	11	§	202	45	39	8
Davies, Thomas	60	12	7	§	67	13	5	§	57	13	10	§	55	14	12	§	239	52	34	64
Dawson, J. K.	50	10	6	—	47	19	15	§	60	13	9	—	32	17	13	—	189	59	23	101
Dillon, J. A.	107	20	19	—	165	28	28	§	106	16	13	—	105	18	15	§	482	82	75	9
Dunne, Patrick	72	15	10	§	72	19	14	—	85	23	15	—	62	20	14	—	291	77	53	54
Ewart, David	74	17	10	—	50	10	5	§	81	13	11	§	57	8	4	§	262	48	30	40
Facey, Richard B.	79	12	7	§	85	12	5	§	96	15	9	§	64	12	4	§	324	51	25	55
Finlayson, William	68	21	14	§	35	13	10	§	33	8	5	§	68	21	13	§	204	63	42	111
Fishbourne, E. E.	65	11	11	§	63	19	9	—	99	18	11	—	67	15	8	—	294	63	39	79
Fyfe, Alexander G.	—	—	—	—	59	16	10	—	34	8	3	—	56	15	9	—	149	39	22	93
Gurley, John W.	69	21	8	—	59	10	5	—	69	21	12	—	79	11	5	—	272	63	30	58
Gillam, William	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Attending to Kingston				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grant, J. W.	43	15	12	§	95	11	9	§	72	18	15	§	84	9	4	§	294	53	40	50
Hamilton, C.	72	22	17	§	59	20	12	§	72	23	21	§	59	23	17	§	262	88	67	50
Harris, James	101	18	12	—	80	17	9	§	132	18	10	§	81	20	12	—	394	73	43	153
Hawkins, Charles	40	11	11	§	57	18	14	§	31	11	10	—	82	23	17	—	210	63	52	37
Higgins, George O.	—	On leave	—	—	Removing to St. Andrew				—	—	—	—	40	19	17	§	40	19	17	2
Hewitt, William	—	No return	—	—	43	5	2	—	79	16	11	§	116	11	9	—	238	32	22	30
Hulme, J. R.	54	12	10	—	20	9	8	§	92	21	16	—	74	25	19	§	240	67	53	29
Jones, Thomas W.	103	8	6	§	Medical certificate				68	12	6	§	—	Fever	—	—	171	20	12	17
Kelly, D. W.	81	16	12	§	110	26	22	§	97	26	23	§	76	11	9	§	364	79	66	18
Kent, Henry	73	15	13	§	30	3	2	§	68	19	14	§	No return				189	37	29	45
Laidlaw, Henry	73	19	16	—	73	16	14	§	95	22	18	§	89	17	14	§	330	74	62	22
Lambert, R. S.	52	17	9	—	—	—	—	—	On leave				—	—	—	—	52	17	9	24
Lloyd, Samuel	110	20	16	—	90	17	14	—	68	12	11	—	134	21	16	—	402	70	57	33
Lyon, Edmund B.	54	7	2	—	79	12	12	§	91	11	6	—	104	13	11	§	328	43	31	37
Marlton, W. F.	60	9	6	§	82	11	8	—	94	12	9	—	100	10	4	—	336	42	27	47
M'Leod, A. N.	—	Ill	—	—	Attending Grand Court.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moresby, Henry	48	17	15	—	—	On leave	—	—	52	22	20	—	65	18	14	—	165	57	49	31
Nolan, James	132	22	19	§	87	27	23	§	133	24	22	—	102	26	22	§	454	99	86	43
Odell, John	—	—	Removing	—	to St. James's				22	7	3	—	25	7	1	§	47	14	4	67
Oliver, Thomas M.	102	18	17	—	Attending Grand Court				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	18	17	3
Pennell, R. C.	39	7	4	—	Severe attack of fever				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	7	4	30
Philp, E. D.	104	23	22	§	—	On leave	—	—	85	17	14	§	103	16	14	—	292	54	50	13
Pryce, Samuel	97	50	43	—	46	20	16	§	77	29	21	§	74	27	21	§	294	126	101	110
Ramsay, William	—	—	—	—	On police duty.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rawlinson, S.	—	Ill	—	—	59	18	12	—	53	19	17	—	80	22	18	—	192	59	47	19
Reynolds, John	71	8	6	§	100	16	12	§	—	Attending Grand Court.				—	—	—	171	24	18	20
Sowley, W. H.	—	Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	On leave.	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. John, Richard	55	12	8	—	—	—	—	—	Ill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	12	8	139
Thomas, J. R.	47	20	13	—	59	25	21	—	58	23	16	—	65	22	17	—	229	90	67	84
Thompson, Robert	46	9	8	—	45	10	7	§	69	10	5	—	67	9	6	§	227	38	26	37
Walsh, Henry	78	7	6	—	77	23	18	§	112	22	19	—	60	14	13	§	327	66	56	32
Welch, Arthur	93	27	26	—	87	17	16	—	62	19	18	—	88	23	23	§	330	86	83	4
Willis, George	79	8	3	—	78	14	11	—	59	13	7	—	69	16	13	§	285	51	34	37
Woolfry, John	103	31	30	§	—	On leave	—	—	94	33	30	—	92	27	23	—	289	91	83	17
TOTAL																	11,889	2,791	2,010	2,230

N.B.—The mark § in the fourth column of each week denotes that no corporal punishment has been inflicted.

JAMAICA.

No. 199.

—No. 199.—

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*, dated
The King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 13th February 1836.

I HAVE the honour herewith to send you two returns, which I consider may be useful; the first is a list furnished by the special magistrates of the description of properties in their respective districts, which may be useful in conveying some curious statistical information respecting Jamaica.

The return of one magistrate alone is wanting.

The second return is one which it is my intention for the future to transmit to you monthly, as being necessary to complete your knowledge of the proceedings of the special justices here, and the nature of their duties. Your Lordship will, at all events, be able to detect the deficiency of zeal in any special justice in case I should report it to your Lordship.

Enclosure 1, in No. 199.

Enclosure 1, in
No. 199.

RETURN of the Number of Properties and their Descriptions in each Special Magistrate's District, on 1st February 1836.

NAME.	PARISH.	Sugar Estates.	Coffee Properties.	Pens.	Pimento.	Ginger.	Places not put in any other Column.	Total.
Alley, W. H. -	Manchester -	-	{ 32 coffee } { and pens }	See Coffee	-	-	-	32
Baynes, E. D. -	St. John -	9	3	2	3	-	Five jobbing gangs -	22
Baines, Thomas J. -	{ St. Thomas the } East -	17	-	2	-	-	-	19
Bell, W. A. -	St. Elizabeth -	15	5	13	2	-	-	35
Bourne, Stephen -	St. Andrew's -	No return, though repeatedly applied for.				-	-	-
Carnaby, William -	St. James -	24	1	11	6	-	Three wharrees -	45
Chamberlain, Richard	Clarendon -	8	10	15	-	-	{ 1 house of correction } { & 1 session house }	35
Connor, N. A. -	Kingston -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocking, Ralph -	St. James -	23	-	3	6	-	-	32
Cooper, R. S. -	Hanover -	27	-	3	-	-	-	30
Dunne, Patrick -	St. David -	9	21	2	-	-	-	32
Daughtrey, John -	St. Elizabeth -	3	1	14	-	-	-	18
Davies, Thomas -	St. Mary -	17	-	8	-	-	One station-house -	26
Dawson, J. K. -	{ St. Thomas the } East -	22	-	6	-	-	-	28
Dillon, T. A. -	St. Ann -	7	{ Vide } Pimento }	3	25	-	-	35
Ewart, David -	{ St. Thomas the } East -	10	4	2	-	-	Six jobbers, 1 town -	28
Facey, R. B. -	St. James -	9	-	2	-	3	Nine settlements -	23
Finlayson, William -	St. James -	19	-	1	-	-	One town -	21
Farrar, Simeon -	Clarendon -	10	12	-	1	-	One sugar and coffee	24
Fishbourne, E. E. -	St. George -	12	6	3	2	1	Two courts, 5 jobbers	31
Fyfe, A. G. -	Portland -	16	-	4	2	1	-	23
Gillam, William -	Kingston -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant, J. W. -	Manchester -	-	26	-	-	-	-	26
Gurley, John -	Clarendon -	23	2	-	-	-	-	25
Hulme, J. R. -	Hanover -	32	-	2	2	4	-	40
Hamilton, Cheney -	Port Royal -	3	23	4	-	-	Three coffees, half sugar	33
Hawkins, Charles -	Trelawny -	18	-	2	4	-	-	24
Hewitt, William -	St. George -	17	4	1	-	-	-	22
Harris, James -	{ St. Thomas the } Vale -	20	11	3	1	-	One jobber -	36
Higgins, George O. -	Manchester -	-	32	3	-	-	-	35
Jones, Thomas W. -	{ St. Thomas the } Vale -	8	20	1	2	-	Three jobbers -	34
Kelly, D. W. -	Westmoreland -	4	2	24	-	-	-	30
Kent, Henry -	Port Royal -	-	28	-	-	-	-	28
Laidlaw, Henry -	St. Ann -	-	4	25	-	-	-	29
Lambert, R. S. -	St. Mary -	8	15	8	-	-	-	31
Lloyd, Samuel -	St. Andrew's -	14	22	-	7	-	One court -	44
Lyon, Edmund B. -	{ St. Thomas the } East -	9	13	-	-	-	One jobbing gang -	23
Marlton, W. F. -	St. Mary -	16	-	-	3	-	-	19
McLeod, A. N. -	St. Dorothy -	14	-	8	-	-	Two courts -	24
Moresby, Henry -	St. Catherine -	5	{ 12 coffee & } pimento }	31	See Coffee	-	{ Three courts, and } { 1 limekiln - }	52
Nolan, James -	Vere -	29	-	4	-	-	-	33
Odell, John -	St. James -	14	-	10	-	-	-	24
Oliver, Thomas M. -	Westmoreland -	18	-	3	-	-	-	21
Pennell, R. C. -	Trelawny -	14	5	1	1	-	-	21
Philp, E. D. -	Westmoreland -	26	-	5	-	-	-	31
Pryce, Samuel -	Trelawny -	35	-	9	-	-	Two jobbers -	46
Ramsay, William -	Spanish Town -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rawlinson, S. -	St. Ann -	7	4	4	18	-	-	33
Reynolds, John -	St. Elizabeth -	-	-	17	-	-	{ Twenty-one plan- } { tations, 1 jobber - }	39
Sowley, W. H. -	St. Ann -	14	-	-	22	-	One town -	37
St. John, Richard -	St. George -	1	23	-	-	-	Four arrowroot	28
Thomas, J. R. -	Trelawny -	17	-	8	-	-	One station -	26
Thompson, Robert -	St. Elizabeth -	9	-	2	-	3	Nine settlements	23
Walsh, Henry -	St. Mary -	19	1	8	5	-	-	33
Welch, Arthur -	Manchester -	-	44	2	-	-	-	46
Willis, George -	{ St. Thomas the } East -	15	1	4	-	-	-	20
Woolfrys, John -	St. Ann -	4	-	22	9	-	-	35

JAMAICA.

Enclosure 2, in
No. 199.

Enclosure 2, in No. 199.

RETURN of Number of Estates in each Special Magistrate's District, for the Month of
January 1836.

NAME OF MAGISTRATE.	PARISH.	Number of Estates in District.	Number not visited twice in the Month.	Number not visited at all.	REMARKS.
Alley, W. H.	Manchester	29	12	3	
Baynes, E. D.	St. John	22	7	2	-- Jobbing gangs not visited.
Baines, Thomas J.	St. Thomas the East	20	—	—	
Bell, W. A.	St. Elizabeth	29	6	1	On leave of absence.
Bourne, Stephen	St. Andrew	25	10	6	Attending Surry Assizes.
Carnaby, William	St. James	32	1	1	
Connor, N. A.	Kingston	—	—	—	
Cocking, Ralph	St. James	28	3	—	
Cooper, Richard S.	Hanover	30	23	—	-- Removing from St. James's.
Dunne, Patrick	St. David	32	2	—	
Daughtrey, John	St. Elizabeth	19	9	1	Very unwell.
Davies, Thomas	St. Mary	28	12	—	-- Changing from Trelawny.
Dawson, J. K.	St. Thomas the East	28	—	—	
Dillon, T. A.	St. Ann	37	—	—	
Ewart, David	St. Thomas the East	23	5	—	
Facey, Richard B.	St. James	25	—	1	
Finlayson, Walter	St. James	20	—	—	
Farrar, Simeon	Clarendon	No return received. This gentleman has resigned.			
Fishbourne, E. E.	St. George	31	5	7	-- Not visited because jobbers.
Fyfe, A. G.	Portland	23	17	2	Bad weather.
Gillam, William	Kingston	—	—	—	
Gurley, John	Clarendon	25	8	1	
Hulme, J. R.	Hanover	45	5	—	
Hamilton, Cheney	Port Royal	28	—	—	
Hawkins, Charles	Trelawny	24	—	—	
Hewitt, William	St. George	21	6	4	On leave of absence.
Harris, James	St. Thomas the Vale	37	13	1	On leave of absence.
Higgins, George O.	Manchester	No return	—	—	On leave of absence.
Jones, Thomas W.	St. Thomas the Vale	—	—	—	Ill.
Kelly, Daniel W.	Westmorland	32	2	—	
Kent, Henry	Port Royal	29	3	—	
Laidlaw, Henry	St. Ann	29	—	—	
Lambert, R. S.	St. Mary	58	2	3	-- Not visited because jobbers.
Langrishe, R. J.	Clarendon	No return	—	—	Died 14th January 1836.
Lloyd, Samuel	St. Andrew	47	25	9	Attending Surry Assize.
Lyon, Edmund B.	St. Thomas the East	23	14	7	-- Has been on leave two weeks.
Marlton, W. F.	St. Mary	23	7	—	
M'Leod, Alexander N.	St. Dorothy	25	13	—	
Moresby, Henry	St. Catherine	44	10	2	-- Roads impassable to two properties.
Nolan, James	Vere	36	—	—	
Odell, John	St. James	Removing from district in Hanover.			
Oliver, Thomas M.	Westmorland	25	1	2	
Pennell, Richard C.	Trelawny	21	4	4	-- Not visited because jobbers.
Philp, Edward D.	Westmorland	33	—	—	
Pryce, Samuel	Trelawny	46	23	6	
Ramsay, William	Spanish Town	—	—	—	
Rawlinson, S.	St. Ann	33	16	—	Fever for two weeks.
Reynolds, John	St. Elizabeth	32	6	10	-- Not visited; principally jobbers.
Sowley, W. H.	St. Ann	Ill.	No return.	—	
St. John, Richard	St. George	28	26	2	Two weeks on leave.
Thomas, J. R.	Trelawny	22	—	—	
Thompson, Robert	St. Elizabeth	20	—	1	
Walsh, Henry	St. Mary	33	12	1	
Welch, Arthur	Manchester	43	13	4	
Willis, George	St. Thomas the East	21	3	—	
Woolfry, John	St. Ann	35	—	—	

JAMAICA.

Appendix (B.)

Colonial Laws.
No. 78.

Appendix (B.)

COLONIAL LAWS.

JAMAICA.

—No. 78.—

Jamaica.

No. 78.

AN ACT to restrain and punish Vagrancy—(Passed 12th December 1833.)

Preamble.

Where there are no houses of correction, justices and vestry authorized to build them, with tread mills, &c. to set rogues and idlers to work.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the several laws now in force relating to idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, incorrigible rogues, and other vagrants, in the island; be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly of this island, and it is hereby enacted and ordered by the authority of the same, that the justices and vestry of each parish shall be authorized, and they are hereby authorized to erect, build or otherwise provide within convenient districts of this island where there is not a house of correction already built, one or more fit and convenient house or houses of correction, with convenient premises thereto adjoining, together with tread-mills and such like necessary implements, to set rogues or such other idle persons to work, the said houses to be built, erected or provided in some convenient place or town in every district.

Idle and disorderly persons described, and their punishment.

2. And be it further enacted, that all persons who threaten to run away and leave their wives or children chargeable to any parish, town or place, or without any visible means of support; all persons who, being able to work, and thereby or by other means to maintain themselves and families, shall wilfully refuse or neglect so to do, and all persons who shall not have any visible means of employment, by which default or neglect they or any of them shall become chargeable to any parish, town or place; and all persons who shall return to any parish, town or place from whence they have been legally removed by order of two justices of the peace, and shall there become chargeable, without producing a certificate owning them to be settled elsewhere; and all common prostitutes or night-walkers wandering in the public streets or public highways, not giving a satisfactory account of themselves; and all persons who cannot show any visible means of employment,—shall be deemed idle and disorderly persons; and it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace to commit such offenders (being thereof convicted before him, by his own view, or by his or her or their own confession, or by oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses) to the house of correction, there to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding one week: provided always, that it shall and may be lawful for the justice before whom such person or persons as aforesaid shall be brought, to commit him, her or them to safe custody, for the purpose of having the complaint made before such justice heard and determined before three justices; which three justices the constable is hereby directed immediately to summon; and the justices so assembled may, on the conviction before them of such person or persons, on his, her or their confession, or by the oath of one or more credible witnesses, commit him, her or them to the house of correction, there to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding one calendar month; and provided also, that no person or persons shall be removed from a parish where he, she or they shall have dwelt at any one time above the space of six months.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Rogues and vagabonds described.

3. And be it further enacted, that all persons going about as gatherers of alms under false pretence of loss by fire or by other casualty, all persons wandering in the woods without a home, or on the public roads or places, or settling themselves on lands without the leave of the owner thereof, or lurking on estates or settlements without the permission of the owner, person in possession or manager thereof; all persons pretending to be dealers in obeah; all persons pretending to tell fortunes, or using any subtle craft, means or device by palmistry or otherwise to deceive or impose upon any of His Majesty's subjects, or playing or betting at any unlawful game; and all persons who run away and leave their wives or children chargeable to any parish, town or place, or without any visible means of support, and all petty chapmen and pedlars wandering abroad, and all persons wandering abroad and lodging in taverns, outhouses, negro houses or in the open air or in huts, or under tents, or in carts or waggons, not giving a good account of themselves, and all persons openly exposing and exhibiting in any street, road, public place or highway, any indecent exhibition, or openly and indecently exposing their persons, and all other persons wandering abroad, or placing themselves in streets, public places, highways, courts or passages to beg or gather alms, or causing or procuring or encouraging any child or children so to do, or endeavouring by the exposure of wounds or deformities to effect the same purpose; and all persons who shall be apprehended having in possession any picklock key, crow, jack, bit

JAMAICA.

Appendix (B.)

Colonial Laws.
No. 78.

bit or other implement, with intent feloniously to break and enter into any dwelling-house, warehouse, coach-house, stable or outbuilding, or having in possession any gun, pistol, hanger, cutlass, bludgeon or other offensive weapon, with intent to assault any person or to commit any other illegal act, or who shall be found in or upon any dwelling-house, warehouse, coach-house, stable or outhouse, or negro house, or in any enclosed yard, garden or place, and shall not be able to give a good account of themselves, or who shall frequent any river, or any quay or warehouse near or adjoining thereto, or the avenues to any such quay or warehouse, or the streets or highways leading thereto, or the streets or highways or places adjacent, with intent to commit felony on the persons or property of any of His Majesty's subjects; and all persons imposing or endeavouring to impose upon any churchwarden or treasurer, or upon a charitable institution or private individual by any false and fraudulent representation, either verbally or in writing, with a view to obtain money or some other advantage or benefit, shall be deemed rogues and vagabonds within the true intent and meaning of this Act.

4. And be it enacted, that all persons apprehended as rogues and vagabonds, and escaping from the person or persons apprehending them, or refusing to go before any justice or justices of the peace, or knowingly giving a false account of themselves at such examination, after warning given them of their punishment; and all persons who shall break or escape out of any gaol or house of correction before the expiration of the term for which they were committed, or ordered to be confined by virtue of this Act, or who being charged with any offence against this Act, and being bound by recognizance in manner hereinafter mentioned to appear at the next general or quarter sessions of the peace, shall neglect to appear accordingly; and all persons who, after having been adjudged to be rogues and vagabonds and then discharged, shall again commit any offence under this Act, shall be deemed incorrigible rogues within the true intent and meaning of this Act.

Who are to be deemed incorrigible rogues.

5. And be it further enacted, that if any person shall be found offending against this Act, it shall and may be lawful for any person whatsoever, without any warrant for that purpose, to apprehend and to carry, or cause to be carried and conveyed, the person so apprehended, together with any horse, mule, ass, cart or other vehicle in the possession or use of such person, before any justice of the peace, to be dealt with in such manner as is hereinafter directed; and in case any watchman, constable or other peace-officer shall refuse or wilfully neglect to use his best endeavours to apprehend or convey to some justice of the peace any such offender, it shall be deemed a neglect of duty in such watchman, constable or other peace-officer, and he shall, on conviction, be punished in such manner as is hereinafter directed; and in case any other person being charged by any justice of the peace so to do, shall refuse or wilfully neglect to use his best endeavours to apprehend and deliver such offender to a constable, watchman or such other peace-officer, or to carry him, her or them before such justice of the peace, where no watchman, constable or other such peace-officer can be found, such person so refusing or wilfully neglecting as aforesaid, being thereof convicted upon view, or by the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, before one or more justice or justices of the peace, shall forfeit and pay the sum of 40s. to the use of the poor of the parish or place where such offence had been committed, to be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods by warrant from any one justice or justices, and the overplus (if any), after the charges of such distress are satisfied, shall be returned to such person so convicted; and in case any person, not being a constable or such other officer, shall apprehend any person offending against this Act, and shall deliver him or her to a constable watchman or other peace-officer, or shall convey, or cause him or her to be conveyed to some justice of the peace, according to the directions of this Act; or if any constable, watchman or other such peace-officer shall so apprehend and convey such person so offending, it shall and may be lawful for such justice, if he shall think fit, by warrant under his hand and seal, to order the churchwarden or treasurer of the parish or place wherein such act of vagrancy shall be committed, to pay to such constable or officer, or other person or persons so apprehending such offender, a sum of money, not exceeding 10s., for every offender so apprehended, which sum shall be allowed to such churchwarden or treasurer in his account, on producing the justice's order, and a receipt under the hand of the constable or other officer or other person or persons to whom such sum was paid.

How offenders may be apprehended.

Watchman, constable or peace officer neglecting to do so to be punished, and penalty on persons refusing to assist them.

Remuneration to persons apprehending offenders, and delivering them to constables, &c.

6. And be it further enacted, that when any rogue or vagabond, or incorrigible rogue, shall be apprehended by any constable or person as aforesaid, and brought before any three justices of the peace, it shall and may be lawful for such justices, and he or they are hereby required to inform himself or themselves, by examination of the person or persons so apprehended, or of any other person, upon oath, of the matter alleged and charged against the person or persons so apprehended, and if such matter be proved, to commit such person or persons to the common gaol or house of correction, there to remain until the next general or quarter sessions of the peace for the parish, or for any time not exceeding three months, nor less than one month, as such justice shall think proper; and every such offender who shall be so committed to the said gaol or house of correction shall be there kept to hard labour during the period of his or her imprisonment therein: provided always, that it shall be in the discretion of the justices of the peace before whom any person apprehended as a rogue and vagabond or idle and disorderly person shall be brought, either to commit or discharge such person, although an act of vagrancy be proved against the person so discharged: provided also, that it shall be in the discretion of such justices, on discharging any such rogue and vagabond or idle and disorderly person, to bind him or her in a sufficient recognizance to appear before the justices, at their next general or quarter sessions of the peace, to answer such charge or charges as shall then be alleged against him or her respectively.

How offenders are to be dealt with.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Money and effects in possession of rogues and vagabonds may be taken from them, &c.

7. And whereas it often happens that persons who are in possession of money or other property commit acts of vagrancy; be it therefore enacted, that any three justices of the peace by whom any person shall be adjudged to be a rogue and vagabond or incorrigible rogue, shall order such rogue and vagabond or incorrigible rogue to be searched, and his or her trunks, boxes, bundles, parcels or packages to be inspected in the presence of the said justices, and shall also search or cause to be searched the persons so offending, together with any cart or other vehicle which may have been found in his, her or their possession or use; and it shall and may be lawful for the said justices to order any money which may then be found to be paid, or so much of such other effects found with or upon such rogue and vagabond, or incorrigible rogue, to be sold and applied for and towards the expense of apprehending, conveying to gaol or to the house of correction and maintaining such rogue and vagabond or incorrigible rogue during the time for which he or she may be committed, returning the overplus, if there be any, after deducting charges of such sale to such rogue and vagabond or incorrigible rogue.

Persons apprehending offenders to be bound to appear against them.

8. And be it further enacted, that when any justices as aforesaid shall commit any such offender against this Act to the common gaol of the parish or precinct, there to remain till the next general or quarter sessions, the said three justices shall require the person or persons by whom such offender shall be apprehended to become bound in recognizance to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, to appear at the said general or quarter sessions to prosecute and give evidence against such offender, touching his said offence.

Punishment of rogues and vagabonds.

9. And be it further enacted, that where any offender against this Act shall be committed as aforesaid to the common gaol or house of correction, there to remain until the next general or quarter sessions of the peace, and the justices of such sessions shall on examination of the circumstances of the case, adjudge such person a rogue and vagabond or an incorrigible rogue, they may if they think fit order such rogue and vagabond to be detained in the said gaol or house of correction, there to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding six calendar months, and such incorrigible rogue for any time not exceeding one year and not less than six calendar months from the time of making such order of sessions, and during the time of such person's confinement to be corrected by whipping (not being a female), at such times and places within their jurisdiction as, according to the nature of such person's offence, they in their discretion shall think fit; and in case any such person shall have been found adjudged an incorrigible rogue, it shall and may be lawful for the justices at such sessions to order such person to be imprisoned in any common gaol or house of correction, there to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding two years, and during such confinement to be further corrected by whipping as aforesaid, if the said justices in their discretion shall think fit.

Punishment of persons neglecting their duties under this Act in cases where no punishment is provided for, &c.

10. And be it further enacted, that in case any churchwarden, treasurer, watchman, constable or other peace officer shall neglect his duty in any thing required of him by this Act, in any case for which no punishment is hereinbefore particularly provided, or in case any person or persons shall disturb or hinder any churchwarden, treasurer, watchman, constable or other peace-officer in the execution of this Act, or shall be aiding, abetting or assisting therein, and shall be thereof convicted upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, before one or more justice or justices of the peace where such offence shall be committed (which oath the said justice or justices are hereby empowered to administer), the person or persons so offending for every such offence shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, to be paid to the treasurer of the parish where such offence shall be committed, and to be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods by warrant from such justice or justices, returning the overplus (if any be) upon demand, after the said forfeiture and charges of making and keeping the said distress shall be paid and satisfied; and if sufficient distress cannot be found, it shall and may be lawful to and for one or more such justice or justices to commit the person so offending to the gaol or house of correction, there to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding three calendar months.

A justice may issue this warrant to constable or other person to enter houses where idle and disorderly persons, &c. are suspected to be harboured.

11. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace, upon information on oath before him made that any persons hereinbefore described to be idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, or incorrigible rogues, are or are reasonably suspected to be harboured or concealed in any house or houses kept or purporting to be kept for the reception, lodging or entertainment of any poor traveller or travellers, by warrant under his hand and seal, to authorize any constable or other person or persons to enter at any time into such house or houses, and to apprehend and bring before any three justices all persons found therein and so suspected as aforesaid; and if, on examining such person or persons so apprehended and brought as aforesaid, it shall appear to such three justices that they or any or either of them cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves, it shall and may be lawful for such three justices to commit him, her or them to the common gaol or house of correction, there to be dealt with in the same manner as rogues and vagabonds or incorrigible rogues, as hereinbefore directed to be dealt with by this Act.

Names and places of abode of overseer of the poor, constable and tithingman to be stuck up on the

12. And be it further enacted, that within six weeks after the passing of this Act, the constable of every parish, town and place, or officer acting as such, shall cause to be stuck up and affixed in clear and legible letters, and so to be kept and continued, either on the outer doors, porch or entrance of any parish church, chapel of ease, market-house, town-

town-hall, vestry, watch-house, or other convenient and conspicuous buildings or place within their respective parishes, towns and places, the names at full length, and the places of abode of every overseer of the poor, constable and tithingman for the time being residing within and acting for their respective parishes, towns or places; and if any person shall destroy or deface such notice, he shall, on conviction upon the oath of one witness, or by voluntary confession before any justice of the peace, forfeit and pay the sum of 10s., or, in default of payment, be imprisoned in the common gaol for the space of seven days, and to defray the expenses of apprehending and maintaining rogues, vagabonds and incorrigible rogues, and likewise the expense of sending persons to and from houses of correction.

places herein mentioned, &c., and punishment on persons defacing or destroying them.

13. And for defraying all other expenses necessary for the execution of the same not hereinbefore provided for; be it further enacted, that the magistrates and vestry in vestry assembled, and the common council of the city and parish of Kingston, shall cause such sums of money as shall be necessary for all or any of the purposes aforesaid to be paid out of the parochial funds.

Expenses to be paid out of parochial funds.

14. And be it further enacted, that no proceeding to be had before any justice or justices of the peace under the provisions of this Act, shall be quashed for want of form; and every conviction of every offender against this Act shall and may be in the form or effect following; (that is to say)

No proceedings to be quashed for want of form.

“ Be it remembered, that on the day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and at in the county of *A. B.* is convicted before me, *C. D.*, one of His Majesty's justices of the peace in and for the said parish (or, precinct, as the case may be), of being a rogue and vagabond (or, incorrigible rogue), within the intent and meaning of the statute made in the fourth year of the reign of His Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, ‘An Act’ (here insert the title of the Act); that is to say, for that the said *A. B.* on the day of at in the said county (here state the act of vagrancy proved before the magistrate). Given under my hand and seal the day, year and at the place first above written.”

Form of conviction, &c.

And the said justice or justices before whom any such conviction shall take place shall, and he and they is and are hereby required to transmit the said conviction, fairly transcribed, to the next general or quarter sessions of the peace to be holden in and for the parish, city or place wherein such conviction shall have taken place, there to be filed and kept on record; and a copy of the conviction so filed, duly certified by the clerk of the peace, shall and may be read in any court of record as evidence.

15. And be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall in anywise interfere with the free and full use and enjoyment of the time allotted to apprenticed labourers as their own, under and by virtue of an Act passed this session, intituled, “An Act for the Abolition of Slavery in this Island, in consideration of Compensation, and for promoting the industry of the manumitted slaves, and to declare the 52 George the Third, c. 155, in force in this Island,” or be deemed or construed to interfere with or abridge the power or jurisdiction given to the special justices by the said Act.

This Act not to interfere with the time allotted to apprenticed labourers as their own, &c.

16. And be it further enacted, that in all cases where proceedings shall be had against any justice or justices of the peace, constable or other person, for or on account of any matter or thing whatsoever done, commanded or expressed by him or them in the execution of his or their duty or office, whether such proceedings be by action, motion, rule to show cause, indictment, information, affidavit, certiorari, or any other application or process which may occasion or subject him or either or any of them to trouble or expenses under this Act, the said justice or justices, constable or other person, if he or they shall recover or be exculpated, shall have any sum not exceeding treble costs out of purse awarded to him or them by the judge, court or jurisdiction wherein such proceedings shall have been had, commenced or determined, to be paid to the said justice or justices, constable or other person, by the person or persons so having proceeded, who shall discontinue his suit or become nonsuit, or shall have a verdict against him, or shall have his application in any manner whatsoever dismissed or ended, unless the judge or court shall certify that there was a reasonable cause for such proceeding, information or complaint.

If prosecution against persons acting under this Act should fail, treble costs to be awarded.

17. And be it further enacted, that all actions, suits and other proceedings under this Act shall be commenced within three calendar months after the cause of action or complaint shall have arisen, and if any person or persons shall be sued for any matter or thing which he, she or they shall do in the execution of this Act, he, she or they may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence.

Actions, &c. to be commenced within three months.

- No. 200.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, Jamaica, 5 March 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 249
- No. 201.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, Jamaica, 10 March 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 250
- No. 202.—Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, 18 March 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 262
- No. 203.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, 10 March 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 269
- No. 204.—Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, Jamaica, 5 March 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 294
- No. 205.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 30 March 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 298
- No. 206.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Marquis of Sligo, dated Downing-street, 14 June 1836 - - - - - p. 306
- No. 207.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 2 April 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 307
- No. 208.—Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 17 April 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 346
- No. 209.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated St. Jago de la Vega, 18 April 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 362
- No. 210.—Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, Jamaica, 25 April 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 363
- No. 211.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Marquis of Sligo, dated Downing-street, 28 June 1836 - - - - - p. 368
- No. 212.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Marquis of Sligo, dated Downing-street, 28 June 1836 - - - - - p. 368
- No. 213.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Marquis of Sligo, dated Downing-street, 28 June 1836 - - - - - p. 370
- No. 214.—Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, Jamaica, 7 May 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 370
- No. 215.—Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 24 May 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 374
- No. 216.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 13 June 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 380
- No. 217.—Copy of a Despatch from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg, dated Highgate, Jamaica, 23 June 1836; (with Enclosure) - - - - - p. 386
- No. 218.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Marquis of Sligo, dated Downing-street, 11 July 1836; (with five Enclosures) - - - - - p. 395

TABLE (B.)

Return of Punishments from 1 August 1835 to 31 May 1836 - - - - - p. 408

—No. 200.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*.

My Lord,

Highgate, Jamaica, March 5th, 1836.

No. 200.

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the opinion of Dr. Murchison, the custos of Vere, as to the improvement of the conduct of the apprentices in that parish. It ought to have gone home in my despatch of the 19th February; but it did not, for the reasons stated in that letter, reach me in time.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Sligo*.

Enclosure in No. 200.

Sir,

Vere, 1 March 1836.

Enclosure in
No. 200.

I HAVE to acquaint you, that sickness in my family has hitherto prevented me from obtaining the requisite information to enable me to give an answer to your letter of 14th January. I need not inform his Excellency that the negroes in this parish have generally preserved a good character, and upwards of 30 years' residence among them enables me to confirm the favourable opinion he may have formed of them, and I am not aware of any circumstances which detract from this general good conduct. They entered into the terms of the apprenticeship with tolerable good will; but it was a considerable time before they came to understand the nature of the change in their condition, and, without looking forward to the ultimate result at the end of the apprenticeship, did not in many cases like the alteration. This gave rise to a number of delinquencies, such as turning out late, irregularity to work, and idling of time. Those offences have in some degree been checked by the special magistrate; but I regret much to say, that the crime of stealing continues not only unabated, but I may safely state in a greater degree, more particularly since the special justice has ceased to use his jurisdiction over such persons who have committed those crimes. I may state, that the crops are in as good progress as can be expected, and I believe in some instances the apprentices have agreed to extend their time at spell work for remuneration either in money or extra allowances, for I am not aware of there being any instance of the old indulgences being discontinued. It is true that the cane fields in this parish in general are not in a bad state of cultivation; but I believe this will in most cases be found to be owing partly to a less degree of labour being required in this parish to keep up the cultivation of cane fields, and partly at the expense of neglect to the cleaning of pasture grounds and repairs of fences, very essentially necessary on most of the Vere estates, and a reduction generally in the cane fields. I consider the conduct of our labourers fully as respectful as they have ever been. I consider there is a great and increasing desire for going to church, and our greatest want here is an additional place of worship, in a district side of the parish, and divided from the parish church by a river, often impassable. I am of opinion also, that schools for the education and religious instruction of the rising generation are absolutely necessary. The children freed on the 1st August 1834 by being then under six years, are wandering about in idleness and mischievousness; their parents have even refused the continuance of the estates' allowances, formerly given to them without any work being required in return. Some system of education and employment must take place, if it be desired, to save their children from vagrancy, and its various evident consequences. I am not aware of a single case of an estate obtaining voluntary labour on Saturday for wages, and I wish it were in my power to assure his Excellency of any change in the habit which is so prevalent, the total disregard to telling truth: this, however, as well as all the other vices the apprentices are addicted to, I think may in time be removed by a proper discipline in education, with regular habits of useful occupation for the mind and body; but I would add, unless such a system is acted vigorously upon without delay, the beneficial results which are no doubt expected by all parties will not be obtained to that extent to be desired.

I hope this will prove satisfactory to his Excellency the Governor; and

I have, &c.

To G. W. Nunes, Esq., Sec.

(signed) *A. Murchison*.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*.

No. 201.

My Lord,

Highgate, Jamaica, March 10th, 1836.

I HAVE the honour, in making to you my usual report upon the state of the island, to assure you that nothing can be more favourable than all the reports I have received since the last packet sailed; the little spirit of resistance which showed itself for a couple of days in Vere has subsided, and every thing going on well there now, as indeed every where else; the best practical proof of this being the fact, will be found in the various enclosures which I have the honour to send herewith.

It is due to Major Baines to state, that this day's post has brought me in his fourth successive weekly report without a single complaint during the whole time from either side.

Nos. 4 and 5 show the effect of the late trials against the special justices.

My offensive declaration respecting St. James's parish in the Blue Book is borne out also by this month's list of fines for oppression on the part of the managers, being the third month in succession in which the numbers punished in that parish have far exceeded those in any other parish in the island. Its being still behind hand, though progressing, is, however, shown by the Nos. 10, 12, 14, 20, 24, 27 and 28.

But the letter, No. 30, which I have this day received from Mr. Facey, the special justice for a part of that parish, is that which on the whole has given me more pleasure than any I have received since I have been in Jamaica; I fear, however, that the bargain is too good a one for the proprietor to be maintained long.

The falling off of the present crop at this early period, owing to the weather, and not to the want of labour, is also reported in several of these letters, and I send them forward in order to prevent interested persons from misrepresenting the cause of the failure of the amount of the next crop.

Many of the other letters are of a gratifying nature, and will prove better the state of Jamaica than any representation of mine.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Sligo*.

Enclosure in No. 201.

Enclosure in
No. 201.

LIST of DOCUMENTS, &c.

(No. 1.)—EXTRACTS from Mr. Dunne's Report, showing the willingness and good conduct of the apprentices.

(No. 2.)—Major Baines' brief note of the 1st March, relative to the state of his district, it being the 3d weekly report in succession that there were no complaints on either side.

(No. 3.)—Mr. Lyon, reporting the attempt of an overseer to stop a book-keeper from giving evidence in proof of the injury which may be done to the future prospects of the colony by one of these whites, upon whose conduct I reported that in my opinion the success of the system depended.

(No. 4.)—Copy of a letter from Special Justice Woolfrys, stating that Mr. Moncrieffe, of St. Ann's, had threatened him with an action of a vexatious nature.

(No. 5.)—Mr. Marlton, showing that the capricious conduct of the apprentices is caused by the similar conduct of the white attorney in relation to the future prospect of the colony depending on the conduct of the whites.

(No. 6.)—Major Baines, showing the respectful bearing of the negroes and their growing desire for money, as before anticipated by me.

(No. 7.)—Mr. Laidlaw's report of his district in St. Ann's.

(No. 8.)—Mr. Dillon, of the improved state of the district, and that the most desponding have now no room to complain.

(No. 9.)—Mr. Daughtrey's report of St. Elizabeth's western district.

(No. 10.)

(No. 10.)—Mr. Carnaby, of St. James, improved state of Latium, which is most true, under the excellent management of Mr. Hunter; and bad reports on two other estates.

(No. 11.)—Mr. Moresby's final report on leaving the district of Spanish Town and St. Catherine's.

(No. 12.)—Mr. Odell, the improvement in Mr. Farrar's late district of St. James.

(No. 13.)—Mr. Woolfrys, of non-separation of sexes in hospitals. This is, I may say, very general, though not universal.

(No. 14.)—Mr. Daly, inspector of police, superior state of Westmoreland over St. James's parish, stating the improvement, however, in many separate estates.

(No. 15.)—Mr. Nolan, recent working of the negroes, and falling off expected in crop of this year.

(No. 16.)—Mr. Pryce, falling off of this year's crop in Trelawny.

(No. 17.)—Mr. Harris, falling off of crop in St. Thomas Vale; but great fall plant put in, and price of jobbing much increased.

(No. 18.) Mr. Hulme, present and future crop, Hanover.

(No. 19.)—Mr. Hawkins, improvement in next year's crop, Trelawny.

(No. 20.)—Mr. Facey, improvement in St. James.

(No. 21.)—Mr. Hewitt, great crop at Spring Gardens, in St. George's. This belongs to Mr.—, one of the most decided opponents of the new system.

(No. 22.)—The Rev. Mr. Cooke's letter respecting the sending away from the estates of all the young free children, I presume occasioned by distrust of their former proprietors.

(No. 23.)—Mr. Thomas Dillon, state of St. Ann's parish and markets.

(No. 24.)—Return of month's fines for oppression of apprentices.

(No. 25.)—Mr. Jones, half the crop over in St. Thomas Vale.

(No. 26.)—Mr. Pryce, short crops, but industry of apprentices, Trelawny.

(No. 27.)—Mr. Odell, state of St. James.

(No. 28.)—Mr. Carnaby, return to the nine-hour system productive of much good.

(No. 29.)—Mr. Harris's general remarks on St. Thomas Vale.

(No. 30.)—Mr. Facey's report about Mr. Scarlett's apprentices agreeing to work for their allowances for four days per week.

(No. 31.)—A return of the number of estates in each special magistrate's district, and their visits for the month of February 1836.

(No. 1.)

EXTRACT from Mr. Dunne's Diary to 1st of March 1836.

Norris's.—No complaints. Mr. Martin, the overseer, informed that the mill got out of order on Thursday last; that there was a large quantity of canes in the yard at the time, as much as would make two hogsheads of sugar; and that the apprentices, in order that they might not spoil, worked them off on Saturday in their own time.

(No. 2.)

My Lord,

Unity, 1st March 1836.

In making my brief report, I have still the pleasure of stating, that I have not had a complaint from either master or apprentice this week.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) Thomas Baines, s. j.

NOTE by the Marquis of Sligo.

THIS is the third week in succession in which Major Baines has not had a single complaint against either master or apprentice; a fact much to his credit, in my opinion.

JAMAICA.

(No. 3.)

My Lord,

Palmetto River, 2d March 1836.

I HAVE the honour to enclose my diary for the past week, with the two valuation returns and monthly report of properties visited, &c.

I am sorry to say, that on my last visit to Mount Vernon, I was exposed to much insult and disrespect while inquiring into a complaint of the apprentices, and with an intention to deter the bookkeepers from giving their evidence faithfully. The overseer told one of them, while being examined on his oath, that he was discharged, and no longer a bookkeeper of his.

My only motive for making your Lordship acquainted with this circumstance is, in consequence of the outcry that is raised the moment a letter of a special justice is published, expressing an opinion that discontent and insubordination are created by the conduct of those who are appointed to superintend estates.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. B. Lyon, s. j.*

(No. 4.)

My Lord,

Islington, March 2, 1836.

ON visiting Soho on the 26th ult., the manager said he had plenty of complaints. I then inquired what they were: he took out a book, and commenced with the name of one of the apprentices, a female, for going late to work in October last, from the 5th or 7th of that month. I told him that I must decline investigating such complaints of nearly five months old, because it was his duty when I had so repeatedly called on the property to have brought such complaint forward, and not to have allowed such a lapse of time to take place, particularly when he had to my frequent and repeated inquiry on previous occasions said there were no complaints, but such of a trivial nature that they were not worth bringing before me, except one man he complained of in January last for absence from his duty for several days, and who I ordered to be brought up for trial, but was told it was not convenient that day. The excuse afterwards, on the part of Mr. Moncrieffe, whenever I met him at home, was, that the man was either not in the place, or too far off in the field, he having at last, when I called on the 19th ult., fixed on the 26th for that purpose, but instead of which, he straight framed old alleged complaints, as I have already stated, and on my declining to entertain them, he declined to bring any of his people to trial, though I told him that I was ready and willing to adjudicate any recent case of complaint against his apprentices. He replied, that his brother, B. S. Moncrieffe, who had been there the day before, had instructed him, in the event of my refusal, to go into the Grand Court for redress. I told him that he might proceed as soon as he and his brother pleased, and that I would write your Lordship, and state the particulars.

If such a principle were to be once regained, particularly when the parties have had ample previous opportunity of pressing their complaints, there would be no end of complainants on both sides, particularly on the part of some of the managers, who, for every imaginary or trifling fault, would rip up old grievances against the apprentices.

No threat, my Lord, shall ever for one moment deter me in the conscientious discharge of the important and responsible duty confided to me by your Lordship and the Act for the abolition of Slavery.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Woolfrys.*

The Most noble the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 5.)

My Lord,

New Ramble, St. Mary's, 1st March, 1836.

I HAVE the honour to forward my report for the past week, and to represent the continued good conduct of the apprentices in this district: they are working cheerfully to take off the crop, to the satisfaction of their managers; I must except Frontier estate. The attorney and overseer brought many cases before me on Saturday, and was much dissatisfied with the people. With him, as manager, one week the estate "is doing well," another week "is going to the d—l." The people are "capricious," entirely, in my opinion, the result of capricious management. Mr. Thomas had trouble enough with Frontier, when in his district.

I have the honour to request your Lordship's pardon for a man named Clarke, at present in the house of correction, Port Maria. He was committed by Special Justice Davies, as your Lordship will see by a copy of the committal, and has been declared by the medical attendant unfit for hard labour. Clarke attempted to destroy himself, which was reported

to me on visiting the house of correction, and I conceive humanity requires his release. I have applied to your Excellency, being unable to meet with Mr. Davies.

JAMAICA.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W^m Marlton, s. j.*

(No. 6.)

My Lord,

Unity, 1 March 1836.

IN making my monthly report, I have the honour to state, that this part of the country is quite quiet; the apprentices, generally speaking, working cheerfully, and a good understanding seems to exist between the master and the apprentice. Small estates are much more difficult for either an overseer or magistrate to manage, as you have not the same strength out of which to choose your head people, upon whom so much depends.

The sugar that is being made is generally of a good quality; it also strikes me that the apprentice is more respectful to those in authority over him than when I first commenced my duties.

I find no complaint of any tardiness in taking off the crop. The breeze mills frequently get out of order, and sometimes cattle mills, or rather the stock, are knocked up, which causes a delay totally unconnected with the working of the people on the estates. They are treated kindly, and ought to be happy and contented, and I trust will, by degrees, feel the value of money, which may induce them to work generally for hire.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Tho^s Baines, s. j.*

(No. 7.)

My Lord,

Moureaque, 1 March 1836.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting to your Excellency my weekly report, ending of this date, and also a return of properties visited during the preceding month. I have the satisfaction at the same time of stating to your Excellency, that the conduct of the apprentices in this district is marked by the same good order and attention to their duties, which it has been my pleasing office to bring under the notice of your Excellency for this some time past.

I beg leave to inclose a continuation of my report on the state of the negro grounds.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Laidlaw.*

(No. 8.)

My Lord,

Retirement, Great House, 1 March 1836.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the weekly report, by which your Excellency will perceive that we do not retrograde; indeed, so far as mutual duties are concerned, I can hardly hope to advance. A good deal of coffee has already reached the wharfs, whilst the rest is progressing; neither is cleaning or hoeing neglected. Out of the six sugar estates in this district, five are manufacturing, with good prospects. Those who love to despond, are utterly deprived of stimulus, as the negroes will work, ay, and willingly, for hire. In truth, my Lord, if my position did not make me, to a certain degree, a participant in these favourable reports, I should say more. Yet no man feels more sensibly the obligations due to masters, managers and apprentices than I do; the former for receiving and acting upon my suggestions, when results were doubtful; the latter, for an unbounded confidence in my integrity, which almost reconciles me to my destiny.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. A. Dillon.*

(No. 9.)

My Lord,

St. Elizabeth's, February 29, 1836.

THE community around us is so habitually peaceful, that the circumstance ceases to fix one's observation, and yet such exemplary subjection and quietness surely deserve an occasional remark. Either the system or the people must be entitled to some credit for it; were it to receive the slightest interruption, how ready would all tongues and pens be to expatiate upon the untoward occurrence, and to aggravate it!

The various labour of the people keeps up a steady, I think I may almost say, an industrious pace. Ginger is employing the greatest number of hands in this district at present,

JAMAICA.

and I am glad to learn that it is expected to give a good return. The diggers and peelers in general work well. After careful inquiry into the matter, I was induced to sanction a certain weight as an average daily task. That the quantity is not excessive, is proved by the gratifying fact, that it is often considerably exceeded, in which case the rule is, to pay 1 *d.* per lb. for the overplus. Expert, industrious hands have, in this way, earned 3 *s.* or 4 *s.* per week, without occupying their own days. Of course, however, in such cases they must have worked above the legal hours.

I beg to present my thanks to your Excellency for the promised additional leave, and for the obliging remark you are pleased to make on the occasion.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Daughtrey.*

(No. 10.)

My Lord,

Montego Bay, 1 March 1836.

I HAVE the honour to enclose my report for last week, with the respective valuations of John Lynch and George King, and I also send to your Excellency my monthly report of visitations, with note of postage since 1st ultimo.

With the exception of two estates (Flamstead and Worcester), my district continues in the same orderly state; and in regard to the properties excepted, I may mention, that at Flamstead the people are generally ill disposed, though the attorney, George Gordon, esq., is most liberal in giving all the old allowances of fish, herrings, &c. From the example I was last week obliged to make, I hope for amendment there. On Worcester, again, the cause of discontent is the want of Friday afternoon, which, I trust, to have restored to them, after seeing Mr. Glen, the attorney for the property. In some respects the Worcester people are good workers.

I have pleasure to bring under your Excellency's notice the excellent superintendence and management of Latium, the largest sugar estate in my district, where, for eight weeks, I have not had a single complaint. This is mainly attributable to the way in which Henry Hunter, esq., the attorney, and Mr. Sinling, the manager, conduct the affairs of this valuable estate, which, upon the 24th ultimo, compared with same period last year, was a-head 22 hogsheads of sugar, 10 acres of new plants, 16 more in a forward condition, and other operations generally double in advance.

I do sincerely hope that I may soon be able to report to your Excellency equally favourably as to the other estates under my charge.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W^m Carnaby, s. J.*

(No. 11.)

My Lord,

Spanish Town, 3 March 1836.

I HAVE the honour of enclosing my weekly report, ending the 2d March 1836, and also my report for the month of February.

I have much gratification in adding that, on the termination of my duties in the district of St. Catherine's, the apprentices continued to give every hope of increased industry and good conduct.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Moresby, s. M.*

(No. 12.)

My Lord,

Haughton Grove, March 1, 1836.

I HAVE much satisfaction in reporting to your Lordship that the district is perfectly tranquil, and that complaints, as you will perceive by my diary, have not been numerous on the majority of the estates which I visited during the week.

On Chester Castle, I am happy to state that the enforcement of the law has had the most salutary effect; in short the apprentices of that estate have been working during the past week so much to the satisfaction of the proprietor, that I deemed it right to withdraw the police from thence on Saturday last.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Odell, s. J.*

(No. 13.)

My Lord,

Islington, March 2, 1836.

I BEG leave to enclose your Lordship the report for my district for the last week ending 1st instant; also, monthly report of properties visited in February, of the state of negro grounds in properties visited last week, and valuations of two apprentices to Castle Daly and Mount Pleasant plantations.

There has been very little rain during the last week.

All quiet, and the people on most of the properties conducting themselves and working very well.

There are very few of the hospitals constructed so as to separate the males from the females.

The Most noble the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(signed) J. Woolfrys.

(No. 14.)

My Lord,

Trelawny, 1st March 1836.

BEING now on a tour round my county, I feel it to be my duty to give your Excellency such information respecting it as I can possibly collect on my way, as far as regards the conduct of the apprentices, and the prospects of the planters. I left Westmoreland on Sunday, and of that parish in particular I am enabled to speak, with very few exceptions, most favourably; the weekly work of the apprentices being subject of admiration among most of the planters, several estates exceeding twenty hogsheads of sugar. On entering the confines of St. James's, it has not been my good fortune to hear such favourable reports, if I except those of a few properties. The Montpeliers, I am happy to say, are improving in appearance astonishingly, and the weekly returns of sugar are, I am well assured, ample. Ironshore, near Montego Bay, is doing, as it has been all along under the new system, admirably. Your Excellency will doubtless recollect my report of this estate when I resided there. The same excellent management continues there; the consequence is, contentment among the apprentices, and most valuable returns to the proprietor. Mr. Craig's estate, the Bogue, also near Montego Bay, is, I am happy to say, going on apparently in a most successful manner, although it was at the commencement of the apprenticeship rather the reverse. Of this parish I am not enabled to say much to your Excellency, but will continue my reports until I have completed my tour, which will include, after this, Hanover and St. Elizabeth. The general appearance of matters is decidedly in favour of the present system, and I cannot imagine that gentlemen of experience and proper consideration can possibly look for greater success at this period of the apprenticeship. Partial cases of discontent may be looked for naturally among apprentices, as in all other departments, even where regular organization may have been established.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. Daly, s. m.

(No. 15.)

My Lord,

Olive Park, Great House Vise, 2d March 1836.

I HAVE the honour of enclosing my weekly diary, which I trust your Excellency will be pleased with, from the few cases brought before me on the different estates visited, particularly at this season, when all the estates are in the height of crop, at which period more cases might be expected than out of crop.

I am aware it will be highly gratifying to your Excellency to learn that all the estates now are taking off a fair and adequate portion of sugar weekly in this district, without much trouble; a number of estates keep about without stopping for five days and nights, and frequently continue boiling until twelve o'clock on Saturday, which extra time given the apprentices get regularly paid for. Monland has in twelve days, working nine hours by speils, manufactured 62 hogsheads of sugar, of the very best quality. The other estates are taking off from fourteen to twenty hogsheads weekly, according to their means. However the crops will not be as large as expected from the unusual early arrow of the canes, occasioned by heavy seasons.

I shall take the earliest opportunity of reporting to your Excellency the state of the apprentices' grounds, which I am aware are kept in good order in this district.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) James Nolan, s. m.

JAMAICA.

(No. 16.)

WEEKLY BRIEF REPORT, ending 1st March 1836.

My Lord,

THE past week we have had a fine shower of rain, which will benefit the next crop equally with the present, by bringing forward the fall plants.

I have no complaints of bad produce from any quarter, and all I have seen is extremely good. Some of the planters complain of a falling off from their estimates.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *S. Pryce, s. m.*

(No. 17.)

My Lord,

Charlton, 2d March 1836.

I AM happy to state that my district continues very peaceable and orderly during the last week; fewer complaints have been preferred than usual in the same space of time. The planters begin to say now that they are afraid they will make short crops, but the result cannot be ascertained for some time to come; at all events I am glad to see they are not faint-hearted; their exertions to secure a good crop next year, by putting in more land in plants, have been observed by me with pleasure, and I heartily wish them every success. Jobbing is now at an enormous amount, having risen from 7*l.* 10*s.* or 15*f.* to 10*l.* an acre.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *James Harris, s. j.*

(No. 18.)

My Lord,

Hill Side, Lucea, February 29, 1836.

I AM happy to inform your Excellency that the estates in this district are getting on well with the crop, and the appearance of the weather favourable. The first vessel from this port with sugar sails to-morrow.

The two Retrieves have nearly finished crop. I find on inquiry that the new works will exceed considerably the crop of last year, but that the old works will fall off between 30 and 40 hogsheads; but this variation in the quantity of produce is not altogether attributable to insufficiency of labour, but in a great measure to a difference in the nature and properties of the soil in which they put their young plants, one part of the estate giving a better yielding than the other. On several of the estates, I am informed, there will be a slight falling off, say four or five hogsheads; but, generally speaking, they will average the crop of last year. I may mention that on Kew estate they will exceed the crop of last year by upwards of 20 hogsheads. It will be gratifying to your Excellency to learn, that on all estates in this district, the preparation for the next year's crop is on a much more extensive scale, and that the field work is forward. I have the honour to enclose my diary, monthly report and a valuation return; and

I remain, &c.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *John R. Hulme, s. m.*

(No. 19.)

Industry.

I HAVE not received any complaint against the apprentices, with the exception of Brampton Brien Estate, which I consider a very frivolous one.

The overseer of Bengall has informed me, that the apprentices on that estate are working for hire, and that he is clearing away a large quantity of land, and putting into cane; that for the next year's crop he will have in nearly 20 acres more cane-land; also that he can get as many as he wishes on Saturdays to work for hire.

(signed) *C. Hawkins, s. j.*

(No. 20.)

My Lord,

Montego Bay, 1 March 1836.

ALTHOUGH I have not the pleasure of adding in my diary "No corporal punishments this week," on account of a slight switching I was obliged to see inflicted on a little boy, I have nevertheless the pleasure of acquainting your Lordship, that this district, once the most disturbed perhaps in the island, may now be said to be the most peaceable. As far as respects the apprentices, they labour cheerfully, and do more work than ever they did since the commencement of the new system.

On Montpelier, they completed 18½ hogsheads of sugar in one week; had the weather continued fine, they would have given 20.

On Hazelymph, where I have had much more trouble than all the other properties in my district, they gave 9½ hogsheads.

Seven Rivers made 10 hogsheads; Roehanpton the same; and the other estates doing proportionably well.

The

The ginger properties will make a profitable return: the people are all giving, on an average 30lbs. weight of peeled ginger each, during their master's time—a much greater proportion of labour than formerly.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. B. Facey, s. j.*

(No. 21.)

My Lord,

Bell Vue, St. George's, 1 March 1836.

I HAD not the honour to receive any communication from the King's House by the last post.

I now forward my weekly diary, the monthly report of properties visited, and the monthly account of postage.

The district is going on tolerably well; the heavy and constant rains retard the progress of sugar making; the apprentices are conducting themselves very well.

Spring Garden, St. George's, has recently finished crop; they have completed the largest made for 15 years, very nearly 400 hogsheads.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Hewitt.*

(No. 22.)

My Lord,

Morant Bay, 2 March 1836.

THERE is a circumstance not perhaps as yet brought under your Lordship's notice, relative to the free children of apprentices, but which appears to me to call loudly for legislative interference,—I allude to the fact of apprenticed parents removing, without the knowledge or sanction of the proprietor or his attorney, their free children from their respective estates, and placing them in the towns with persons, generally speaking, most unfitted to have the charge of them. The evil arising from this proceeding is indeed great, when it is considered that by it the children are deprived of that necessary support and attention in sickness, which, I believe, would be afforded them if on the estates, and in consequence of which many of them die. A circumstance of this kind was mentioned to me a few days since, by a gentleman having charge of estates in this parish, who stated that a child had been removed from Stanton by the parents, and placed with some person on the Bay, in whose possession it had died, without any communication being made, or the death of the child any way made known to the attorney or overseer. Should a census of the negro population be called for, I am satisfied there would be, from this cause, an alarming apparent decrease. By their removal, any plan formed for the religious instruction and education of the children on estates would be lost to them. It is also of the greatest importance, in a political point of view, to the future prosperity of the island, that the free children of apprentices should be not only compelled to remain on the properties on which their parents reside, and to attend the estate schools, but be obliged to give in return for such instruction a limited amount of daily field labour, suitable to their age and strength. Education and industry would thus go hand in hand, and from such a system the happiest results might be rationally expected.

I shall offer no apology for this intrusion on your Lordship's time, as I feel assured of your anxiety to obtain any information connected with the well-being of the country.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. H. Cooke.*

P. S.—I have this moment been informed by a gentleman, that, on the property on which he resides, there are 50 free children, of which number, with the exception of children at the breast, there are not on the estate above 15 or 16; the rest are wandering in rags about Morant Bay.

S. H. C.

(No. 23.)

My Lord,

Retirement Great House, 9 March 1836.

ACCORDING to the instructions contained in Mr. Secretary Nunes's Circular of the 16th of February 1836, I have the honour to inclose for your Excellency's information the result of my inquiries on the state of the negro provision grounds; your Lordship may be fully persuaded of their accuracy. I am enabled further to state, from the best authorities, that there is infinitely more land cultivated in these mountains than in 1834. The Falmouth and Brown's Town markets are over supplied from this district, although our distance from the former exceeds 35 miles; indeed the result of their labour is so profitable, that almost all the apprentices grow yams, cocoas and other vegetables greatly to exceed domestic consumption; which was not the case in 1834, as the same facilities for sale did not exist, or the same number of hours for cultivation allowed; indeed, my Lord, with a few, very few idle exceptions, plenty may be said to preside in every hut, and content in every face.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. A. Dillon, s. m.*

JAMAICA.

(No. 24.)

A RETURN of all FINES imposed on OVERSEERS and others upon Complaints - -

SPECIAL MAGISTRATES' REPORT. - - - -

DATE.	P L A C E.	Name of Magistrates.	COMPLAINANT.	DEFENDANT.
February 1	Montego Bay -	W. Carnaby -	Amelia Corvan -	Mr. Buchanan.
January - 28	Hazelymph -	} R. B. Fany - {	Thomas Jackson -	Groves, overseer
" 29	Richmond Hill -		Robert Plummer -	William Rose
February 1	Montego Bay -	} W. Finlayson -	Ann Boswell -	Wm. Burgess
" 1	Flower Hill -		Sandy Cunningham -	Mr. Crombie
" 1	Dover Castle Court.	} J. Harris - {	Robert Murphy -	Joseph Linds
" 1			William Grant -	Alex. Almach
" 8	Essex Estate -	R. S. Lambart -	P. Davis -	John Grant -
" 5	Spring Grove -	R. Chamberlain	Susanna Morris -	Mrs. Hylton -
" 5	Green Vale -	J. W. Grant -	Charles Robertson	George Rates
" 10	Boscobelle -	W. Marlon -	Maria M'Donald -	George Roach
" 11	Middleton -	S. Bourne -	George White -	Richard Barnes
" 13	Duckett Spring	R. B. Facey -	Robert Scarlett -	Hen. Mohertons
" 13	Port Antonio -	} A. G. Fyfe - {	C. Wilson -	J. Pundden -
" 13			Jean Anderson -	John Baviar -
" 15			Ann Parker -	} James Fraser {
" 15			Mary Thomas -	
" 13	Ashley Hall -	} J. Gurley - {	Cecilia Smith -	
" 13			John Swaby -	James Fraser
" 13	Rodney Hall -	J. Harris -	Liddy Young -	Alexander Carr
" 13	Bluefield's Court	} D. Kelly - {	Charles Williams -	Charles Gordon
" 13			Robert Beckford -	Gordon Owden
" 15	Industry -	- - -	Mary Anne -	Miss S. Cowell
" 10	Grange -	J. B. Thomas	George Wood -	John Tail -
" 20	Montego Bay -	} D. Carnaby - {	James Griffith -	} Mr. Jackson {
" 20			George Johnson -	
" 20	Mandeville Court	J. W. Grant -	Kitty and Brown -	Ditto -
" 17	Mount Success -	J. Harris -	Helena Stewart -	P. P. Daly
" 22	Healthful Hill -	H. Morsby -	James Davies -	James Falconer
" 19	Lethe Estates -	Jodell -	The Gang -	Hendry, overseer
" 19			Eliza Cummins -	Frederick Gore

S U M M A R Y. - - -

St. James - - - - -	11 cases.
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale - - - - -	5 "
St. Mary - - - - -	2 "
Clarendon - - - - -	5 "
Manchester - - - - -	2 "

(No. 24.)

- - by Apprentices for injury sustained by them, for February 1836.

- - - - - SPECIAL MAGISTRATES' REPORT.

COMPLAINT.	DECISION.	PARISH.
For confining her a few hours - - -	-- Fined him 1 <i>l.</i> for the imprisonment.	St. James.
Throwing his victuals in the fire - -	Fined 10 <i>s.</i> - -	St. James.
For administering physic with violence -	Fined 40 <i>s.</i> - -	St. James.
Illegally confining in house of correction -	Fined 20 <i>s.</i> - -	St. James.
For assaulting him - - - -	Mr. Crombie fined 3 <i>l.</i>	St. James.
Assault and battery - - - -	Fined 3 <i>l.</i> - -	-- St. Thomas-in-the Vale.
Assault and battery - - - -	Fined 30 <i>s.</i> - -	-- St. Thomas-in-the-Vale.
- - That defendant ordered complainant to be switched.	20 <i>s.</i> to the King -	St. Mary.
For beating her daughter - - - -	Fined 5 <i>s.</i> - -	Clarendon.
Having struck him with the end of a rope -	Fined 1 <i>l.</i> - -	Manchester.
Assaulting complainant, and beating her -	To pay a fine of 40 <i>s.</i>	St. Mary's.
Locking up his wife without cause - -	Fined him 2 <i>l.</i> - -	St. Andrew.
For kicking and otherwise ill-using him -	Fined 20 <i>s.</i> - -	St. James.
Not getting days - - - -	-- Fined 6 dollars and 16 days.	Portland.
Severely switching her son - - - -	Fined 5 <i>l.</i> - -	Portland.
- - Illegal coercion; the complainants were confined at different periods within the last ten days without cause.	-- Fined 6 <i>l.</i> (2 <i>l.</i> upon each complaint.)	Clarendon. Clarendon. Clarendon.
- - The complainant was beat and knocked down, and then confined in bilboes the whole of the 9th inst. by defendant.	Fined 5 <i>l.</i> - -	Clarendon.
Assault and false imprisonment - - -	Fined 4 <i>l.</i> - -	-- St. Thomas-in-the-Vale.
Assault and false imprisonment - - -	Fined 3 <i>l.</i> - -	-- St. Thomas-in-the-Vale.
- - Putting him in confinement, and not sending for special justice.	Fined 5 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> -	Westmoreland.
For striking her with a stick - - -	Fined 2 <i>l.</i> - -	Westmoreland.
Confinement in lock-up room - - -	Fined defendant 1 <i>l.</i>	Trelawny.
Want of usual allowance of clothing - -	-- Fined 10 <i>s.</i> in each case; and 10 <i>s.</i> in each case Kitty and Brown.	St. James. St. James. St. James.
Complaint heard on 8th inst. - - -		
- - That her master would not give her time to attend her child.	-- Fined 5 <i>l.</i> and admonished.	Manchester.
Assault and battery - - - -	Fined 10 <i>s.</i> - -	-- St. Thomas-in-the-Vale.
Continually working gang after four - -	10 <i>s.</i> fine - -	St. Catherine.
- - For imprisoning plaintiff 24 hours at one time previous to Christmas, and for refusing to render assistance when delivered of child.	-- First charge not proved. Fined 2 <i>l.</i> on second.	St. James.

- - - S U M M A R Y.

St. Andrew's - - - - -	- 1 case.
Portland - - - - -	- 2 „
Westmoreland - - - - -	- 2 „
Trelawny - - - - -	- 1 „
St. Catherine - - - - -	- 1 „

JAMAICA.

(No. 25.)

My Lord,

Río Magno, 9th March 1836.

I BEG leave to inform your Lordship that my district is perfectly tranquil, and the apprentices, generally speaking, working in an industrious and improving manner: there ever will be a few delinquents for late turning out, neglect of work, insufficiency of work, &c., but there appears not the slightest resistance to the laws; on the contrary, they generally listen attentively, and in most cases follow the advice of the magistrate when the laws of the case may be explained to them: there appears, at the present time, the one-half of the sugar crop finished on most properties here.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. Watkin Jones, s.j.

P. S.—I crave your Lordship's indulgence till next week to send in my monthly report, my diary for February being at Rodney Hall. T. W. J.

(No. 26.)

WEEKLY BRIEF REPORT, ending 8th March 1836.

My Lord,

THE mills are all about in this district, and making very beautiful sugar every where, and we have fine crop weather, viz. dry; but the planters complain generally of the yielding per acre; the canes are short, principally from the want of seasons last year, but the liquor is rich, and on an average in this beat is considerably under a gallon to the pound of sugar; on some estates they only take 1,400, 1,500 or 1,600 gallons to the hogshead of sugar of 18 or 19 hundred weight.

The apprentices work in spells from four to twelve, and from twelve till eight o'clock at night; and some estates they work all night long for hire, viz. 10s. 5d. per week.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) S. Pryce, s. j.

(No. 27.)

My Lord,

Haughton Grove, Montego Bay, 8 March 1836.

IN reporting to you the tranquil state of the district, I regret that it is not in my power at the same time to present your Lordship with a diary more free from complaints against apprentices than appears in mine of this week.

I have, however, to observe, that although on some few estates the complaints may be numerous, yet the general character of the offences committed is by no means of a very serious nature; and I confidently hope, that before the expiration of many weeks, even these will have considerably decreased.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) John Odell, s. j.

(No. 28.)

My Lord,

Montego Bay, 8th March 1836.

I HAVE the honour to enclose your Excellency my report for last week.

I have still the satisfaction to say, that my district continues both peaceable and prosperous; and in reference to last week's report, I am now able to inform your Excellency that the attorney for Worcester estate (Thomas Glen, esq.) has consented to revert to the nine-hours' system, which I have no doubt will at once restore order and good feeling on that property.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. Carnaby, s. j.

(No. 29.)

My Lord,

Charlton, 8th March 1836.

THE portion of my district visited during the past week has been extremely tranquil. Seventeen properties were visited, and on only four were there complaints. I am happy to say the police are on the alert. Your Excellency will observe in the report the adjudication of charges against several apprentices taken up with sugar, not having permits; in every case, however, the accused party was able to show that he or she became honestly possessed of the property. I forward by this opportunity the conclusion of my report on the state of the provision grounds of the apprentices. The well-disposed and industrious on every property are well off in this respect; but on every property there are, in a greater or less degree, idle, indolent characters, who will not cultivate the soil, who make a liveli-

hood

hood in various ways; among others, that of plundering their masters and fellow apprentices' grounds, and committing trespasses and damages on cane pieces; others again, though industriously disposed, have a disinclination to cultivate the soil for their own benefit, pressing to hire themselves out for money. The provisions in the Slave Law relative to managers inspecting the provision grounds not having been received in the abolition law, the generality of managers omit that salutary check upon the indolence of the peasantry in their own time. I beg to call your Excellency's attention to the reply I received on application for information relative to the apprentices' grounds in Dove Hall.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I am, &c.
(signed) James Harris, J.S.

(No. 30.)

My Lord,
I HAVE much satisfaction in forwarding my diary of the last week; your Lordship will on reference thereto observe, that the people on Cambridge, in possession of P. A. Scarlett, Esq., have been declared free, in consequence of their not being duly registered in 1832; and that, with the exception of two men, the remaining 103 have agreed to labour four days in the week, in return for their houses, grounds, clothing and medical attendance.

Your Lordship will do me the justice to believe I exerted every means in my power to continue them in their master's service. I explained to them, and they seemed fully to comprehend the circumstances that brought about the sudden, and to them unexpected, change in their condition, for which they expressed themselves grateful to God, the King and Massa Governor; gave their master (and well they may) the best of characters, and are quite willing to continue with him: so much for kind treatment.

I shall not, my Lord, attempt, lest I fall short in describing a scene so new and so truly affecting, of the tears that were shed in gratitude by men grown grey in slavery, of the blessings bestowed on their master, and those, through whose instrumentality the chains of slavery had been unrivelled, and their freedom proclaimed.

I shall, however, trespass a moment longer on your Lordship's patience, and state the reasons assigned by the two men who left Mr. S. for doing so. They argued that, as freemen, they were on a par with the emigrants; that their master allowed them (the emigrants) houses to live in, and lands to cultivate free of rent, gave them fresh beef every week, provisions and money regularly. "If," said they, "we are equally free, and labour better, why not give us the same; or we will labour three days for massa, and three for ourselves." Mr. Scarlett refusing to comply with those terms, they took themselves off; but, on reflection, I think they will return.

The apprentices are behaving well on the other properties, and taking off the crop as fast as the weather will permit.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. B. Facey.

(No. 31.)

A RETURN of the Number of ESTATES in each Special Magistrate's District, and their VISITS for the Month of February 1836.

NAME of MAGISTRATES.	PARISH.	Number of Estates			REMARKS.
		in District.	Number not visited twice in the month.	Number not visited at all.	
Alley, W. H.	Manchester	-	-	-	Absent on leave.
Baynes, E. D.	St. John	22	9	3	Jobbing on other properties.
Barnes, T. J.	St. Thomas-in-the-East.	20			
Bell, W. A.	St. Elizabeth	29	20	3	Attending February Grand Court.
Bourne, Stephen	St. Andrew	29	12	10	Engaged in suit of M'Lean v. Bourne.
Carnaby, Wm.	St. James	32	1	1	1 not visited, a jobbing gang.
Chamberlain, R., jun.	Clarendon	-	-	-	No return received.
Connor, W. A.	Kingston	-	-	-	Died on the 9th Feb. 1836.
Cocking, Ralph	St. James	25			
Cooper, R. S.	Hanover	31	19	4	Ill health.
Dunne, Patrick	St. David	32	1		
Daughtrey, John	St. Elizabeth	21	8	2	
Davies, Thomas	St. Mary	28	4		
Dawson, J. K.	St. Thomas-in-the-East.	28			
Dillon, T. A.	St. Ann	37			

JAMAICA.

RETURN of Estates in each Special Magistrate's District, and their Visits—*continued*.

NAMES of MAGISTRATES.	PARISH.	Number of Estates in District.	Number not visited twice in the month.	Number not visited at all.	REMARKS.
Ewart, David - -	St. Thomas-in-the-East	23	2		
Facey, R. B. - -	St. James - -	26	4		
Finlayson, Wm. - -	St. James - -	21			
Fishbourne, E. - -	St. George - -	30	7	2	Not visited, are jobbers.
Fyfe, A. G. - -	Portland - -	23			
Gillam, Wm. - -	Kingston.				
Grant, J. W. - -	Manchester - -	22			
Gurley, John - -	Clarendon - -	25	4		
Hulme, J. R. - -	Hanover - -	46	14	3	Not visited, are jobbers.
Hamilton, C. - -	Port Royal - -	28			
Hawkins, Charles - -	Trelawny - -	25	- -	1	
Hewitt, Wm. - -	St. George's - -	22	1		
Harris, Jas. - -	St. Thomas-in-the-Vale.	37	- -	1	1 not visited, is jobbing out.
Higgins, G. O. - -	Removing from parish of Manchester to St. Catherine.				
Jones, T. W. - -	St. Thomas-in-the-Vale.	- -	- -	- -	No return received.
Kelly, D. W. - -	Westmoreland - -	32	1		
Kent, Henry - -	Port Royal - -	30	10	2	2 not visited, not 40 apprentices.
Ludlow, Henry - -	St. Ann - -	29			
Lambert, R. S. - -	St. Mary - -	- -	- -	- -	On leave of absence.
Lloyd, Samuel - -	St. Andrew - -	46	30	1	
Lyon, Edmund - -	St. Thomas-in-the-East.	25	7	1	The month very rainy.
Marlton, W. H. - -	St. Mary - -	23	1		
Macleod, Alexander - -	St. Dorothy - -	- -	- -	- -	Attending Grand Court during the month.
Moresby, Henry - -	St. Catherine - -	40	16	3	Removed to Kingston.
Nolan, James - -	Vere - -	35			
Odell, John - -	St. James - -	23	19	1	Removing from Hanover.
Oliver, Thos. M. - -	Westmoreland - -	24	6	18	Attending Grand Court.
Pennell, R. C. - -	Trelawny - -	- -	- -	- -	Severe attack of fever.
Phillip, E. D. - -	Westmoreland - -	33	16	- -	On leave of absence.
Pryce, Samuel - -	Trelawny - -	46	13	3	
Ramsay, Wm. - -	Spanish Town				
Rawlinson, S. - -	St. Ann - -	33	7		
Reynolds, John - -	St. Elizabeth - -	15	15	- -	Attending the Grand Court.
Sowley, W. W. - -	St. Ann - -	- -	- -	- -	Absent on leave during the month; fever.
St. John, Richard - -	St. George - -	28	6	22	Unable to travel from illness.
Thomas, J. R. - -	Trelawny - -	22			
Thompson, R. - -	St. Elizabeth - -	19	1		
Walsh, Henry - -	St. Mary - -	33	2	4	4 not visited, are jobbing out.
Welch, Arthur - -	Manchester - -	45	18		
Willis, George - -	St. Thomas-in-the-East	21	2	1	
Woolfrys, John - -	St. Elizabeth - -	35			

—No. 202.—

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*, dated Highgate, March 18th, 1836.

No. 202.

THE very recent departure of the last packet leaves me but little of new matter to communicate to you on the present occasion in my usual despatch on "the state of the island," the more especially as I hope to be able to send you the usual quarterly special reports of the Magistrates, which are much more full than the ordinary weekly ones. I enclose a few copies, and some original letters, which may perhaps be of interest.

Enclosure in No. 202.

LIST of DOCUMENTS, &c.

Enclosure in
No. 202.

(No. 1.)—Mr. Ramsay's report of his tour to several police stations, and progress of enlisting the police; its present actual strength.

(Nos. 2 to 8), inclusive.—Supplementary provision ground reports.

(No. 9.)—Mr. Daughtrey, improved negro conduct in St. Elizabeth's.

(No. 10.)—Mr. Gurley, reporting that the whole negro population in his district are at work for wages on the crop.

No. 11.

(No. 11.)—Mr. Hamilton, reporting very satisfactorily why the negroes in his district, Port Royal, do not work for wages.

(No. 12.)—Mr. Hawkins, giving proof of the necessity of the constant presence of a special justice.

(No. 13.)—Extract of a letter from Mr. Special Justice Facey.

(No. 14.)—Extract of a letter from Mr. Special Justice Thomas.

(No. 15.)—Mr. Fishbourne's valuation report of Mary Allen.

(No. 16.)—Mr. Fishbourne's valuation report of Eleanor Williams.

(No. 1.)

Inspector General's Office, the King's House,
18th March 1836.

My Lord,

I BEG leave to state to your Excellency that I have returned from my tour of the inspection of the police in the county of Cornwall, and part of the county of Middlesex, and I herewith beg leave to subjoin a statement of that and the respective stations I visited.

It is with feelings of great satisfaction that I have the honour of reporting to your Lordship that the police force in the county of Cornwall, under the command of County Inspector Richard Daly, exhibited the most cleanly and orderly appearance, and went through their drill with the greatest precision. I also beg leave to report to your Lordship, that the barracks at the respective stations in that county, were clean and neat, and barrack furniture in good repair. I most minutely inspected every man's carbine and accoutrements, and found them in good and serviceable order.

There were no complaints, either on the part of the officers or the men, and I am gratified in stating that I received none from the inhabitants; and, considering that many of these men are but recently enlisted under the new Act of 1836, their general appearance is most creditable to themselves, as well as to their respective officers: I cannot, therefore, omit expressing to your Excellency the thanks which I feel are due from me to County Inspector Daly for his indefatigable exertions in bringing the police force in his county into the efficient state they now are, and I am of opinion that great praise is due to him for his services.

The police force in his county requires only thirty men to complete it, and from the activity of his officers I expect they will have no difficulty in making up this deficiency.

The stations I visited in the county of Middlesex are also deserving of praise, particularly that under the command of Sub-inspector Rutledge. As my tour in Middlesex was confined to the stations along the sea coast, I have yet to inspect those in the interior, when I shall make a more full and detailed report of that county to your Excellency.

I am happy in being able to state to your Lordship that the utmost tranquillity prevails amongst the peasantry in every district through which I passed. I did not hear a complaint of a serious nature from any one. I am, however, informed, that the sugar crop will fall short, but from circumstances over which the system of apprenticeship could have no controul. The cane plant has arrowed before it attained its full growth, and it is thereby prevented from coming to perfection. I heard the most pleasing accounts of the cheerful working of the apprentices in the parish of Westmoreland; and I learnt that Mr. Scarlett's apprentices, who have just been declared free, from improper registration, consented, with the exception of two persons, to continue with their master, and cultivate his property, consenting to labour for him four days out of the week, in return for their houses, land, clothing and customary allowances.

I have, &c.

(signed) *William Ramsay*,
Inspector Gen^l of Police.

POLICE STRENGTH of the Island of *Jamaica*, with the proportion of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, at each Station.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

Number of Stations.	NAMES of STATIONS.	NAMES of OFFICERS in command.	Numbers allowed to each Station.			Present Strength.			Numbers still required.		
			Officers.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Privates.
1.	Somerset - -	Sub-Inspector Leake	1	3	28	1	2	34	-	1	-
2.	Flamstead - -	" Greaves	1	2	28	1	2	25	-	-	3
3.	Rock Fort - -	" "	-	1	10	-	1	8	-	-	2
4.	St. David's - -	" Lewis	1	3	28	1	2	24	-	1	4
5.	St. George's - -	" Shaw	1	3	28	1	2	24	-	1	4
6.	Portland - - -	" Brown	1	3	28	1	2	30	-	1	-
7.	St. Thomas-in-the-East	" Grace	1	2	28	1	2	18	-	-	10
8.	Manchioneal - -	" "	-	1	10	-	1	10	-	-	-
9.	York - - - -	" Perkins	1	2	12	1	2	12	-	-	-
Actual strength allowed - - - -			7	20	200						
Actual strength recruited - - - -						7	16	185			
Deficiency to be recruited to make up complement - - - -									-	4	15

JAMAICA.

POLICE STRENGTH of the Island of *Jamaica*—continued.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Number of Stations.	NAMES of STATIONS.	NAMES of OFFICERS. in command.	Numbers allowed to each Station.			Present Strength.			Numbers still required.		
			Officers.	Serjeants.	Privates.	Officers.	Serjeants.	Privates.	Officers.	Serjeants.	Privates.
1.	Spanish Town -	Sub-Insp ^r Bennett -	1	4	30	1	3	33	-	1	-
2.	Bog Walk -	" Browne -	1	2	25	1	2	25	-	2	-
3.	Old Harbour -	" Adams -	1	2	25	1	2	18	-	-	7
4.	St. John's -	" Hopkins -	1	1	10	1	1	10	-	-	-
5.	Chapelton -	" Wilkenson -	1	2	20	1	2	20	-	-	-
6.	Breadnut Bottom -	- -	-	1	10	-	-	5	-	1	5
7.	Toll Gate -	- -	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	5
8.	Vere -	" Nairn -	1	2	25	1	1	22	-	1	3
9.	Manchester -	" Rutledge -	1	2	25	1	1	21	-	1	4
10.	Green Hill -	- -	-	2	15	1	1	15	-	1	-
11.	Port Maria -	" Marlton -	1	2	20	1	1	15	-	1	5
12.	Egypt -	- -	-	2	15	1	1	10	-	1	5
13.	Derry -	- -	-	2	15	-	1	10	-	1	5
14.	Bonham Spring -	" Armstrong -	1	2	25	1	1	26	-	1	-
15.	A Detachment at Moneague - }	- - -	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	5
16.	Kensington -	" Samuels -	1	2	20	1	2	23	-	-	-
17.	St. Ann's Bay -	- -	-	1	10	1	-	10	-	-	-
Actual strength allowed - - -			10	31	300						
Actual strength recruited - - -						10	18	258			
Deficiency to be recruited to make up complement - - -									-	13	42

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

1.	St. Elizabeth -	Sub-Insp ^r Walker -	1	3	30	1	2	30	-	1	-
2.	Acton -	" M'Caw -	1	3	30	1	2	28	-	1	2
3.	Bluefields -	- -	-	1	10	-	1	10	-	-	-
4.	Hanover -	" Willcock -	1	3	30	1	2	16	-	1	14
5.	St. James -	" Bayley -	1	3	40	1	2	25	-	1	15
6.	Montego Bay -	- -	-	2	10	-	2	10	-	-	-
7.	Trelawny -	" Chrystie -	1	3	35	1	3	36	-	-	-
8.	Amity Hall -	- -	-	2	15	-	2	15	-	-	-
Actual strength allowed - - -			5	20	200						
Actual strength recruited - - -						5	16	170			
Deficiency to be recruited to make up complement - - -									-	4	30

SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	STRENGTH ALLOWED.			PRESENT STRENGTH.			DEFICIENCY.		
	Officers.	Serjeants.	Privates.	Officers.	Serjeants.	Privates.	Officers.	Serjeants.	Privates.
SURREY - - -	7	20	200	7	16	185	-	4	15
MIDDLESEX - - -	10	30	300	10	18	258	-	12	42
CORNWALL - - -	5	20	200	5	16	170	-	4	30
TOTAL - - -	22	70	700	22	50	613	-	20	87

Inspector's Office, King's House, }
22 March 1836.

(signed)

William Ramsay,
Inspector-General of Police.

(No. 2.)

REPORT of State of Apprentices' Provision Grounds in Montpelier District.

Copse - - Equally well cultivated and stocked as before August 1834.
 Childemas - Ditto - ditto - ditto.
 Lethe - - Ditto - ditto - ditto.
 Eden - - Ditto - ditto - ditto.
 Wiltshire - Provisions sufficiently abundant, but the grounds in as high order as previous to August 1834.

N. B.—The condition of the provision grounds on the other properties visited by me during the week has been already reported.

(signed) *John Odell, s. J.*

(No. 3.)

A RETURN ordered by CIRCULAR of 16 February 1836, respecting Negroes' Grounds.

ESTATE.	As to Abundance of Provisions.	If as well cultivated as before the 1st of August 1834.
Antrim - - -	Abundance of Provisions -	-- And as well cultivated as before August 1834.
Bell Air - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
Berrydale - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
Colliston - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
Dairy - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
Dorwork - - -	ditto - - ditto -	Not as well cultivated.
Dumbarton - - -	ditto - - ditto -	As well as before August 1834.
Egypt - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
Enfield - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
Farm - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
Green Castle - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
Hilton Hill - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
Horne Castle - - -	ditto - - ditto -	Not as well cultivated.
Hopewell - - -	ditto - - ditto -	As well as before August 1834.
Huntley - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
Knapdale - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
Lawrance Park - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
Lindale - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
Minard - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
Mount Carmel - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
Mount Pleasant - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
New Hope - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
Orange Valley - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
Orange Hill - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
Outon - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
Penshurst - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
Queen Hithe - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
Retreat - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
Ridge - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
Somerset - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
Matchfield - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
Toboliski - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.
Weymouth - - -	ditto - - ditto -	ditto - ditto.

(signed) *Stanley Rawlinson, s. J.*

(No. 4.)

REPORT of Provision Grounds for Report dated 16 March.

Rio Magno - - - - - Plenty of Provisions.
 Mount Pleasant - - - - - ditto.
 New Port Lodge - - - - - ditto.
 Ginger Hall - - - - - ditto.
 Kendall - - - - - ditto.
 Mount Olives - - - - - ditto.
 Williamsfield - - - - - ditto.
 Hopewell - - - - - ditto.
 Mount Industry - - - - - ditto.
 Glengoff - - - - - ditto.
 Belgan - - - - - ditto.
 Lucky Hill - - - - - ditto.

My Lord,—So plentiful are provisions in this district, that the apprentices are offering yams of the best quality for 4s. 2d. per cwt.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *T. Watkins Jones, s. J.*

JAMAICA.

(No. 5.)

Montego Bay, 15 March 1836.

My Lord,
 IN reference to my two former reports on the state of the negro grounds attached to the different estates in my district, I have now the honour to inform your Excellency, that from inquiries I have made on John's Hall Estate, St. James's Park Pen, Caledonian Pen and Mount Vernon Pen, I am enabled to report to your Excellency, that their respective negro grounds are in as good state as on 1st August 1834, and that the apprentices have abundance of both ground and provisions.

This now concludes the estates in my district.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.

(signed)

W^m Carnaby, s. j.

(No. 6.)

PROVISION REPORTS.

—	ESTATES.	REMARKS.
1	Akendown - - -	-- Grounds in good order, and as much as the apprentice wishes to cultivate.
2	Bluefields - - -	Abundance of ground.
3	Bushy Park - - -	Grounds in good order.
4	Bog - - -	Plenty of provision grounds in fine order.
5	Culloden - - -	Grounds in good cultivation.
6	Cruise - - -	Better than in 1834.
7	Clifden - - -	-- Grounds not in good order, in consequence of having bad land.
8	Caledonia - - -	Grounds in good cultivation.
9	Clulton - - -	As much as the apprentice wishes to cultivate.
10	Chibruto - - -	Grounds in good order, and plenty of provision.
11	Dartliston - - -	Grounds in good cultivation.
12	Forrest - - -	Grounds in good order.
13	Grandvale - - -	As much grounds as they wish, and good provisions.
14	Glenburnie - - -	Grounds in better order than in 1834.
15	Haddo - - -	Grounds in good cultivation.
16	Hopewell - - -	Grounds in good order, and plenty of it.
17	Hopeton - - -	Better than in 1834.
18	King's - - -	Good grounds.
19	Lennox - - -	Better than in 1834.
20	Mackfield - - -	Grounds in good order.
21	Mount Edgcomb - - -	Fine new grounds, and in good order.
22	Mount Jersey - - -	Good grounds.
23	New Shafton - - -	In better cultivation than in 1834.
24	Old Shafton - - -	In good cultivation.
25	Pondicherry - - -	Not visited this fortnight; bad road.
26	Petersvil - - -	-- Good ground, and as much as the apprentice may require.
27	Robin's River - - -	Grounds in good cultivation.
28	Richard's Lodge - - -	Grounds in good order.
29	Orange Grove - - -	Grounds in good order.
30	Woodstock - - -	Grounds better than in 1834.
31	Walshpool - - -	In good cultivation.
32	Windsor Forest - - -	Grounds in good order, plenty of provisions.

The above Reports of provision grounds are the answers I received from the overseers, &c. in this district.

(signed) D. W. Kelly, s. m.

(No. 7.)

EXTRACT from Mr. Bell's Diary, 14 March 1834.

Carrisbrooke Estate - - -	Grounds in good order.
Biscany - ditto - - -	ditto
Breadnut Valley - - -	ditto
Barton ditto - - -	ditto
Magety ditto - - -	ditto
Vauxhall ditto - - -	ditto
Cornwall Pen - - -	ditto
Elim Estate - - -	ditto
Two Mill Wood Estate - - -	ditto
Lancaster - ditto - - -	ditto
Island - ditto - - -	ditto
Percy - ditto - - -	ditto

(No. 8.)

(No. 8.)

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. J. W. Grant, dated 16th March 1836, Manchester.

I now send an account of the state of apprentices' grounds on the remainder of the properties in my district.

Adams' Valley	-	As well cultivated as before 1st August 1834.
Marshall's Pen	-	Not so well cultivated.
Medina	-	As well as before 1st August 1834, and provision in as great abundance.
Bedford	-	Could not be informed. No manager residing on the property, and constable absent on duty.
Somerset	-	As well cultivated and provisions in as great abundance as before 1st August 1834.
Wickwarr	-	In a better state of cultivation, and provision in much greater abundance than before 1st August 1834.

(No. 9.)

My Lord,

St. Elizabeth's, 15 March 1836.

THE general labour of this district proceeds from week to week in a satisfactory manner, and with little comparative trouble either to managers or the magistrate. When, however, I say with little trouble to the magistrate, your Excellency must be pleased to understand me as referring to the more irksome part of the duty, the necessity of punishment, and not to the fatigue of incessant riding and exposure to all weathers required by daily visits, which, in a climate like this, cannot but be often very oppressive.

It is with the sincerest pleasure I am enabled to state, that the improvements in the behaviour of a large body of the people is become too obvious to be denied. One of the managers, least inclined to bear such a testimony, said to me the other day, "They are become more reasonable; they will listen to reason now; last year they would not." I could have rejoined, "Because last year you would not condescend to reason with them;" but I am content with the admission, and can forbear the retort. However, it is quite true that they are more reasonable, and partly because they have been more reasoned with and treated more rationally. In speaking of their improvement, I wish to be guarded; it is real, though not, I fear, radical amended conduct, more than improved character. Still there is much to encourage the hope, that if the proper means are but used, they may be formed into a peaceful and useful free peasantry.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) J. Daughtrey.

(No. 10.)

My Lord,

Tanachy, Clarendon, 16 March 1836.

I HAVE still the satisfaction of reporting the general good state of this district.

There are complaints of insufficiency of labour on the estates I reported last week, but, on investigation, I do not think the fault lies altogether with the apprentices. Wet weather, green fuel, and, in many instances, indifferent canes, have been against them, and no allowance has been made for such casualties, which I know has been done on other properties where there are no complaints.

The conduct of the people in all other respects is unexceptionable.

It is with great pleasure I have at length the honour to report to your Lordship, that on visiting Lucky Valley on Monday last, I found the people waiting for me to conclude an arrangement with the overseers to work for wages in their own time, which has been done on the same terms as on all the neighbouring estates; this now enables me to announce to your Lordship, that the whole population on the sugar estates in my district are working for wages. I likewise take this opportunity of reporting to your Lordship, that I have transmitted to the Receiver-General 22*L*, the amount of fines imposed by me on Mr. Alexander Kennedy, overseer of Pindar's River; Mr. James Fraser, overseer of Ashley's; and Mr. Charles Draische, of Lucky Valley, for offences committed against the apprentices, and in violation of the Abolition Law. These fines I have not been able to collect before, without taking harsher steps than I considered the case demanded.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) John Gurley.

(No. 11.)

My Lord,

Lower Lucky Valley, Port Royal, 15 March 1836.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting to your Lordship my report for the last week, together with valuation returns of two apprentices on Green Valley and Halberstadt plantations.

With regard to the industry of the apprentices, I cannot, consistently with my duty, assert the contrary; as far as my observation goes, they are doing as well as can possibly be expected. Complaints, as your Lordship will perceive by my diary, are not of any magnitude, and are considerably diminished.

JAMAICA.

On two or three properties in the lower part of this district the managers have complained of the unwillingness of the apprentices to work for wages; I have, in consequence, made the necessary inquiries, and find that they have, for obvious reasons, declined doing so, and given as a cause that the cultivation of their grounds will in a tenfold ratio compensate them. In other respects they are working cheerfully.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) C. Hamilton, s. M.

(No. 12.)

INDUSTRY.

THE apprentices are taking off the crops; the overseers mention that they do not appear to work with that cheerfulness as they have done. The canes are short, and it is generally supposed that the crops will not exceed last year's crop on Hyde Hall estate. B. Scharschmidt, Esq., attorney and overseer, mentions that the Hyde Hall apprentices are doing well, but that the Glamorgan and Retirement gang have not been working well since Mr. Pennell has been taken ill, mentioning that the apprentices have expressed that no more special justice coming there.

(signed) C. Hawkins, s. J.

(No. 13.)

EXTRACT from a Letter dated Montego Bay, March 14, 1836, from Mr. Facey, Special Justice.

THE apprentices in this district are behaving well; on Anchovy they made eight hogsheads of sugar last week, although the weather was unfavourable. Mr. Plummer has expressed himself much pleased with their conduct, and has in consequence ordered an extensive supply of salt fish.

(No. 14.)

EXTRACT from a Letter from Mr. Rawlins Thomas, Special Justice, dated Falmouth, March 7, 1836.

MR. MUIRE, the attorney, nay the proprietor of Water Valley, will be on that property in a few days, when I purpose meeting him on points connected with the best interests and welfare of the concern. No Christmas allowance, no perquisites to his men, and so forth, render the people dissatisfied, and even induce them to reject the liberal offer of $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour for extra work. Although it is necessary to teach the apprentices the value of money and wages, yet they cannot forget their "salt;" nay, the very salt would give them a relish for, and induce them to take the wages proffered them.

(No. 15.)

VALUATION RETURN.

Annotto Bay Court, 14 March 1836.

NAME of APPRENTICE.	AGE.	HEALTH.	CLASS.
Mary Allen.	About 40.	Good.	Non-prædial.

James Maxwell, Esq., Surgeon { Associating Justice. Edward E. Fishbourne, Special Justice.

Witness for the Estate - There was no person to represent the estate, the woman herself and one of the estate constables gave me the following particulars: Mary Allen was formerly employed in the house, and has been for the last two years at least employed as hospital attendant; she is a well-conducted woman.

Witness for Apprentice - She has no witnesses.
After some consideration, it appears that Dr. Maxwell values her at 30 *l.* a year on the ground; that it will be very difficult to replace her, and that she is therefore much more valuable than any other apprentice.

Mr.

Mr. Fishbourne	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 30	-	-	per annum.
Two years five months	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	10	-	
Deduct one-third for casualties	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	3	4	
Net sum awarded	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 48	6	8	

The sum not paid.—The apprentice said it was too much.

(signed) E. E. Fishbourne, s. j.

NOTE by the Marquis of Sligo.—I cannot but think this another instance of most extravagant valuation.

(No. 16.)

VALUATION RETURN.

Buff Bay Court, 8 March 1836.

NAME of APPRENTICE.	AGE.	HEALTH.	CLASS.
Eleanor Williams, alias Eleanor Martin.	40	Good.	Prædial, unattached.

Honourable John Bell, } Associate Justices. Edward E. Fishbourne, Special Justice.
Roger Swire, Esq., }

Witness for Estate - - William Ross, overseer of Harmony Hall, sworn.—This woman is employed as a jobber in digging cane holes and other field work ; considers her worth 25 l. a year to the estate.

Witness for Apprentice - Robert Cummings, sworn.—He is father of Eleanor; he is driver of the third gang; Eleanor has six children; the one she now carries is only five months old.

After some consideration, it appears that Mr. Bell values her at - - - - - £.21 - - per annum.

Mr. Fishbourne - - - - - 15 - - - - - „

Called upon - - - - Mr. Swire to associate with us; Mr. Swire values her at - - - - - £.21 - - per annum.

Four years and five months - - - - - £. 92 15 -

Deduct one-third for contingencies - - - - - 30 18 4

Net sum awarded - - - - - £.61 16 8

The sum not paid.—The apprentice said it was too much.

(signed) E. E. Fishbourne, s. j.

NOTE by the Marquis of Sligo.—I cannot but think that a woman of 40 years of age, in this climate, having had six children, one of whom is only five months old, one who was entitled to sit down, under the custom in the old slave law time, if all of them were alive, can be worth 21 l. a year; I do not think that an able male negro in general is valued much higher; these high valuations I think are very unfair towards the apprentices.

—No. 203.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg.

My Lord,

Highgate, 10 March 1836.

No. 203.

I HAVE the honour to send you herewith reports of the condition of 987 estates, as regards the provision grounds of the apprentices; I was induced to make the inquiry in consequence of the report of one at least, if not more, of the custodes, in their reply to my circular, that the provision grounds in their districts had been neglected.

I have, &c.

The Lord Glenelg,
&c. &c.

(signed) Sligo.

JAMAICA.

Enclosure in No. 203.

Enclosure in
No. 203.

SUMMARY of REPORTS on the state of PROVISION GROUNDS.

Cooper, R. S.	-	Hanover	-	32	Marlton, W. F.	-	St. Mary	-	25
Hulme, J. R.	-	ditto	-	45	Davies, Thomas	-	ditto	-	28
Oliver, T. M.	-	Westmoreland	-	17	Ditto	-	ditto	-	-
Philp, E. D.	-	ditto	-	16	Walsh, Henry	-	ditto	-	10
Ditto	-	ditto	-	17	Lloyd, Samuel	-	St. Andrew's	-	35
Kelly, D. W.	-	ditto	-	19	Bourne, S.	-	ditto	-	27
Ditto	-	ditto	-	11	Macleod, A. N.	-	St. Dorothy	-	10
Odell, John	-	St. James	-	14	Ditto	-	ditto	-	13
Ditto	-	ditto	-	2	Gurley, John	-	Clarendon	-	24
Finlayson, W.	-	ditto	-	20	Ditto	-	ditto	-	4
Facey, R. B.	-	ditto	-	13	Ditto	-	ditto	-	16
Cocking, R.	-	ditto	-	19	Nolan, J.	-	Vere	-	33
Carnaby, W.	-	ditto	-	19	Grant, J. W.	-	Manchester	-	15
Ditto	-	ditto	-	9	Alley, W. H.	-	ditto	-	10
Thompson, R.	-	St. Elizabeth	-	6	Ditto	-	ditto	-	7
Ditto	-	ditto	-	10	Welch, A.	-	ditto	-	43
Reynolds, John	-	ditto	-	30	Baynes, E. D.	-	St. John	-	9
Daughtrey, J.	-	ditto	-	5	Ditto	-	ditto	-	17
Ditto	-	ditto	-	10	Harris, James	-	St. Thomas-in the-Vale	-	25
Ditto	-	ditto	-	-	Ditto	-	ditto	-	14
Pell, W. A.	-	ditto	-	19	Jones, T. W.	-	ditto	-	15
Hawkins, Charles	-	Trelawny	-	3	Ewart, D.	-	St. Thomas-in-the-East	-	9
Ditto	-	ditto	-	11	Dunne, P.	-	St. David	-	22
Thomas, J. R.	-	ditto	-	7	Kent, H. Captain	-	ditto	-	3
Ditto	-	ditto	-	15	Ditto	-	St. David's and Port	-	21
Dillon, T. A.	-	St. Ann	-	41			Royal.		
Ditto	-	ditto	-	21	Hamilton, C.	-	Port Royal	-	13
Laidlaw, Henry	-	ditto	-	9	Ditto	-	ditto	-	8
Ditto	-	ditto	-	7	Fishbourne, E. E.	-	St. George	-	32
Ditto	-	ditto	-	13	St. John, R.	-	ditto	-	9
Woolfrys	-	ditto	-	25					
Rawlinson, S.	-	ditto	-	33					
Marlton, W. F.	-	St. Mary	-	2			TOTAL	-	1,017

New Green Island, Hanover,
29 Feb. 1836.

My Lord,
HAVING from my first arrival in this parish directed my attention and inquiries to the state of the provision grounds, and the attention paid to them by the apprentices, I am happy to have it in my power to assure your Excellency, that in no part of the island do they cultivate more assiduously the portions of ground allotted to them; this, of course, I say with the usual reservation for cases of individual idleness.

The people, in most of the estates I have the honour to superintend, are more apt to extend their grounds than neglect what they have, although so much of their own time is expended in doing planting work for hire.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. S. Cooper.

My Lord,

Hill Side, Lucea, Hanover, 29 Feb. 1836.

I BEG to state, that on inquiry I find that those negroes on the different properties visited this last week, who have always been in the habit of working good grounds, still continue to do so; and although on one or two of the larger estates they are not working quite so much ground as formerly, they have still abundance of provisions. On many of the small settlements there are apprentices who never would work any ground; and although they have had their grounds frequently supplied and put in order, they will not attend to them after their provisions are exhausted, but prefer living on their neighbours.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

I have, &c.
(signed) John R. Hulme.STATE of the Negro Grounds in the District of Special Justice T. M. Oliver,
Westmoreland, 1836.

Bath	-	7	-	Very good, both mountain and other.
Blue Castle	-	-	-	Very good, provisions plenty.
Black Heath	-	-	-	In good cultivation.
Black Ness	-	-	-	Very good, and contiguous.
Canowena	-	-	-	In good cultivation.
Cornwall	-	-	-	Excellent grounds, lowland and mountain.

Deans

Deans Vale Water-works	-	Very good, and contiguous.
Deans Vale Dry-works	-	Very good.
Friendship	-	Very good.
George's Plain	-	Very good, and contiguous.
Mesopotamia	-	Very good, also plentiful.
Petersfield	-	Good condition.
Prospect	-	Excellent grounds.
Strathmore	-	Good mountain grounds.
Shrewsbury	-	Excellent grounds.
Three Mill River	-	Very good, also provision.
Walbro'	-	Grounds good.

(signed) *Thomas M. Oliver, s. j.*

RETURN of Condition of Negro Grounds, Leeward District of Special Justice *Philp*,
Westmoreland, March 1st, 1836

Belleisle	-	-	-	Grounds in good order, provisions plenty.
Canaan	-	-	-	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto
Camp Savanna	-	-	-	Provisions abundant.
Delve	-	-	-	Grounds good and provisions plentiful.
Frome	-	-	-	Grounds much the same as usual.
Fontabelle	-	-	-	Grounds good, provisions plenty.
Glasgow	-	-	-	Grounds much the same as formerly.
King's Valley	-	-	-	Provisions abundant.
Moreland	-	-	-	Ditto - - ditto.
Mount Eagle	-	-	-	Grounds well worked.
Mint	-	-	-	Provisions plentiful.
Nonpareil	-	-	-	Grounds good, provisions not scarce.
Paul Island	-	-	-	Grounds good, provisions plentiful.
Raderney	-	-	-	Provisions abundant.
Retreat	-	-	-	Provisions plentiful, grounds in good order.
Whitehall	-	-	-	Provisions plentiful.

(signed) *E. D. Philp, s. j.*

RETURN of Condition of Negro Grounds, Leeward District of Special Justice *Philp*,
Westmoreland, March 1st, 1836.

Albany	-	-	Provisions abundant, grounds in good order.
Bulstrode	-	-	Grounds not so well worked as formerly, but much better than last year.
Drummonds	-	-	Grounds in good order, provisions plentiful.
Geneva	-	-	Grounds in good order, provisions abundant.
Harpies	-	-	Provisions very abundant.
Hope	-	-	Grounds much the same as formerly.
Hope Pen	-	-	Grounds well worked, provisions plenty.
Lincoln	-	-	Grounds much the same, provisions plenty.
Longpond	-	-	Provisions abundant.
Masemond	-	-	Grounds in good order, provisions plentiful.
Midgham	-	-	Provisions abundant, grounds good.
Meylersfield	-	-	Provisions abundant, grounds in good order.
Nigril Spots	-	-	Grounds good, provisions plenty.
Retrieve	-	-	Provisions much the same as usual.
Spring Garden	-	-	Provisions abundant, grounds in good order.
Springfield	-	-	Provisions abundant, grounds well worked.

(signed) *E. D. Philp, s. j.*

EXTRACT from Mr. *Kelly's* Report, to 29th February 1836, Westmoreland.

Chibucto, Haddo, Mackfield, Bluefields, Old Shafton, Caledonia, Mount Tursay, Darliston, Clifden, Woodstock and Allower; provision grounds in good order.

EXTRACT from Mr. *Kelly's* Report, to 7th March 1836, Westmoreland.

Windsor Forest	-	Grounds in good order.
Lennox Estate	-	Better than in 1834, as stated by the proprietor.
Petersville	-	Good grounds.
King's	-	Ditto.
Culloden	-	Ditto.
Akendoun	-	Ditto.
Robin's River	-	Ditto.
Mount Edgcomb	-	Ditto.

JAMAICA.

Gold Shafton	-	Good grounds
Hartford	-	Ditto.
Glenburnie	-	Better than in 1834.
Cruise	-	Plenty of provisions.
Mr. Cooke's	-	Ditto - ditto.
Woodstock	-	Better than in 1834, as stated by the proprietress.
Walsh Park	-	Ditto - - ditto.
Richard's Lodge	-	Ditto - - ditto.
Bushy Park	-	Ditto - - ditto.
Clifden	-	Not very good, in consequence of bad lands.
Darliston	-	Plenty of grounds, and better than in 1834.

STATE of Apprentices' Provision Grounds in Montpelier District of Special Justice *Odell*, Westmoreland.

Alexandria	-	Well stocked with provisions, and in as high a state of cultivation as before 1st August 1834.
Argyle Estate	-	Ditto - - ditto.
Argyle Pen	-	Ditto - - ditto.
Cow Park	-	Ditto - - ditto.
Content Estate	-	Sufficiently supplied with provisions, but the cultivation of the grounds not so extensive as before August 1834.
Chester Castle	-	Equal in every respect to what they were prior to August 1834.
Friendship	-	Condition of grounds, &c. not yet ascertained.
Golden Grove	-	Ditto - - ditto.
Hermitage Pen	-	Provisions abundant, cultivation not inferior to what it was previous to August 1834.
Knockalva	-	Not ascertained, owing to the absence of the overseer when I visited.
Ramble	-	Plentifully stocked with provisions; grounds in a high state of cultivation.
Silver Grove	-	Grounds well supplied, and cultivation thereof much improved since August 1834.
Sod Hall	-	Unable to ascertain, owing to the absence of the manager on my last visit.
York Pen	-	Forgot to make the inquiry when on the property; shall do so on next visit.

(signed) *John Odell, s. J.*STATE of Apprentices' Provision Grounds in Montpelier District of Special Justice *Odell*, Westmoreland.

Knockalva	-	Grounds amply stocked with provisions, and the cultivation of them more extended than before August 1834.
Sod Hall	-	Grounds in a far better state of cultivation than before August 1834.

N.B.—The state of the provision grounds on the other properties visited during the week has already been reported. I hope to complete a statement with respect to those remaining unreported by the ensuing week.

(signed) *John Odell, s. J.*

My Lord,

Montego Bay, St. James's, 1 March 1836.

In compliance with your desire of the 16th instant, to be furnished with a report of the state the negro grounds are in, I beg leave, for your Excellency's information, to state, that on Richmond Hill the head people declare the provision grounds to be in better order, and much more provisions planted than there was before "free came."

Laplana the same.

Roehampton negro grounds abound in provisions, and much better cultivated, having had more time allowed them than in 1834. On Montpelier they are represented as being much in the same condition as in 1834; they have, however, this season put in an unusual supply.

Belvedere. The provision grounds on this property in good cultivation, well cleaned and abound in all sorts of provisions; better cultivated than in 1834.

Ducket Spring. The overseer inspected the negro grounds very lately; found them clean and a great quantity of provisions growing; they have also cleared and planted other grounds; decidedly more forward than the year 1834.

Seven Rivers. Considering the nature of the soil, as well attended and cleaned as in 1834. They are opening new land.

Hazelnymph. Very indifferent; no accounting for it.

Scarletfield.

Scarletfield. Abounds in excellent provision grounds; they cultivate much ginger, and by far more forward than in 1834.

Ginger Hill the same.

Floyd's Lodge. They cultivate more ginger than provisions in their grounds, the one paying much better than the other.

Underwood. In good cultivation, considerably exceeding the year 1834.

Content. The apprentices on this property are more attentive to their grounds than ever they were, supplying the emigrants at Seaford Town and the market at Montego Bay.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. B. Facey.

REPORT as to the Provision Grounds of Mr. *Finlayson's* District of St. James's.

Blue Hole	-	-	Provision grounds, especially the mountain, very productive.
Cinnamon Hill	-	-	Provisions plenty, new grounds productive.
Cornwall	-	-	About the same state as in 1834.
Crawl	-	-	Provisions plenty.
East Hams	-	-	Ditto.
Flower Hill	-	-	
Green Pond	-	-	Provision ground in good state, as much so as in 1834.
Hartfield	-	-	Provision grounds in good order, plenty of food.
Transhore	-	-	Provision grounds in pretty good order.
Lilliput	-	-	
Portobello	-	-	
Providence	-	-	Grounds generally in good order, as much so as in 1834.
Retreat	-	-	Grounds in better condition than in 1834.
Rosehall	-	-	
Running Gut	-	-	Provisions are in abundance.
Saltspring Estate	-	-	Provision grounds are in good order.
Saltspring Pen	-	-	Provisions are plenty.
Spring	-	-	Grounds not in good order; not so good as in 1834; the gardens are in good condition.
Success	-	-	Provisions plenty, as much so as in 1834.
Tryall	-	-	Provisions are plenty.

Montego Bay, 1 March 1836.

(signed) *Walter Finlayson, s. j.*

EXTRACT from Mr. *Cocking's* Report, to 1st March 1836; St. James's.

Canaan Estate	-	-	Provision grounds well supplied, &c.
Castle Wemyss	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Spring Vale Pen	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Bell Field Estate	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Chatham Estate	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Charlton	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Spot Valley Estate	-	-	The negroes here are not working their grounds as formerly; with but few exceptions, they prefer working for hire about the country, and are notoriously fond of idling and stealing. Negro grounds about 12 miles off.
Grange Pen	-	-	Well off for provisions, never better, &c.
Barret Hall	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Dumfries Estate	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Lima Estate	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Content Estate	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Palmyra Estate	-	-	These people are not working their grounds as formerly, from the same principle as adopted by Spot Valley people.
Glasgow Estate	-	-	Well off for provisions, &c.
Milemma Hall	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Windsor Estate	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Somerton Estate	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Virgin Valley Estate	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Industry Estate	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.

Memorandum.—With the exception of Spot Valley and Palmyra, the apprentices hire themselves during their own time, and yet do not neglect their grounds; the men hire out, and the women go to the grounds.

REPORT of the State of the Negro Grounds attached to the different Properties under charge of Special Justice *Carnaby*, in the Parish of St. James.

Boyne Estate	-	-	Not generally in the same good order as at 1st August 1834, though the majority of the people have a greater quantity of provisions and ground to cultivate.
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JAMAICA.

- Spring Garden - - One-third whose grounds are in as good order as before 1st August 1834; one-third partially cultivated, and one-third abandoned.
- Unity Hall Estate - - Not in such order as at 1st August 1834, because they purchase their provisions with money received for extra time; abundance of ground to cultivate.
- Retirement Estate - - } In as good order as at 1st August 1834, and abundance of provisions.
- Friendship ditto - - }
- Irwin ditto - - }
- Orange Estate - - }
- Purling Stream ditto - - } Better order than before 1st August 1834, and abundance of provisions.
- Latium ditto - - }
- Gilsbro' Estate - - }
- Lyden ditto - - }
- Sunderland ditto - - }
- Newman Hall ditto - - } Better order than before 1st August 1834, and abundance of provisions.
- Flamstead ditto - - }
- Piton ditto - - }
- Worcester ditto - - }
- Williamsfield Estate - - } Plenty of provisions, and ground in as good order as before
- Spring Mount ditto - - } 1st August 1834.
- Hampton ditto - - }

Montego Bay, 1 March 1836.

(signed) *Wm. Carnaby, s. j.*

Note.—For the properties of Pitform Pen, Reading Pen, Caledonia Pen, St. James's, Park Pen and Mount Vernon Pen, no report could be got, the proprietors not being at home on my visit, and no one there sufficiently acquainted to furnish me with the information.

W. C.

SECOND REPORT of the State of the Negro Grounds attached to the different Properties under charge of Special Justice *Carnaby*, in the Parish of St. James.

- Reading Pen - - Not in such order as on 1st August 1834; sufficiency of ground to cultivate.
- Pitform Pen - - In as good order as in August 1834, and abundance of provisions.
- Fairfield - - }
- Bellfield - - }
- Carthagera - - } Not in such good order as on 1st August 1834, because the estates being so contiguous to the town of Montego Bay, the people employ their time in collecting and disposing of grass, wood, fish, &c.; sufficiency of ground to cultivate.
- Catharine Hall - - }
- Catharine Mount - - }
- Paradise Pen - - }
- Durnhill - - } In as good order as on 1st August 1834, and abundance of excellent provisions.

Montego Bay, 8 March 1836.

(signed) *Wm. Carnaby, s. j.*

My Lord,

Montego Bay, St. James's, 8 March 1836.

I HAVE the honour to send your Excellency an additional report on the state of the negro grounds in my district.

To complete the whole, I only want information as to Caledonia, St. James's Park and Mount Vernon Pens; and though I am almost certain the grounds attached to those properties are in excellent order, yet I am desirous to see the proprietors before reporting this to your Excellency.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Wm. Carnaby, s. j.*

A REPORT on the State of the Negro Grounds in the District of Special Justice *Thompson*, St. Elizabeth's.

- Salt Springs Pen - The negro grounds are at present not very abundant; they suffered much by late dry weather. This is the statement of the headmen on the property; the overseer is newly come to the property, and does not know. I saw the late overseer: he says the people on this property have so many ways of making money by pragg that they seldom work their grounds well.
- Cashoo Pen - - I could get no information, but from an old man, who said the grounds were so so. The overseer was from home; I could see no headmen.
- Newell - - - The provisions are abundant now; but as for working better than before the 1st of August, they do not; this was the opinion of the proprietor and overseer.

Malvern

- Malvern Well - - The new overseers could give no opinion; but the constables said they worked pretty well, and the grounds were so so.
- Hounslow - - The overseer and gang removed from Hounslow.
- Alscott - - The grounds have suffered from dry weather, but the apprentices have a good deal of corn, which they carry to Black River and sell.
- Burnfield and - - }
Hermitage - - } Are in the same state as above.
- Fuller's Wood - - The grounds are tolerably good at present, and the apprentices are generally pretty industrious.
- Luanna, Second - - The grounds are very good, and the apprentices work very well.
- Delantovez - - Mrs. Kennedy says they will not work ground, but live by stealing and plundering others.
- Fonthill - - The grounds are not so good as formerly, being on old land; but the overseer is about to fence off new grounds for them; besides, they have stock, hogs and cattle in great numbers.

These are all the properties I have visited since I received the order last week; and I can only add, that in this district the apprentices have more privileges in keeping stock than I have before known, and generally have plenty of hogs, and some have cattle and mules.

Black River, 1 March 1836.

(signed)

Robert Thompson, s. j.

CONTINUED REPORT on the State of the Negro Grounds in the District of
Special Justice Thompson, St. Elizabeth's.

- Loweswork - - I inquired of the overseer, on whose statement I would rely more than any other in my district, what his opinion was as to the difference between their working their grounds now and before the 1st of August? He said they did not; that many did pretty well, but there were others who did nothing but steal from those who were industrious.
- Aston - - Is a property I visit to oblige Mr. Burlton, having less than the requisite number of apprentices. From the variety of Mr. Burlton's avocations he is frequently from home, and on this visit he was away; I could find no information I could write down as correct.
- Luanna, First - - Commonly called, I believe, Gales Luanna. The book-keeper told me they did not work their grounds very well. I had met the overseer going from home; he said he could not tell me, as he had not been long on the property; and that in consequence of the dry weather at present, he supposed they were rather scarce in provisions.
- Glebe Pen - - An old man told me their grounds were so so. The Rev. Mr. Williams was from home.
- Fyfe's Pen - - A boy told me they were rather scarce of provisions now; but they were waiting for the rain to commence planting more.
- Hodges - - I could see no person but the houseman; he said the provisions were scarce just now.

These are all the properties not reported on in last week's sheet. All join in confirming the statement, which I believe to be true, that the extra time given to them is not spent in working their grounds, but in gadding about, running to town, to preachings, and visiting amongst each other, and by many in absolute sloth and idleness.

Black River, 4 March 1836.

(signed)

Robert Thompson, s. j.

My Lord,

Torrington Castle, St. Elizabeth's, 8 March 1836.

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith my weekly report, and to state to your Excellency that every thing goes on well in my district. Lately we have had heavy rains, which is favourable to the planters.

With regard to the provision grounds allotted to the negroes, they are very ample; and, with the exception of Mr. Muscheat's people, all of my district take provisions for sale to market at Black River.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.

(signed)

J. Reynolds, s. j.

My Lord,

St. Elizabeth's, 7 March 1836.

THE result of my inquiries respecting the condition of negro grounds, satisfies me that they are not in general neglected, but that, though the people have opportunities, which many have embraced, of working for hire on their own days, they are too prudent not to make their grounds the main stay.

Provisions can be purchased on almost every property, and on some in very considerable quantities.

Of three of the four sugar estates in this district, I am now enabled to state that the produce will exceed the return of last year.

I have, &c.

(signed)

J. Daughtrey.

JAMAICA.

St. Elizabeth's, 7 March 1836.

NOTICE of the present Condition of Negroes with regard to Provisions and the State of their Grounds.

- Lacovia - - In general pretty good, but some neglect and deficiency among the worthless, as was ever the case. The proportion of such is rather greater here than on some other properties.
- Holland - - In general well off here for provisions, and grounds properly cultivated.
- Y. S. - - Abundance of good ground, and in general well worked.
- Ipswich - - The industrious part sell considerably, others not so well off on account of neglect.
- Spring Vale - Grounds properly attended to; no want of provisions.

(signed) *J. Daughtrey.*

St. Elizabeth's, 29 February 1836.

NOTICES of the State of Negro Grounds, and their Condition with regard to Provisions.

- Hampstead - In general good grounds, well cultivated; a surplus of provisions for sale.
- Hartshall - Ditto - - - - ditto.
- The Cottage - Ditto - - - - ditto.
- New Savanna - Ditto - - - - ditto.
- Payne's Town - Short of provisions; people attribute it to the circumstance of the land they formerly worked having passed out of their master's hands; the master himself to their neglect; they have few provisions coming forward, but complain of being too much restricted in the quantity of land they are allowed to work. I intend to make it the subject of an inquiry.
- Giddy Hall - The people well off for provisions, working steadily at their grounds.
- Mount Pleasant - Ditto - - - - ditto.
- Mount Charles { The industrious part have good grounds and sufficient provisions; the few worthless not so well off; I have directed a particular investigation.
- Mount Lebanon {
- Whitehall - Not abundantly supplied with provisions, but pretty well off; grounds attended to, but land rather poor.

(signed) *J. Daughtrey*

EXTRACT from Mr. Bell's Report to 29th February 1836; St. Elizabeth's.

Harmony Hall Pen.	Two Mile Wood Estate.	Biscany Estate.
Whitehall Pen.	Lancaster Estate.	Breadnut Valley Estate.
Canisbrooke Pen.	Bogue Estate.	Magety Pen.
Cornwall Pimenta.	Elim Estate.	Windsor Pen.
Micham Pen.	Barton Isles Pen.	Mexico Estate.
Gilnook Pen.	Barton Estate.	Island Estate.
Grosmonde Pen.		

The grounds of all the properties in this week's report are in as good order as formerly, and many of the apprentices are cultivating arrow-root, &c. in a larger degree than formerly.

(signed) *W. H. Bell.*DISTRICT of Special Justice *Hawkins*, Trelawny.

STATEMENT of the Negro Provision Grounds, whether worked, abundant of provisions, or are they cultivated as well as before the 1st of August 1834.

- George's - - The overseer has received no complaint of any want of provisions in negro grounds; does not know if the grounds are as good as previous to 1st of August 1834, not having been on estate at that time.
- Mount Carfax - Mr. Bullock, proprietor, says that the mountain grounds are neglected, also the sea-side grounds, and not any thing in the same cultivation as previous to 1st August 1834.
- Windsor Castle - Mr. Bullock, lessee, says that the negroes have no mountain grounds; that the ground round the estate is in very good condition, and plenty of provisions; has leased the property a short time; does not know how they were previous to 1st August 1834.

The remaining estates I shall send as soon as I can make the necessary inquiries, my overseer being absent when I called.

(signed) *C. Hawkins, s. j.*

STATEMENT

STATEMENT of the Negro Grounds in the District of Special Justice *Hawkins*.

JAMAICA.

NAMES OF PROPERTIES.	STATEMENT OF NEGRO GROUNDS.
Braco - -	The overseer says that they are neglected, and in a worse state than previous to the 1st August 1834.
Lancaster -	The overseer says that the people are neglecting their grounds in consequence of receiving hire, and are much worse than previous to 1st August 1834.
Harmony Hall	The overseer was in the mountain grounds last week; that they are neglected; not much provisions in them, and worse than previous to 1st August 1834.
Steuart Castle	The overseer having examined the negro grounds this week, reports that they are in a very bad state; scarcely any provisions, and in a much worse condition than previous to 1st August 1834; also states that he home grounds are in very good order.
Arcadia - -	The overseer says that he knows nothing about them.
Lysworny -	The overseer has never seen the negro grounds, by the evidence of the head driver; he says that some of the grounds are in good order, but does not think that they are in as good order as previous to 1st August 1834.
Nightingale Grove Estate.	The overseer says that the grounds are not in such good order as previous to 1st August 1834; that the apprentices of Nightingale Grove purchase provisions from the mountain negro.
Brampton Bryar Estate.	The overseer says they are in good order. The head driver says that some are not in good order, nor are any so good as previous to the 1st August 1834.
Colchis Estate	The overseer says the negro grounds are in excellent order; that he was through them last Saturday, and that they have abundance of provisions, and that they are equal to the 1st August 1834.
Bengal - -	The overseer says that the grounds are in good order, and that he has abundance of provisions; cannot say as to the grounds previous to 1st August 1834.
Etingdon -	The overseer says that the negro grounds are in as good order as they were previous to 1st August 1834.

(signed) *C. Hawkins, s. j.*LIST of Properties in District of Special Justice *Jos. Rawlins Thomas*, Falmouth, March 1836.

NAMES OF PROPERTIES.	STATE OF PROVISION GROUNDS.	
Florence Hall -	Abundantly supplied, and fully as well cultivated as before 1st August 1834 - - - - -	From 23d to 29th Feb. 1836.
Clermont -	Abundantly stocked, and equally as well cultivated - - - - -	
Roslin Castle -	Abundantly stocked, and even better than in 1834 - - - - -	
Grange - -	Grounds and gardens abundantly stocked; as well as in 1834 - - - - -	
Orange Grove -	Abundantly filled, and fully as well as in 1834 - - - - -	
Dry Valley -	Abundantly; quite as well stocked as in 1834 - - - - -	
Spring - -	Abundantly cultivated, equal to 1834 - - - - -	
Oxford - -	Abundantly stocked, equal to 1834 - - - - -	
Lottery - -	Abundantly supplied, quite as well as 1834 - - - - -	
Water Valley -	Capital grounds and gardens, not lately inspected - - - - -	
Hague - -	Cultivated equal to 1834; well stocked - - - - -	
Southfield Pen	Fairly cultivated, equal to 1834 - - - - -	
Irving Tower -	Gardens abundantly stocked, equal fully to 1834; grounds not lately visited by overseer - - - - -	
Maxfield -	Plenty of excellent ground and garden land, but neglected by many apprentices, in consequence of the grass and wood, which is liberally allowed the apprentices, added to what they continually steal and sell in town -	
Holland - -	Exactly the same as Maxfield - - - - -	

(signed) *Jos. Rawlins Thomas, Lieut. R. N., s. j.*

JAMAICA.

In District of Special Justice *Jos. Rawlins Thomas*, March 1836.

NAMES OF PROPERTIES Visited this Month.	STATE OF PROVISION GROUNDS.	DATES when Visited.
Green Side -	-- Grounds extensive and good; well cultivated by some apprentices, but neglected by others, in consequence of grass and wood which they are allowed, but which they, notwithstanding, steal and sell - - - - -	1st to 5th. 7th.
Hampshire Pen	Good and well cultivated, equal to 1834 - - -	
Carrick Foyle -	Ditto and abundantly stocked -- ditto - - -	
Green Park -	Excellent grounds, and garden abundantly stocked -	
George's Valley	Excellent, and abundantly stocked, equal to 1834 - -	
Orange Valley	Excellent grounds and gardens, equal to 1834 - -	
Kent - -	Good grounds and gardens; well stocked, as 1834 - -	

(signed) *Jos. Rawlins Thomas*, Lieut. R. N., S. J.

REPORT and Observations on the Cultivation, Quality and Quantity of the Grounds in the possession of the Apprentices attached to the several specified Estates in the Upper Dry Harbour District of St. Ann's, collected by Special Justice *T. A. Dillon*; from the 16th February to the 8th of March inclusive, 1836.

NAMES of ESTATES.	Quality of Grounds.	Quantity of Provisions.	Cultivation.	General Remarks.
Alexandria - -	good - -	abundant - -	in progress.	{ -- Principal grounds good, but distant.
Aboukir - -	excellent -	unlimited - -	ditto.	
Arbuthnot - -	good - -	plentiful - -	ditto.	
Armadales - -	excellent -	plenty - -	ditto.	
Abberly - -	very good -	enough - -	ditto.	
Boroughbridge	excellent -	more than enough -	ditto.	
Burton Park -	good - -	plenty - -	ditto.	
Ballantry - -	virgin soil -	abundant - -	ditto.	
Bennett's Field	good - -	enough - -	ditto.	
Calderwood Glen	good - -	sufficient - -	ditto.	
Cypress - -	good - -	plenty - -	ditto.	
Chew Magna -	good - -	enough - -	ditto.	
Culloden - -	very good -	abundant - -	ditto.	
Caledonia - -	very good -	more than sufficient	ditto.	
Cave Valley -	good - -	sufficient - -	ditto.	
Cave River - -	good - -	enough - -	ditto.	
Carnie - -	good - -	enough - -	ditto.	
Devon - -	not so good	sufficient - -	ditto.	
Esling - -	poor soil -	sufficient - -	ditto -	
Greenock - -	very good -	plenty - -	ditto.	
Gibraltar - -	good - -	more than enough	ditto.	
Hyde Park - -	good - -	ditto - -	ditto.	
John's Hall - -	virgin soil -	abundant - -	ditto.	
Inverness - -	good - -	plentiful - -	ditto.	
Industry - -	good - -	enough - -	ditto.	
Lime-Tree Garden	good - -	sufficient - -	ditto.	
Muir House - -	very good -	abundant - -	ditto.	
Meida - -	good - -	plentiful - -	ditto.	
Mount Nebo - -	not so good	enough - -	ditto.	
Nutsford - -	tolerable -	sufficient - -	ditto.	
Owen's - -	very good -	abundance - -	ditto.	
Rosetta - -	not so good	plenty - -	ditto.	
Retirement - -	excellent -	abundance - -	ditto.	
Richmond - -	excellent -	abundance - -	ditto.	
Scarborough - -	good - -	more than sufficient	ditto.	
Summer Hill - -	decayed - -	enough - -	ditto.	
Water Valley - -	good - -	sufficient - -	ditto.	
York Valley - -	very good -	more than enough	ditto.	
Kensington - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	{ -- Police station. Armadale apprentices have some grounds here.
Gormsdale - -	virgin soil -	abundance - -	- - - -	
Wakering - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	{ -- Cypress apprentices have some lands here.

(signed) *T. A. Dillon*, S. M.

EXTRACT from Mr. *Dillon's* Report to 28th February 1836; St. Ann's.

JAMAICA.

John's Hall.
Owen's.
Hyde Park.
Arbuthnot.
Aboukir.
Greenock.
Cave Valley.

Cave River.
Boroughbridge.
York Valley.
Mount Nebo.
Caledonia.
Gibraltar.
Industry.

Richmond.
Lime-Tree Garden.
Nutsford.
Devon.
Southampton.
Summer Hill.
Waking.

The apprentices have an ample supply of provisions; the markets are glutted; they are satisfied with the position of their grounds, which is usually selected by themselves. The hot-houses and dungeons are well ventilated, and any little improvements, such as white-washing, &c. suggested by the magistrate, have been invariably attended to.

(signed) *T. A. Dillon.*

REPORT on the State of Negro Grounds in the District of Special Justice *Woolfrys*,
St. Ann's, for the Week ending 1st March 1836.

NAMES OF PROPERTIES.	CONDITION OF NEGRO GROUNDS THEREON.
Twickenham Park.	In good cultivation; plenty of provision; no falling off from August 1834.
Woodfield -	The people, Mr. Clarke said, had, by consent of Mr. Justice Laidlaw, exchanged their old grounds for new, which are now in a state of improvement, and they will shortly have plenty of provisions.
Union -	In good cultivation; plenty of provisions; no falling off.
Hiattsfeld -	The same.
Healthy Hills -	The same.
Happy Retreat -	The same.
Hopewill -	The same.
Belmont -	The same.
Greenfield -	In poor condition; the land worn out. Mr. Smallwood, the owner, lately arrived, is in treaty for the purchase of new land for grounds.
Bromley -	In good cultivation; plenty of provisions.
Bachelor Hall -	In good cultivation; plenty of provisions; no falling off.
Soho -	The same.
Mount Pleasant	In good cultivation generally; a good supply of provisions.
Islington -	In poor cultivation; the land worn out; only fit for yam in the season. Mr. Turner, the executor, is expected up; will represent the condition to him, and the necessity of procuring better land for grounds.
Shaw Park -	Is again getting in good cultivation. The people had formerly cultivated Great Pond land, which was taken from them.
Great Pond -	In good cultivation; no falling off; plenty of provisions.
Prosper Hall -	Not well attended to lately.
Eltham -	Mr. Moncrieffe from home; constable not in place to afford information; will report after next visit.
White River -	In good cultivation; plenty of provisions; no falling off.
Brothers' Retreat	Mr. Crasser from home; constable not in place to afford information; will report after next visit.
Hind's Bogue -	In bad condition generally; people are often jobbing at a distance.
Hatch Hill -	Many of them in a neglected condition.
Belle Vue -	Mr. Walker, the owner, not at home; could not see any of the constables to obtain information; will report after next visit.
Orange Hall -	Have again commenced the cultivation of their grounds; were some time ago neglected.
Mount Plenty -	The gardens in fine cultivation, but the grounds, many of them, neglected; plenty of provisions in the gardens.

Note.—Several of the people cultivate grounds, on the property where they have wives and husbands, not belonging to their masters.

(signed) *J. Woolfrys, s. J.*

JAMAICA.

REPORT of the State of the Negro Grounds in the District of Special Justice *Woolfrys*,
St. Ann's, for the Week ending 8th March 1836 (not previously reported).

NAMES OF PROPERTIES.	CONDITION OF NEGRO GROUNDS.
Cedar Valley -	In pen cultivation most of them.
Harmony Hill -	In good cultivation generally, with sufficiency of provision.
Relief - -	In good cultivation, plenty of provision.
Belle Alliance -	Most of them in good cultivation, with plenty of provision.
Eltham - -	Most of the grounds neglected.
Belle Vue -	Grounds generally neglected, but the gardens in fine cultivation.
Brothers' Retreat	Grounds very well cultivated by the people, but the neighbouring cattle has injured some of them.
Thicketts - -	In good cultivation, plenty of provisions.
Annandale - -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Murphy Hill -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Spring Mount -	Ditto - - - ditto.

(signed) *J. Woolfrys, s. j.*

REPORT on the State of Negro Grounds in the Moneague and Pedros
District of St. Ann's.

Grierpark - -	Grounds in good cultivation, abundance of provisions.
Pennysson - -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Edinburgh Castle	Grounds in good order, abundance of provisions.
Concord - -	Attentive to grounds, no complaints of deficiency of provisions.
Little River -	Grounds in good order.
Rodon Hall -	Abundance of provision grounds, in good order.
Bonne Ville -	Attentive to grounds.
Bradfield -	Abundance of provisions, grounds in excellent order.
Phoenix Park -	Provisions plenty, generally very attentive to grounds.

Moneague, 9 March 1836.

(signed) *Henry Laidlaw.*

REPORT of the State of Negro Grounds within the District of Special Justice *Laidlaw*,
St. Ann's, so far as yet ascertained.

Unity Valley -	Provision grounds in a high state of cultivation, much better than previous to August 1834.
Crescent Park -	Grounds in excellent order, kept at least as well as in 1834.
Union Hill -	Generally in very good order, as well as in 1834.
Schwellinburgh	In excellent order, as well kept as formerly.
River Head -	Abundance of grounds, and every attention paid to them; more ground and better cultivated than in 1834.
Faith Pen -	In good cultivation, as good as formerly.
Ardoch - -	Pay every attention to their grounds.

Note.—On all these properties reported on, they have an abundant supply of provisions, but on every property there are always some idle worthless persons, who neglect their own grounds and rob those of others.

(signed) *Henry Laidlaw.*

Ramble - -	Abundance of provisions; grounds in excellent order.
Woodstock -	Grounds in good order.
Charleton Kings	Large provision grounds; in excellent order.
Dixon - -	Grounds in very good order.
York Castle -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Prosper Hall -	Grounds in good cultivation.
Carton - -	Abundance of provisions, and grounds in good order.
Abraham Park -	Extensive grounds in excellent order.
Green Park -	Grounds in pretty good order.
Rio Hoe - -	Abundance of provisions; grounds in excellent order.
Retirement -	Same.
Endeavour -	Grounds in very good order; people very attentive to them.
Haddon - -	Grounds in good order.

Moneague, 1 March 1836.

(signed) *Henry Laidlaw.*

My Lord,

Brownstown, St. Ann's, 29 February 1836.

IN answer to the circular of 16th instant, respecting the grounds belonging to the negroes, I beg to state, in the first place, that through the whole of this district they have a great abundance of provisions; and, in the second place, with few exceptions, they are as well cultivated

tivated as before the 1st August 1834. An immense quantity of provisions are sold every Saturday, at Brownstown and Stewartstown, and taken to Falmouth and other places in Trelawny.

The Marquis of Sligo, &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley Rawlinson, s. J.*

EXTRACT from Mr *Marlton's* REPORT, to 8 March 1835, St. Mary's.

Trinity - - Provision grounds as well cultivated as previous to August 1834.
Tryall - - The same.

My Lord,

New Ramble, St. Mary's.

IN reply to a circular, "The King's House, 16 February 1836," relative to the provision grounds of the apprentices in my district, I have the honour to represent to your Lordship that I have made inquiries during the last fortnight, the result of such inquiries being, that the apprentices work their grounds as well as previous to August 1834, and that provisions are in abundance. Port Maria market is well supplied; the apprentices are quite alive to their interests in this respect. I have observed a great improvement in the gardens about the apprentices' houses during the year; their half of Friday, and other spare hours, are employed mostly in this way. I have heard more remarks made about the apprentices taking more ground than they had, for the purpose of raising provisions for sale, than that they were not working.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Marlton, s. J.*

My Lord Marquis,

Highgate, St. Mary's, 1 March 1836.

I HAVE the honour to write your Excellency that the apprentices on the respective properties in this district have abundance of provision grounds; and are as well cultivated as before the 1st August 1834.

I also beg to acquaint your Excellency that they are in the constant practice of taking the surplus of their provisions to the Kingston market.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Davies, s. J.*

LIST of Properties in the District of *Thomas Davies*, Special Justice, St. Mary's,
7 March 1836.

NAMES.	STATE OF CULTIVATION.
Agua-ultra Vale Estate -	Have abundance of provision grounds well cultivated as before 1st August 1834.
Agua-ultra Vale Pen -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Albany Estate -	Grounds in a good state of cultivation and a sufficiency.
Ballard's Valley Estate -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Belfield Estate -	Have abundance of provisions; grounds well cultivated.
Berry Hill Pen -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Cape Clear Pen -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Carlton Estate -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Clermont Pen -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Clonmell Pen -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Cromwell Estate -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Egypt Police Station -	No grounds cultivated.
Esher Estate -	Have abundance of provisions; grounds well cultivated.
Friendship Estate -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Green Castle Estate -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Harmony Hall Pen -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Islington Estate -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Llangley Estate -	itto - - - ditto.
Markham Hall Pen -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Moore Hall Estate -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Neurry Estate -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Nonsuch Estate -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Nutfield Estate -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Orange Hall Estate -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Pimenta Hill Pen -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Tremolesworth Estate -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Water Valley Estate -	Ditto - - - ditto.
White Hall Estate -	Ditto - - - ditto.

I beg leave to state, it has been remarked from some estates the apprentices are more disposed to run over the grounds than under the old system, thereby destroying woodlands.

(signed) *Thomas Davies, s. J.*

Mr. Walsh's Report, St. Mary's.

17th February 1836	-	Industry	-	-	-	Provision grounds in good order.
Ditto	-	ditto	-	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Ditto	-	ditto	-	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Ditto	-	ditto	-	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
19th	-	ditto	-	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
21st	-	ditto	-	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
22d	-	ditto	-	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Ditto	-	ditto	-	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Ditto	-	ditto	-	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Ditto	-	ditto	-	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
23d	-	ditto	-	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Ditto	-	ditto	-	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.

My Lord,

Stony Hill, St. Andrew, 8 March 1836.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's red ink slips, as transmitted by Mr. Nunes' letters, as also your Lordship's circular of the 16th ultimo.

I beg leave to acquaint your Lordship I have long drawn my particular attention to the cultivation of the negro provision grounds; I can report, with the exception of four sugar estates, viz. Waterhouse, Pembroke Hall, Molyne's and Maverly, the grounds throughout my present extensive district are in high order. On the four properties particularized there was no attention, until after the abolition of slavery, paid to the cultivation of provisions, the negroes having a privilege of cutting wood, for which, owing to the short distance to Kingston, they met ready sale; they have, however, since opened grounds, which are progressing into a state equal to the wants of the people.

A long-established custom of the negroes in forming reputed connexions on distant properties will, I know, make it impossible for either the magistrate or the manager to cause every apprentice to have sufficient grounds on the property to which he is attached, without a coercion I should be sorry to attempt; because where those connexions are formed they generally make choice of grounds on the property where provisions are most productive. Complaints of this nature have been made to me, but I always advised, when the parties were otherwise well inclined, it would be as well not to notice it; particularly where I found an abundance of grounds of little or no value to the proprietor. I have also to add, that there are incorrigible idlers, of about one to every 50, on almost every property, long accustomed to running away, who are so hardened from frequent workhouse and other punishments, that all the coercion within the power of man cannot reform; when such persons are brought before me, I generally recommend that they be fed from the overseer's house, and made do necessary work about the buildings in the time that would be allowed them by law, which I find the best method of keeping them from plundering.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) Samuel Lloyd, s. m.

My Lord,

St. Andrew's.

WITHOUT any exception, the apprentices on the estates I have visited since your Excellency's directions to inquire, are working more grounds, and as well, if not better, than before the commencement of the apprenticeship.

Excepting the case of the Messrs. Chivannes, which I have written to your Excellency about, there is nothing worth notice to refer to on the state of my district.

I have, &c.

9 March 1836.

(signed) St. Bourne.

My Lord,

Old Harbour Market, St. Dorothy, 2 March 1836.

IN reply to your Excellency's circular of the 16th ultimo, I have the great satisfaction of informing your Excellency that the reports I have received from overseers, as far as I have gone, respecting the state of the negro grounds of their respective properties, is in the highest degree gratifying. The overseers of the following properties have reported the negro grounds to be in excellent order: Nightingale Grove, Lodge, Whim, Seven Plantations, Chateau, Longville, Mamee Gully and Bodle's Pen.

I have, &c.

(signed) Alexander N. Macleod, s. m.

I have been prevented by Mr. Willett's indisposition from inquiring particularly respecting Kelly's and Green Walk, but I have no doubt of your Excellency's having received gratifying information as to both those properties.

(signed) A. N. M.

My

My Lord,

Old Harbour Market, St. Dorothy, 9 March 1836.

I HAVE to state to your Excellency that the behaviour of the apprentices of this district has been satisfactory during the past week, with the single exception of Bushy Park, where I have been obliged to impose a penalty of three days' labour in the field gangs.

I have now visited every property since the receipt of your Excellency's order to report on the state of the negro grounds, and I feel the most cordial satisfaction in acquainting your Excellency that they were never known to be in better order.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Alexander N. Macleod, s. m.*

My Lord,

Fanachy, Clarendon, 9 March 1836.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship a list of the estates in my district, all of which have been visited since I received your Lordship's circular, wherein your Lordship has been pleased to direct me to report the state of the negro provision grounds on each, whether they have abundance of provisions, and if the cultivation is as good as before the 1st August 1834.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Gurley.*

Alexandria -	-	-	Abundance; cultivation as good as on 1st August 1834.
Ashley's -	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Clark's -	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Ennet's -	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Fountain -	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Four Paths -	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Kupens's -	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Ludlow -	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Low Ground -	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Lucky Valley -	-	-	The people have complained of their grounds having been trespassed on by the neighbouring properties' cattle, from which they are suffering.
Mullet Hall -	-	-	Abundance; cultivation as good as in August 1834.
Mount Hindmost -	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
New Ground -	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Oakes's -	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Old Plantation -	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Pindar's River -	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Pindar's Valley -	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Pennant's -	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Retreat -	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Beckford's Rock River	-	-	Cultivation considerably extended.
Provost's R. River -	-	-	Cultivation as good as in August 1834.
Rose Hill -	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Sutton's -	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Savoy -	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. Gurley, dated 24th February 1836.

ON the properties where I have made particular inquiry as to the state of the negro provision grounds, in obedience to your Lordship's circular of the 16th instant, I am happy to report as follows:

Beckford's Rock Rivers: abundance of provisions, and cultivation considerably extends since the 1st August 1834.

Oakes: same as above.

Four Paths: abundance of provisions, and well cultivated.

New Ground: abundance of provisions, and well cultivated.

EXTRACT from Mr. Gurley's Report, to 1st March 1836: Clarendon.

Beckford's River.	Oakes's.	Rapins's.
Mackine.	Lucky Valley.	Pennant's.
Myrtle Grove.	Crawl River.	Savoy.
Lanark.	Pindar's River.	Old Plantation.
The Burn.	Pindar's Valley.	Sutton's.
Ludlow.		

On the whole of these properties the people have abundance of provisions, and their grounds in the best state of cultivation. On most estates the cultivation has been very much extended since the 1st August 1834.

JAMAICA.

A STATEMENT of the Cultivation of the Apprentices' Grounds in the Parish of Vere:
9 March 1836.

- Amity Hall - The apprentices on this estate have good grounds, and attend to their cultivation; they have now plenty of corn and ground provisions.
- Ashley Hall - The apprentices, except a few runaways, cultivate their grounds well; they have now abundance of corn and ground provisions.
- Bracham Cottage - The apprentices here have good grounds, and plenty of corn and provisions; they cultivate their grounds regular.
- Bog - - The apprentices on this estate have the best grounds in the parish; they are also in the best possible order, and have plenty of provisions.
- Baymacary Pen - The apprentices on this property have good grounds, and attend to the cultivation of their grounds regularly: they have now plenty of corn and provisions.
- Bowen Hall - The apprentices on this estate have plenty of provision and good grounds: they attend to them as well as before the 1st August 1834.
- Brazilletto - The apprentices have good grounds, and work them as well as formerly, except a few who do not attend regularly; they have abundance of provisions now on the estate.
- Carlisle - - The apprentices on this estate have got the best of grounds by the banks of a river, and have more provisions than they can consume; their grounds are in good order.
- Casewell Hill - The apprentices on this estate have very good grounds, and generally attend regularly to their cultivation; some few do not; they have plenty of provisions now.
- Chesterfield - The apprentices have very good grounds, and attend much the same as formerly to their cultivation; they have abundance of provisions now on the estate.
- Dry River - The apprentices have good grounds allowed them, and attend, with some few exceptions, to their cultivation as well as formerly; they have now plenty of corn and provisions.
- Dunkley's - The apprentices on this estate have more grounds than they had before 1st August, and have more provisions than they can consume; they attend to the cultivation.
- Exeter - The apprentices have good grounds on this estate, and work them as well as before the 1st August; they have plenty of Guinea corn, and great room for sale now.
- Gibbons - - The apprentices on this estate have as much ground allowed them as they wish to cultivate; they have abundance of all kinds of provisions now, and attend to their grounds.
- Greenwich - The apprentices on this estate have large grounds allowed them; they are in good order, and have plenty of provisions to dispose of.
- Harmony Hall - The apprentices' grounds are in good order, and have plenty of provisions; I perceive no difference as to their work.
- Hill Side - - The apprentices have good grounds and plenty of provisions; they attend very regular on this estate to the cultivation of their grounds; they always get a large crop of Guinea corn here.
- Knights - - The apprentices on this estate have good grounds allowed them; the most of them cultivate them well; they have plenty of provisions and their grounds are in good order.
- Milk Spring - The apprentices on this property have as much grounds allowed them as they wish to cultivate; they have them in good order, and have abundance of good provisions now.
- Money Musk - The apprentices on this property have splendid grounds and attend to their cultivation regularly; they have both corn and provisions now to dispose of.
- Moreland - - The apprentices here in good seasons have plenty of provisions; they have good grounds allowed them, and in good cultivation now; they have plenty of corn and provisions now.
- New Yarmouth - The apprentices, generally speaking, cultivate their grounds very well, and have now plenty of corn and ground provisions; they do fully as well as before the 1st August.
- Old Yarmouth - The apprentices on this property cultivate as much ground as they wish; they have plenty of corn and provisions, and most of them attend to the cultivation of their grounds.
- Paradise - - The apprentices on this estate have as much land as they wish to cultivate; their grounds, with a few exceptions, are in good order, and they have now plenty of provisions.
- Perrins - - The apprentices on this property have good grounds and plenty of provisions; they generally attend to them on Saturdays, and I know they are now in good order.
- Pusey Hall - The apprentices have the best of grounds, and plenty of corn and plantains now in their grounds; they work them fully as well as before the 1st of August.

- Raymonds - - The apprentices' grounds are in the best of order, and have plenty of provisions; they seem just as anxious to work their grounds as when they were in a state of slavery.
- River-side - - The overseer on this property complains that the apprentices have double the quantity of land in cultivation more than necessary for their support; they have abundance of provisions.
- Sandy Gully - - The apprentices here have as much ground allowed them as they can cultivate; they have plenty of provisions always, and attend to their grounds very regular of a Saturday.
- Salt Savanna - - The apprentices have good grounds and in good order; they cultivate them regularly of a Saturday, and between shells; they have now plenty of provisions.
- Spring-field - - Most of the apprentices cultivate grounds here very regular; those who do not I am frequently obliged to feed; they have now plenty of corn and provisions.
- Straton Hall - - The apprentices have plenty of provisions, good grounds, and they work them well.
- Sutton's Pasture - - From the good grounds the apprentices have more provisions than they can consume.

9 March 1836.

(signed) James Nolan, s. m.

STATE of Grounds belonging to Apprentices, District of Special Justice *Grant*, Manchester.

- Dunsinane - - As well cultivated and as great an abundance of provisions as before the 1st August 1834.
- Fairfield - - Ditto - - ditto.
- Glenhead - - Ditto - - ditto.
- Greenland - - Ditto - - ditto.
- Green Vale - - Not so well cultivated, and provisions not so abundant as before 1st August 1834.
- Huntly - - In a better state of cultivation and a greater abundance of provisions than before the 1st of August 1834.
- Kingsland - - As well cultivated and as great an abundance of provisions as before 1st of August 1834.
- Lincoln and Spice } Ditto - - ditto.
Grove - - }
- Mount Prospect - - Better cultivated, and a greater abundance of provisions than before 1st August 1834.
- Maidstone - - Not in good order, but as well as before the 1st August 1834.
- Mons - - - Better cultivated, and provisions in a much greater abundance than before the 1st August 1834.
- Red Bank - - Not so well cultivated, or so great an abundance of provisions as before the 1st of August 1834.
- Shire Hampton - - As well cultivated and as great an abundance of provisions as before 1st August 1834.
- Spur Tree - - Ditto - - ditto.
- Wilderness - - Better cultivated, and provisions in greater abundance than before 1st August 1834.

(signed) J. W. Grant, s. J.

My Lord,

Mile Gulley Pen, Manchester, 9 March 1836.

I HAVE the honour to forward my diary for the last week.

I am happy to inform your Excellency, that the state of this district is most satisfactory; the negro population generally disposed to industry and labour in their own time, and that mutual understanding, so much to be desired between master and apprentice, becoming daily more intimate.

At Battersea, Hanbury, Kendal, Blue Mountain, Bellfield and Bellair, the negro grounds are all well cultivated and abundant.

Mayday, Bloomfield, Daly's Grove and Brumalia in the Mandeville district are reported as not so well cultivated as before the 1st of August.

Your Excellency will find by my diary, that in my own district there have been no complaints on the six properties visited this week.

I have, &c.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) W. H. Alley, s. J.

EXTRACT from a LETTER received from Captain *Alley*, dated Manchester, 1 March.

The Negro Grounds.

- Spitsbergen - - Very extensive, and kept as well as before 1st August 1834.
- Robin's Hall - - Not so well as before the 1st August 1834.
- Chudleigh - - Abundance, as well as before 1st August 1834.
- Devon - - - Very good, and as well as before 1st August 1834.
- Struom Castle - - Not so well cultivated as before 1st August 1834.
- Sedbury and Rendal - - Good, and as well kept as before 1st August 1834.
- Christiana - - Not so well kept as before 1st August 1834.

JAMAICA.

My Lord,

Warwick, 24 February 1836.

In reply to the circular of your Excellency's secretary, as regards the state of the negro grounds in this district, I beg to state, for your Excellency's information, that all the negroes in this district have ample grounds and provisions, and that instead of any complaint of the planters of insufficiency, they regret the negroes being able to grow so much as they do for sale, and that they have so much land at their disposal. In fact, such is the quality of provision ground here, that the negroes grow a great deal more than they require, there being always a demand for it from the shipping, from the lowlands, and from the other parts of the parish; they also sell largely to the police.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Arthur Welch, s. j.*

STATE of Provision Grounds in the District of Special Justice *E. D. Baynes*,
St. John's, 1836.

NAME OF ESTATES.	Present State of Grounds.	Comparative Cultivation with that Previous to 1st August 1834.
Brown's Hall - - -	in good order - - -	quite as good as formerly.
Cedar Mount - - -	in high cultivation - - -	in as good order as formerly.
Clifford's - - -	in excellent order - - -	ditto - ditto.
Content - - -	in fair order - - -	nearly as good as formerly.
Fuller's Rest - - -	in good order - - -	quite as - - ditto.
Hermitage - - -	ditto - - -	nearly as - - ditto.
Neau de Bolas - - -	in fair order - - -	much the same as formerly.
Lennox Hall - - -	in good order - - -	ditto - ditto.
Mountain River - - -	in fair order - - -	as good as formerly.
Mount Pleasant - - -	in good order - - -	ditto - ditto.
Point Hill District - - -	ditto - - -	ditto - ditto.
Prospect - - -	very indifferent - - -	not at all improved.
Retirement - - -	in good order - - -	as good as formerly.
Red Hill District - - -	in fair order - - -	much the same.
Pleasant Hill - - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
Water Mount - - -	extensive and in excellent order - - -	quite as good as formerly.
Retreat - - -	in extremely bad condition	much worse than formerly.

Continuation of *E. D. Baynes'* Report.

Belmont - - -	in good order - - -	no difference.
Taylor's Crawle - - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
Giblatore - - -	generally good - - -	ditto.
Mendes - - -	in fair order - - -	much the same.
Lloyd's - - -	- - -	can procure no information from the manager; the grounds are very extensive, and would take a fortnight to visit.
Mount Pleasant - - -	in good order - - -	as before.
Point Hill Properties - - -	in very good order in ge- neral - - -	no difference.
Spring Mount - - -	in good order - - -	ditto.
Spring Vale - - -	in excellent order - - -	ditto.

N.B.—It is to be observed, that almost on every property there are several bad characters who have never been in the habit of cultivating grounds, and who still prefer, at the risk of detection and punishment, preying on those of the honest and industrious.

(signed) *E. D. Baynes.*

A REPORT on the State of the Negro Provision Grounds on the Properties in Special Justice *Harris's* District, St. Thomas's Vale, visited on 22d and 23d February 1836.

Pleasant Farm.—Mr. Butler, the overseer, says that the apprentices have plenty of provisions; he considers the cultivation of their grounds better now than previous to the 1st August 1834.

Charle Mount.—Mr. Hobbins, the book-keeper, states that the negro provision grounds are in high cultivation; they have a great quantity of provisions; grounds are in a better state of cultivation now than previous to 1st August 1834; the book-keeper frequently visits the grounds.

Stirling

Stirling Castle.—Mr. Kinhead, jun., the overseer, states that the apprentices have abundance of provisions; the cultivation of their grounds is well attended to; the overseer frequently visits the same. Those idle apprentices who formerly would not work grounds are now in that respect industrious, and have excellent grounds; considers the cultivation of their grounds better now than previous to 1st August 1834.

Byndloss.—Robert Allan, the overseer, states that the apprentices have plenty of provisions; with a few exceptions, their grounds are in a high state of cultivation. Overseer thinks they have not so great a quantity of land in cultivation now as previous to 1st August 1834, but they have abundance for their own consumption: some few do not work grounds, preferring to labour for their fellow apprentices, and to be paid in bread-kind for their labour.

Orangefield.—Mr. M'Dermott, owner, states that the apprentices have abundance of provisions for their own consumption; their grounds are pretty well cultivated, but not so much so as could be wished; nor are they considered as much cultivated as previous to 1st August 1834.

Treadways.—Mr. Russell, the overseer, states that the negro provision grounds are in the finest state of cultivation, better than any the proprietor possesses on the estate, and their grounds have of late become an object of more serious consideration to them than the well-doing of the proprietor's cane-fields; further, their grounds were in some measure neglected in 1834, with all the advantages they now possess, as respects new land.

Raza Mount.—Mr. M'Donald, the overseer, states that there is no complaint of want of provisions among the apprentices, but that the grounds are not in that state of cultivation that they were in previous to 1st August 1834; they, the apprentices, have since mostly cultivated small gardens, and for the last several months the major part of the people have been in the habit of hiring themselves out to labour on neighbouring properties for money: in consequence their grounds do not receive that attention from them that should be paid. It is apprehended the apprentices will ere long materially neglect the cultivation of their grounds, particularly if they can continue to procure employment in their own time for money.

Mulloch.—Richard Johnston, constable and overlooker, states that the apprentices are attending well to their grounds; they have a good deal of provisions; the grounds are worked as well now as in the old time.

REPORT on the State of the Provision Grounds of the Negroes on the Properties in the District of Special Justice *Harris*, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, visited between 24th February and 1st March 1836, inclusive.

Palm.—The negro grounds on this property having been some time since trespassed upon and damaged by the cattle from a neighbouring property, that the apprentices are now in a great measure abandoning their old grounds and cultivating enlarged gardens; the apprentices have a sufficiency of provisions for their own support, and when the new grounds they are establishing as gardens yield their harvest, the apprentices will have abundance of provisions. There are a few of the apprentices of an idle wandering unsettled spirit, who under the old system could not be made to keep a ground in cultivation, who have now no established grounds, and who live by carrying on a petty system of plundering, and the gathering cocoa-nuts and other different fruits as they come in season, and taking them to market for sale; or, if a fit of industry should occasionally seize them, they would labour for their fellow-apprentices for a while. As to these the law will be put in force, but it is apprehended that the property will have not only to establish grounds, but to keep them in cultivation; for, by their indolence and neglect during their own time, the grounds thus established would soon run into ruin; and the law points out no coercive power to ensure their labour in their grounds in their own time.

Recess.—Mr. Gyles, the owner, says that his property is a very grateful yielding place for provisions; that his apprentices have a quantity of provisions, and that he considers that his apprentices generally have their grounds in as good a state of cultivation now as previous to the 1st August 1834.

Dover Castle.—Philip Read, a constable and headman, says that the people on this property for the last ten years and upwards had established grounds, by consent, on an adjoining property; that they have all along had good gardens on Dover Castle; that about two months since the proprietor of the adjoining property gave the overseer of Dover Castle notice that the apprentices must quit, which the negroes were not unwilling to do, as latterly they had been much disturbed by trespasses of cattle. Since then they have been opening grounds on Dover Castle, and are industriously engaged in establishing new grounds; their gardens being good, they, the apprentices, have from thence, and with the assistance of a market close by, a comfortable support. When the new grounds come in they will again have abundance, not only for their own consumption, but for sale. I do not perceive any want of industry among the people in attending to their grounds now; they are as industrious now as they were before the 1st August 1834.

Rose Hall.—James Graham, constable, says that the grounds the negroes had in the mountains are about seven miles off (the people say they are too far off); there are none of them working their mountain grounds, but they are working very large gardens; they have plenty of provisions in; they are now working their gardens as industriously as they worked their mountain land before the 1st August.

JAMAICA.

Tulloch.—William Richardson, book-keeper for the last three years on this property, says that the negroes have a great abundance of provisions; that they have a quantity of land in cultivation; that he frequently inspects their grounds, and observes they are in a fine state of cultivation, and kept quite clean; that he considers their grounds more extensive, and fully as well cultivated as previous to the 1st August 1834.

Enfield.—William Smith and Francis Graham, constables, state the negroes on Enfield have plenty of provisions; they are in no want of provisions. The negroes work their gardens well; they also work their grounds, but not so much so as they work their gardens; some work only their gardens; they work large gardens. Those who work their grounds, work them as well and as much as in the old time, before the 1st August.

Berkshire Hall.—Mr. De la Motte, book-keeper, states the negroes on this property have a great abundance of provisions; they sell a good deal; provisions are bought from them for the overseer's house; they keep up the cultivation of their grounds, which are in a capital state of cultivation; they are as attentive to the working of their grounds as formerly; there are three or four who do not work their grounds, but attend to the care of their gardens; there are others, about half-a-dozen, who prefer attending the markets, and bartering fruit for provisions, and occasionally working for others; these do not care for tilling the land.

Richmond Hill.—Mr. Duncan M'Pherson, overseer, says the apprentices have abundance of provisions; they sell a good deal. Their grounds are in very good cultivation; he frequently visits them, and he considers that the negroes' grounds are as well cultivated now as before the 1st August 1834.

Spring Farm.—Mr. Godfrey, overseer, says the apprentices on this property have abundance of provisions, and sufficient for sale. The greatest part of the apprentices cultivate their grounds very well, and the grounds are in as fine a state of cultivation as they were formerly, before the 1st August 1834. There are three men who are married, and live with their wives on adjoining properties, and it is believed they work their wives' grounds as the custom is among the negroes, for they are seen bringing baskets of provisions frequently to their houses here.

Cotswold.—Mr. Henry Rees, overseer, states the apprentices have abundance of provisions; no complaints of any want. Those who cultivate grounds on the property have very flourishing provision grounds; they dispose of provisions. Some of the apprentices, men and women, have wives and husbands off the property, who cultivate the grounds of their partners with whom they live. There are some who now have no new grounds in cultivation, depending upon the ruinate provision grounds.

Bybrook.—Charles M'Leod, head carpenter, states that before the 1st August 1834 the people had very good negro grounds, but since then about half the people have greatly given up their grounds, and turned their attention to their gardens; that the other half still cultivate their grounds, but not so well as before the 1st August 1834; that they also have good gardens; that all the people work their gardens now quite as well as they worked their grounds before time; that they have provisions for their own consumption, but not in great abundance, in consequence of having so given up their grounds and taken to their gardens; that the land on which they had their negro grounds before August 1834 having been in dispute for awhile, during which time their grounds were much trespassed upon, was the principal reason that induced them to think of paying more attention to their gardens.

Shenton.—Thomas Higson, head carpenter, states that at this present time only about 20 of the apprentices keep up their grounds besides their gardens; they have provisions sufficient to make them comfortable, and they work their grounds and gardens as well and as industriously as when they were slaves. All the others do not work their grounds, they only work their gardens, and with what they yield, and the different fruits as they come in season, and with such salt things as they may occasionally get, they go to market, and make out a living that way; but which means of subsistence is considered precarious, and not sufficient. From the 1st August 1834 to 1st August 1835, the apprentices kept up their grounds pretty well, but since then a good many of their days being taken away from them by the then overseer bringing them before the magistrate, and the distance of the ground, nine miles, and the working them eight hours, and the idleness of some of the people, caused those who gave up their grounds to do so. *N.B.*—This property has very recently changed managers, and measures are about being adopted that, with the assistance of the law in this respect, if necessary, the whole of the apprentices will shortly have excellent grounds.

Mickleton.—Mr. Wheeler, the overseer, states that the apprentices have provisions for their own consumption, but nothing to spare; that he does not consider they work their grounds as well now as they did previous to the 1st August 1834. Some few of them properly attend to the cultivation of their grounds, and in consequence have excellent grounds; but the major part of them chiefly depend on their gardens (which are not considered sufficient for their support), and the resorting to the markets with fruit. There are two or three individuals of an idle and incorrigible character, who never could be made to keep a ground in cultivation, and they are not a bit better at the present day. The law must be enforced against these.

Wallen's.—When I visited this property on the 25th of February last, I did not see any one who could give me the necessary information; in consequence I addressed Mr. Lowndes, the attorney, by letter, twice, and he sent the following written reply:

Dear

Dear Sir,

St. Thomas' Vale, 5 March 1836.

I HAVE received your favours of 27th February and 4th March. I have had no complaints of want of provisions; but not having visited the grounds since 1st August 1834, cannot afford you the information you require.

To James Harris, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Lowndes.*

New Works.—I also visited this property on 25th of February; but not being able to procure any information as to the negro grounds, I wrote to the overseer, who sent the following written answer:

Dear Sir,

New Works, 4 March 1836.

I AM in receipt of your favour, and am sorry to say it is out of my power to give you the information you require as to the state of the negro grounds on this estate; all I can say is, that they have abundance of land, if they choose to cultivate it; but I really have never inquired whether they did so or not. I can state, from my own observations, that they appear to have very good gardens, and are extending them daily. I do not know if they have abundance of provisions, but they never complained to me of want.

To James Harris, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. Rees.*

Knollis.—For the same reason as above, I was obliged to write for information, and received the following reply:

Dear Sir,

Knollis, 5 March 1836.

YOUR former note, I am sorry, was mislaid, which prevented me from answering you previous to this. I am now happy to inform you that I have had no complaints about the want of provisions here, and I know that the people are working their grounds and putting more land in provisions than formerly.

To James Harris, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Alex. G. Keer.*

Doree Hall.—I was obliged to write to the overseer thereof, who sent the following reply:

Dear Sir,

4 March 1836.

I BEG leave to inform you that your note of last Friday was delivered to me, and the same was handed to Mr. Bryan Edwards, he being here at the time: he said it was not at all necessary to answer the questions stated in your note, or you would have had an answer.

To James Harris, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. Edwards.*

Mount Idalia.—Indisposition prevented my visiting this and the two following named properties on 2d March instant; in consequence I wrote to the different overseers, who sent replies.

Dear Sir,

Mount Idalia, 4 March 1836.

YOUR letter of the 2d instant I have received, respecting the apprentices' grounds on this property. From all I can learn from the constables of this property, some of the apprentices have got good grounds, and the rest very indifferent ones; and others, that are married abroad, are working grounds abroad, and not on the property. Some of the apprentices hire themselves out on Fridays and Saturdays for wages, and take the money to purchase bread-kind for the week. I do not think that, with all the time they now have, they have any more bread-kind than formerly. I consider that they were much better off in 1834; for the more time they have now, the less use they put it to; they ramble about now more than they used to do when they had less time allowed them.

To James Harris, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Benjamin Williams.*

My dear Sir,

St. Clair, 6 March 1836.

IN answer to your note of the other day, I must first state that it is my opinion that the questions asked are not authorized by the Abolition Law; nor are managers required to overlook the provision grounds of apprentices, as under the Slave Law; nor have I paid that attention to them as formerly; however, I do not hesitate to give a gentlemanly answer to a gentlemanly question, especially as I see no manner of harm in the questions. I answer then, to your first question, it is beyond a doubt that the apprentices on St. Clair have an abundance of provisions for their own use and to spare, with a few exceptions, and are in a fair way of acquiring plenty shortly; at present they are indifferently well off. Secondly, they are as well cultivated as before the 1st August, but certainly not better; nor are they using their extra time for this purpose; that allowed them under the old Slave Law being more than sufficient for this purpose, *i. e.*, that of maintaining themselves.

To James Harris, Esq.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *W. S. Tomlinson.*

JAMAICA.

Dear Sir,

Lemon Ridge, 5 March 1836.

In reply to your request as to the state of the land occupied by my apprentices, I have to state that they have abundance of provisions, and their grounds are in a good state of cultivation, with the exception of some individuals, who never did and never will cultivate land for their subsistence.

To James Harris, Esq.

I remain, &c.
(signed) Thomas Edbury.

Thetford.—Mr. Bourn, overseer, and William Smith, head constable, state, that the apprentices have plenty of provisions, so much so that almost all of them can afford to sell. They cultivate their grounds equally as well as before the 1st August 1834; they also take great pride in having good houses and gardens.

Worthy Park.—T. W. Bullock, overseer, and James Anderson and Richard Henry, constables, state that, with a few exceptions of indolent characters, the apprentices on this property cultivate their grounds and gardens well; plenty of provisions in them; that they are abundantly supplied with provisions, and that they cultivate their grounds fully as well as previous to 1st August 1834; that the indolent and idle characters only partially work their grounds, depending in a great measure on the different fruits and rinate yams, and occasionally depredations on their masters' cane-fields, or on the grounds of their more industrious fellow-apprentices.

Swansea Estate.—Joseph Grose, overseer, states that the greater number of the apprentices on this estate have good grounds and gardens, and plenty of provisions, and attend to their grounds well now, but not so well as formerly; but there are a great number of the young people who neglect the cultivation of their grounds very much, consequently a number of depredations on the grounds of the good and well-disposed are committed; the law will be enforced against the lazy ones.

Swansea Coffee Mountain.—J. Grose states the apprentices on this place, with the exception of some indolent ones, have good grounds and gardens and plenty of provisions, and attend to them well, but not so much so as formerly; the indolent ones do little, and nothing in their grounds.

Blue Mountain.—J. Grose considers that the remarks relative to Swansea Coffee Mountain may with propriety be applied to this property.

River Head.—Robert Aldred, constable, states that a great part of the apprentices have good grounds and gardens and plenty of provisions; they work their grounds now as well as before time. The others have very indifferent grounds, and some indifferent gardens also; they have a little provisions, but rather scarce; they hire themselves out very frequently for 2s. 6d. a day, and go to market with the money; they do not pay much attention to their grounds.

Charlton.—S. Guthrie, overseer, and William Walters, constable, state the apprentices on this property have abundance of provisions, but they principally work extensive gardens, and they attend their gardens or grounds regularly for the purpose of cultivation, and they cultivate the same equally as well now as under the old system, and in fact better; they seem to prefer cultivating large gardens round their houses rather than their grounds in the mountains, a distance not exceeding three miles; the apprentices were first induced to enlarge the cultivation of their gardens, and not pay the usual attention to their mountain grounds, in consequence of the repeated trespasses of the cattle of a neighbouring property.

REPORT respecting the State and Cultivation of Provision Grounds, Special Justice Jones' District, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale.

Properties Visited.	Whether they have plenty of Provisions.	If the Grounds are as well cultivated as before 1st August 1834.
Golden River - - -	abundance - - -	better.
Rent Comb - - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
Prospect West - - -	ditto - - -	about the same.
Hyde - - -	plenty of fruit & provisions	the same.
Berwick - - -	generally speaking plenty	the same.
Neus Hall - - -	plenty - - -	much the same.
Hog Hole - - -	abundance - - -	ditto.
Hillside - - -	ditto - - -	better.
Mount Industry - - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
Glengoff - - -	ditto - - -	{ on these properties the apprentices have an almost incredible quantity of provisions in cultivation.
Belgar - - -		
Lucky Hill - - -		
Mount Concord - - -	ditto - - -	much the same.
Mount Matthews & Cas- sava River - - -	ditto - - -	ditto.

(signed) T. Watkins Jones, s. j.

Upon

Upon all coffee properties the apprentices have a quantity of ground in cultivation for provisions, some 8 or 12 acres; this I think impolitic, for this reason, that they will never work in their own time for their masters while they have such an indulgence extended towards them. I have even heard of persons (apprentices) employing others in their own time, when they would not work for their "massa," so great was the extent of ground cultivated by the apprentices employing.

2 March 1836.

(signed) *T. Watkins Jones, s. J.*

REPORT of the State of Provision Grounds, Special Justice *Ewart*, District of St. Thomas-in-the-East.

Pembroke Hall, well cultivated, exception three or four.
 Stanton - - - ditto - - - ditto.
 Green Wall - - - ditto - - - ditto.
 Creighton Hall - ditto - - - ditto.
 Wood Hall - - - ditto - - - exceptions two or three.
 Mount Champney - ditto - - - ditto.
 Middleton - - - ditto - - - ditto.
 Stony Gut - - - ditto - - - ditto.
 Burrowfield - - - ditto - - - ditto.

Information obtained from overseers.

21 March 1836.

(signed) *D. Ewart, s. J.*

AN ACCOUNT of the State of the Grounds belonging to the Negroes on the following Properties in the District of Special Justice *Dunne*, in the Parish of St. David, viz.

Sheffield - - - - Grounds as well attended to as at any former period, if not better; provisions in abundance.
 Manheim - - - - Same.
 Belleblare - - - - —
 River Head - - - - —
 Cocoa Walk - - - - —
 Minto - - - - —
 Sherwood Forest - - - - —
 Woburn Lawn - - - - —
 New Battle - - - - —
 Friendship Retreat - - - - —
 Mount Pleasant - - - - —
 Ayton - - - - —
 Carrick Hill - - - - —
 Radnor - - - - —
 Hermitage - - - - —
 Windsor Forest - - - - —
 Fair Prospect - - - - —
 Norriss - - - - —
 Swamps - - - - —
 Albion - - - - —
 Lloyds - - - - —
 Æolus Valley - - - - —

8 March 1836.

(signed) *Path. Dunne, s. J.*

STATE of the Negro Grounds, Port Royal Mountains and upper part of St. David's,
 1 March 1836.

NAMES of the PROPERTIES.	PARISH.	Whether they have Abundance of Provisions, and if their Grounds are as well Cultivated as before 1st August 1834.
Chester Vale - -	Port Royal	Excellent grounds, having abundance of provisions: better cultivated than before 1st August 1834.
Industry - - -	—	Grounds not quite so productive, but equally well cultivated as before 1st August 1834.
Clydesdale - -	—	Grounds having become unproductive, a large piece of ground was purchased about six months since in St. George's, at the request of the negroes which they are now cultivating.

(continued.)

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NAMES of the PROPERTIES.	PARISH.	Whether they have Abundance of Provisions, and if their Grounds are as well Cultivated as before 1st August 1834.
Resource - - -	Port Royal	Have excellent grounds in St. George's, and are as well worked as before August 1834.
Pleasant Hill - -	—	Have abundance of provisions, and equally well cultivated as before August 1834.
Mount Hybla - -	—	Have abundance of provisions in their grounds; as well worked as before August 1834.
Hall's Delight - -	—	Have good grounds, and are as well cultivated as before August 1834.
Westphalia - -	—	Have plenty of provisions, and their grounds better cultivated than before 1st August 1834.
Berwick - - -	—	Have abundance of provisions, and their grounds better cultivated; are every day extending them.
Strawberry Hill -	—	Have abundance of provisions both for their own use and market traffic; grounds better cultivated.
Robertsfield - -	—	Have abundance of provisions, and equally as well cultivated as before 1st August 1834.
Bryant's Hill - -	—	Have abundance of provisions, and grounds equally well cultivated.
Old England - -	St. David's	Have every reason to believe they have plenty of provisions, and their grounds as well cultivated as before August 1834.
Sheldon - - -	—	Have provisions in abundance, and are cultivating more grounds than before 1st August 1834.
Penlyne Castle - -	—	Grounds deteriorated and not so productive, but equally well cultivated as before August 1834.
Farm Hill - - -	—	Have good grounds, and equally as well cultivated as before August 1834.
Whitfield Hall - -	—	Have good grounds, and, as they are daily extending them, it is but fair to infer they are as well cultivated.
Abbey Green - -	—	Have abundance of provisions, and are daily extending their grounds.
Hibernia - - -	—	Have good grounds, and are as well cultivated as before August 1834.
Somerset - - -	—	Have good grounds, and as well cultivated as before August 1834.
Epping Farm - -	—	Have good grounds, and as well cultivated as before 1st August 1834.
Mount Faraway -	Port Royal	Have good grounds, and equally as well cultivated as before August 1834.
Pimento Grove -	St. David's	Have excellent grounds at Shooting River, and are as well cultivated as before August 1834.
Clifton Mount -	St. Andrew's	Have good grounds, and equally as well cultivated as before 1st August 1834.

(signed) H. Kent, s. j.

STATE of the Negro Grounds, District of Special Justice *Hamilton*, Port Royal Mountains.

Extract from Mr. Hamilton's Diary to 29 September 1835.

Little Hope.	Trafalgar.	Orchard.
Habustadt.	Hopewell.	Mocho.
Lower Lucky Valley.	Petersfield.	Drummond Castle.
Good Hope.	Washington.	Dallas Castle.

Provisions in abundance; grounds in a high state of cultivation, better than before 1 August 1834.

Mr. *Hamilton's* Report.

22 February.—Glenfuilas: provisions plentiful; grounds said to be in good order, same as before 1 August 1834. Some of the apprentices cultivate two extra grounds for corn and peas, independent of their original ground for provisions.

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My Lord,

Lower Lucky Valley, Port Royal, 1 March 1836.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit my report for the past week, together with a list of properties visited during the last month, and declaration of postage incurred to 29th ultimo.

There has been nothing to alter the favourable opinion I entertain of the good conduct of the apprentices in this district; they are going on steadily. The unsettled state of the weather has in a great measure prevented most of the properties completing their crop.

I have made the most minute inquiry relative to the state of the grounds belonging to the negroes, whether they are in as high state of cultivation now as before the 1st August 1834, and I have been credibly informed by the overseers and constables that they are in a flourishing state, so much so that on many properties (where much industry prevails) many of the apprentices possess three grounds; they cultivate principally provisions, peas, corn and vegetables. There are, however, I am sorry to state, a few indolent characters on most properties that will not cultivate their grounds at all, although they have had lands given to them; they consider it more advantageous by hiring themselves to other apprentices to convey their loads to market, thereby their grounds have become totally neglected; I have however impressed upon them the propriety of cultivating the lands assigned to them.

I have, &c.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) C. Hamilton, s. j.

EXTRACT from Mr. Hamilton's Diary to 7 March 1834.

Mount Elizabeth.—Provisions plentiful; grounds in as good state of cultivation as on 1 August 1834.

Violet Bank.—The apprentices on this property are quite averse to cultivating their grounds in provisions; principally a little peas and corn.

Penhill.—Provisions plentiful; excellent state of cultivation; better than before 1 August 1834.

Mahogany Vale - Ditto.
Windsor Lodge - Ditto.
Green Valley - Ditto.
Chesterfield - Ditto.
Eleven Mile Tavern - Ditto.

REPORT upon the State of the Negro Provision Grounds, as required by the Circular Letter, dated 31 January 1836, District of Special Justice *Fishbourne*, St. George.

Albany and Mount Vernon.—The people have plenty of provisions, but they do not cultivate their grounds as well as formerly.

Belvidere.—The same as the above.

Buff Bay River.—Some have plenty, while others have little or none; no person wants food, because they work extra time for money. The grounds have not been inspected since August 1834.

Cottage.—The people appear to have plenty of provisions, for they sell every week at Annotto Bay market. As the grounds have not been regularly inspected since August 1834, no opinion can be given as to the state of cultivation of them.

Craigmills and Strathneva.—Some have plenty, some have none. The head driver and constable tell me that the people do not care to put in provisions, which are almost sure either to be stolen or destroyed by the cattle. Thievery is very common here.

Devon Pen.—The people here have so much provisions that they sell large quantities; the grounds have not been inspected lately.

Dover.—The people seldom go to their grounds on Saturday till 11 or 12 o'clock. The soil is very prolific, but the cultivation is not as good as formerly; the people complain of the cattlemen allowing the cattle to trespass on their grounds.

Evandale.—The industrious have great quantities, but the indolent have only enough to live upon: all could have plenty were they inclined, for the ground is excellent.

Epsom and Content.—The people sell large quantities; there is no want of food.

Fort George.—The soil is well adapted for growing provisions; the people have so much to spare that many of them carry large quantities every week to Kingston market and Annotto Bay.

Fort Stewart.—The negroes have a large tract of land well suited for provisions; the idle alone have not plenty. There are a few old, helpless and sickly people fed by the estate. Complaints are made by the people against the cattlemen and watchmen for allowing trespasses.

Gibraltar.—There is no complaint of a want of food; the grounds have not been inspected since August 1834.

Golden Grove.—The same as the above.

Gray's Inn.—The people here may have plenty of provisions if they will cultivate ground, which is very good; many have excellent grounds, and the cultivation is about as good as formerly; but some prefer to carry grass and wood for sale in Annotto Bay. There is no want of food, although some do not work grounds. A few helpless old, without families, and very young children without parents, are fed and clothed by the estate.

Good Hope.—The people may cultivate as much provisions as they like in land as good as can be; one or two prefer to live by thievery rather than work grounds.

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Hart Hill.—The industrious have plenty of ground well cultivated, and the idle only sufficient. As the people work extra time for money there is no want. Robbery is so common, that many are discouraged, and many complain that cattle are allowed to trespass.

Hermitage.—The same as at Good Hope.

Harmony Hill.—The same as at Belvidere.

Iter Boreale.—The same as at Cottage.

Mammee Hill.—The same as at Good Hope.

Osborne.—The grounds are excellent, and provisions plenty; only a few have not provisions of their own, but they work in other people's grounds for food.

Pontefract.—The same as at Cottage.

Prior Park and Vinery.—The same as Belvidere.

Richmond Castle.—The people have plenty; the soil is excellent, but no opinion can be given of the state of cultivation.

Riddington.—The people here have very good grounds, and as they have been very little employed for the last three years, they are able to sell large quantities; cattle and hogs trespass very much.

Williamsfield.—The same as at Devon Pen.

Windsor Castle.—The same as at Dover; the people complain of the cattlemen allowing the cattle to trespass.

White River.—The people have plenty of provisions; the grounds have not been inspected since the present overseer was appointed.

Woodstock.—Although the grounds have not been regularly inspected, there appears to be very little provisions in them. There is no complaint made of want, except by a few worthless runaways and thieves who will not work grounds; they work extra time and are fed by the estate; complaints are frequently made by the people against watchmen and cattlemen for allowing the cattle to destroy their provision grounds; thievery is very common here.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) E. Fishbourne, s. j.
1 March 1836.

My Lord,

Mount Holstein, St. George, 2 March 1836.

I HAVE the honour to forward my weekly and monthly reports, and to inform your Excellency that the apprentices are behaving extremely well; notwithstanding the bad weather they go cheerfully to work. The undermentioned properties have an abundance of negro grounds, and are far superior to what they were before the 1st August 1834; Balcarras, Birnam Wood, Mount Pleasant, Mount Holstein, Silver Hill, Mahoe, Smithfield, Lovely Grove and Wallinford.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. St. John, s. j.

—No. 204.—

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*, dated Highgate, Jamaica, 5 March 1836.

No. 204.

HAVING received intimation that some transactions had taken place in the workhouse of St. Andrew's parish of a discreditable and illegal nature, I directed Mr. Bourne to hold an investigation in the matter; the result of that inquiry I have the honour to enclose to you. It proves that I have not lightly made the charge of the corporal punishment of females, being still, in spite of all my efforts, administered in the different workhouses of this island. St. Andrew's, now reported, makes the sixth instance that I have had proved. Mr. Bourne's report shows how little attention has been paid to the rules which have been forwarded to your Lordship in another Despatch, as having been established in that workhouse; more particularly in the point of religious instruction. I fear that where the custos of the parish does not pay his own individual attention to the matter, many abuses take place in others of the places of confinement; but from the high character of Mr. Maise, the custos of the parish, I feel assured that his attention once called to it, as it has been by this investigation, no such abuses will again occur there. I have directed Mr. Bourne to take informations against the particular individuals who have committed these offences, in order that they may be submitted to the Attorney-General for prosecution at the next assizes.

Enclosure

Enclosure in No. 204.

The EVIDENCE of *Henrietta Jackson*, *John Macdonald*, *Neptune Macarty*, *Jane Bayly*, *Eliza Thomas*, *William Palmer* and *William Barrett*, given before me, after the parties had been duly sworn, on the 25th January 1836, at Half-way-tree Workhouse.

Enclosure in
No. 204.

Henrietta Jackson.—Lives at Argyle Pen; Mr. Jackson is her master; has been in the workhouse; was put in the workhouse for running away and for idleness; staid in the workhouse for 10 days; was put in the tread-mill several times, thinks about five times; was not strapped to the mill; was not flogged there; neither of the drivers asked to take liberties with her; no one asked to sleep with her; no person said any thing indecent to her; none of the drivers slept with her; she minded her work, and nothing else.

John Macdonald.—Is a driver in the workhouse; remembers *Henrietta Jackson*; she was put in the tread-mill every Tuesday whilst she was in the workhouse; she was in the workhouse 10 days; the whip was never used in the tread-mill whilst this girl was in the workhouse; never knew any white man take a whip from a black driver and cat a woman with it; never heard that any such thing was done; no woman has ever been whipped or linked (to his knowledge) in the prison; never saw any other driver flog a woman; never flogged any woman in the field; if the prisoners do wrong they are reported to Mr. Wrightman, the overseer, and put in the dark hole; the prisoners are fed on corn-meal and shads, sometimes on rice; they have a quart of corn-meal per day and one shad each; the corn-meal is good; sometimes the field-gang cut grass when they find any where they are working; they take it to Mr. Liddell's (the supervisor) pen; the people go to work after it is light in the morning; they come home at four o'clock in the afternoon; they cut grass before four o'clock; no person now works in the prison on Sundays; they grind their own tools after church on Sundays; after day-light they go to Hunt's Bay to wash their skin; the prisoners used to go to church on Sundays, but they do not go now; no minister ever comes to the prison to instruct the prisoners; never heard of any driver sleeping with any of the female prisoners; never heard that any such proposal was made by any one; never heard of any immodest proposals being made by any driver to any females in the prison.

Neptune Macarty.—Has heard the evidence given by the other witness just examined; it is all true.

Jane Bayly.—Came to the prison three days after the races; has been in it seven weeks; has never been flogged since she has been in the prison; has never been on the tread-mill; has never seen women there; when they will not go to the mill they are whipped; they are whipped with cats; when they fall off the wheel, or do not go, throw themselves off and bawl, they lick them; the driver whom she has seen lick them is James, who is now in the field (I called for the whip; it was produced; it is made of large whip-cord, and knotted); has seen John Macdonald driving one week; he whipped both men and women; when they got up and threw themselves off he licked them with the cat; since she has been in the prison she has not seen any severe flogging; never saw any women flogged except on the mill; was never disturbed at night; never heard that any other prisoner was disturbed; the prisoners get a quart of corn-meal each per day and a shad; they never do any other work on Sundays than grinding their tools.

Eliza Thomas.—Was never disturbed at night by any one; came in on Tuesday night last; never saw or heard of any driver taking any liberty with any of the prisoners, or proposing to do so.

William Palmer, Under Overseer.—A man named Woolfrys, who was the driver at the tread-mill, ran away; he (Woolfrys) did whip some persons on the mill; Mr. Lloyd came in and saw it and put a stop to it, and told the driver that if he did it again he would have him flogged; this happened about a month ago; never knew any person whipped in the prison without the orders of the special justice; never saw any woman flogged or licked by a driver but once; that was when an apprentice named Jeannie, belonging to Mr. Stocks, collared the driver, and then he was forced to give her a lick; has often been with the gang; but never saw any person flogged; the drivers take whips out with them.

William Barrett.—Has been in the workhouse for two Christmases; he ran away from his master, who will not take him out; he stays about the yard and sees the tread-mill every day; has seen women on the mill; when they come off the mill, and when the time is up, the drivers lick the women; they lick the women when they will not dance; they did so, but they do not do so now; never saw any women flogged, except when on the tread-mill; John Macdonald looks after the mill, and he used to lick the women when they threw themselves off the mill.

Sworn before me this 25th January 1836.

(signed)

Stephen Bourne, s. j.

AFFIDAVITS of *Richard Dalmage* and *Agnes Davis*.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, Stephen Bourne, Esq., one of His Majesty's justices of the peace for the Island of Jamaica, holding a special commission, this 30th day of January 1836, *Richard Dalmage*, apprentice to Charlottenberg, and *Agnes Davis*, apprentice to Pleasant Hill: having been first duly sworn, deposed,—That they were both imprisoned in the House of Correction at Half-way-tree, and sentenced to hard labour, some time

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before Christmas last past; that both in the field and in the tread-mill men and women were flogged with a cat by the drivers, and that they have seen women flogged, when they dropped off the tread-mill, to such a degree as to tear their coats from their backs, and to cause plenty of blood to flow from their bodies; that both men and women were strapped on to the mill, and their legs hurt by the screen; that the overseer, Mr. Wrightman, used to be present, both when the prisoners were strapped on the mill and when they were flogged by the drivers.

(signed by their marks.)

To the foregoing depositions, Agnes Davis desires to add, that Philip, one of the drivers, twice whilst she was in prison proposed to her to allow him to have connexion with her, which she refused, and that he threatened to punish her in consequence of her refusal; that two other female prisoners told her that the same driver, Philip, had forced them to have connexion with him; that Philip proposed to have connexion with her on the day after she went to the prison, and that on her refusal he licked her twice over the shoulder with the cat, and told her she would find it hard if she did not live with him before her three months were out. She moreover swears that she saw the said Philip come into the women's room in the prison before day-light, and take out a pregnant woman, named Mandelia, into his own room, and that Mandelia told her he had connexion with her against her consent. This deponent also remembers a little girl from Mr. Jackson's being in prison, who told her (this deponent) that Robert Wardell, another driver, asked her to have connexion with him, which she (the little girl) refused.

(signed by the mark of Agnes Davis.)

The AFFIDAVIT of *Thomas Rookwood*.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, Stephen Bourne, Esq., one of His Majesty's justices of the peace, holding a special commission, this 28th day of January 1836, *Thomas Rookwood*, who made oath as follows:

I was committed to Half-way-tree House of Correction on the 15th October last, and remained there until the 15th instant; I was sentenced to three months' hard labour for an assault on *Thomas Wells*; I went to the field with the penal gang every day except Sundays and Tuesdays. On Sundays, after church time, I was employed in grinding tools for about three hours. On Tuesday I was placed on the tread-mill; women were placed on the tread-mill at the same time; I have seen both men and women flogged when they fell off the mill; I have seen women flogged severely; one girl belonging to Mrs. Starks was flogged so much that Mr. Justice Lloyd asked what had been done to make such weals on her back. The overseer said she was obstinate, and caught the whip from the driver. Mr. Lloyd said he would have no flogging on the tread-mill; I have seen the driver use the cat in the field to strike those persons with who could not or would not work; he did not often use it, but I have seen him flog both men and women.

(signed by the mark of *Thomas Rookwood*.)

Sworn before me this 28th January 1836.

(signed) *S. Bourne, s. j., St. Andrew's.*

QUESTIONS sent by the Marquis of *Sligo* to Special Justice *Bourne*, for his Report.

1st. HAVE any persons been subjected to corporal punishment in the Half-way-tree workhouse, except by order of a special justice, if so, their names, the nature of punishment, and by whose orders inflicted?

2d. Is there any general order at that institution with regard to the number of lashes inflicted by the supervisor in the course of the 24 hours?

3d. Did on any recent occasion a white man snatch a whip from a black driver and beat a woman with it, and by so doing expose her shoulders? If such is found to have been the case, informations against the man should be taken, the evidence and others bound over to prosecute, and the man to put in bail to answer at the next assizes for the misdemeanor.

4th. Call at Argyle Pen and inquire for a girl named Henny, and ascertain from her whether any immoral demand was made to her by one of the drivers, and what happened to her the next day in consequence?

5th. Examine if there is any regulator to the tread-mill so as to moderate its velocity, or if it is in any other way improperly constructed?

6th. Inquire of the male and female prisoners if they are disturbed at night in their dormitory, and by whom, particularly the latter?

7th. Whether any female has received corporal punishment there?

8th. Whether the driver in the field administers corporal punishment, and if so, to what amount and by what authority?

9th. What food do the workhouse people get in ordinary; is it such as is usual?

10th. Does the gang carry home grass at night, and leave it at the supervisor's pen, and are there orders from the parish for them to do this?

11th. How are they employed on Sundays; do they ever grind hoes, or labour on that day?

(signed) *W. G. Nunes, Secretary to the Governor.*

My Lord,

St. Andrew's, 19 Feb. 1836.

MANY circumstances have occurred to prevent my returning an early answer to your Excellency's inquiries respecting Half-way-tree; I have now however the honour to send an answer, and the pleasure to state that a committee has been appointed (as well as vestry magistrates) to make sundry necessary alterations in the prison, and to put an end to those practices, both illegal and immoral, which have undoubtedly prevailed in that institution.

As there will scarcely be room to write answers to the several inquiries on the sheet sent by Mr. Nunes, I shall write the numbers of the inquiries and attach thereto the answers on this sheet, returning Mr. Nunes' paper that the inquiries may be referred to.

1st. Persons have undoubtedly been subjected to corporal punishment in the Half-way-tree workhouse at the discretion of the overseers and drivers, but I cannot learn that this has been given them by any magistrate. The practice has been so general, that it is not possible to state the names of all the persons who have been subjected to it. I enclose however copies of some affidavits made to me, which will show the names of some of the parties, and the nature of the punishment inflicted, and by whom.

2d. I cannot learn that there is any such order.

3d. I cannot learn that any white man snatched a whip from the black driver; it may have been so, but the drivers whom I examined denied it.

4th. I called at Argyle Pen. Mr. Jackson objected to the girl's being examined there, stating that it was the private residence of a lady. He proposes, however, to bring the girl to the workhouse, to which I acceded. Her evidence will be found with the evidence of the other persons; in one point she is contradicted by Agnes Davis, and I ought to say that Mr. Jackson was by her side when I examined her, and she appeared to me to give her evidence as though she were under the influence of fear. I admonished her as to the nature of an oath, and her obligation to speak the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

5th. There is a regulator to the tread-mill; the screen which hurt the prisoner's legs I have had altered, and the straps have been disused for some time. Now that the alteration I suggested has been made, I do not see any thing to object to in it. It is hard labour, but I do not conceive it to be different from the tread-mills in other prisons.

6th. Agnes Davis's evidence proves that the women have been disturbed, but all the females and the males in the prison whom I could see, a part of them being in the field, denied any such disturbance since they had been in confinement.

7th. Please to refer to Thomas Cochrane, Agnes Davis and Richard Dalmage's affidavits.

8th. The same. I cannot find that he had any authority; if so, it has been withdrawn. I believe however it was the common practice until lately. Some one must have supplied the whip, and I should suppose the presidents of the workhouse and the visiting magistrates must have known of its use.

9th. The food is, I think, what is usual in workhouses; the evidence I took at the workhouse will show what it was. Some alterations have been ordered by the vestry and the new president, Mr. Forbes, but I believe there was not much if any reason to complain on this score.

10th. The gang does carry grass home to the overseer's pen at night. The custos told me there was no order for it. It has however been a custom, though I cannot find that any magistrate has sanctioned it.

11th. On Sunday mornings the prisoners go to a river at some distance to wash their bodies and clothes. In the afternoon some of them are employed in grinding hoes and other tools for the use of the penal gang. They do not attend the church, nor any religious worship or course of instruction carried on in the prison. I mentioned the matter to Mr. Campbell, the rector, who expressed his readiness to attend on Sunday mornings, and I have twice mentioned his offer to the vestry. Every one admitted the propriety of making immediate arrangements for this purpose. I think that Saturday afternoons should be allowed for washing and sharpening the tools, and the Sunday would then be open.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Stephen Bourne.*

The SUPERVISOR'S STATEMENT.

WHEN I visited the gaol, Mr. Liddell, the overseer and supervisor, was not there; I consequently went again, and I put to him the questions in Mr. Nunes' paper, as far as they concerned him; his answers are as follows:—

1st. No persons have been subject to corporal punishment except by order of a special justice or quarter sessions, with the exception of a few stripes when they fall off the tread-mill; if they are stubborn they are put in the solitary cell.

2d. No, it is never done.

3d. No to his knowledge; never heard of it.

4th. The same.

5th. There is a regulator to the mill; it can only go to a certain degree of speed. Mr. James, of Kingston, made it, and he put the regulator. There are few persons in the workhouse now. The mill goes swift enough; it may easily be altered when it is found too swift.

6th. The overseer keeps the key under his pillow.

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7th. None

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- 7th. None, except once or twice on the tread-mill ; there is no order from the magistrates.
 8th. This is strictly forbidden.
 10th. It is customary for all supervisors to get grass from the property on which the penal gang works, and for the gang to bring it home.
 11th. They do grind tools. Prayers are read by the overseer. Mr. Bury, the clerk at the church, is to attend in future.

(signed) S. Bourne.

—No. 205.—

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg.

The King's House, St. Jago de la Vega,
 30 March 1836.

No. 205.

My Lord,

HEREWITH enclosed I have the honour to send to you the trials of Sloly, the supervisor of Trelawny workhouse, and Jenkins, the supervisor of Hanover workhouse, for their respective cruelties in the execution of their duties.

In the trial of Jenkins the jury staid in for a long time, I fancy 60 hours, and at length gave their verdict of acquittal, accompanied by some remarks, which I have requested the Attorney-general to put on paper for me. It was notorious that all the jury except one individual were for an acquittal, and that he at last gave way in consequence of two circumstances ; the measles suddenly broke out in his family, and every one of his children were attacked by it. This of course affected him very much ; and besides that, being a Jew, he had religious scruples about eating the food provided for the rest of the jurors ; he however declared when the verdict was given, that he was still convinced of the guilt of the prisoner, and that exhausted nature and not his conviction made him give way. The Attorney-general means to indict him for an aggravated assault at the next Montego Bay assizes.

In the trial of Sloly a conviction was obtained ; but the chief justice having mentioned openly in court, as he supposed, the only object of the Attorney-general was to have the law decided, he presumed that he would not press for judgment. This compelled the Attorney-general to assent to his being held to bail, to appear when called on to receive judgment. I regret this very much, as this breach of the law, the punishing by the cat women who will not work on the tread-mill, has become so general, that in my opinion an example should be made, which would, I doubt not, at once put a stop to the practice.

Seeing that Mr. Davies, the special justice, had been given on oath as the authority for the use of the cat, I have ordered a letter to be written to him by the next post to inquire whether such is the fact or not, and his reasons for having given such an order, if he did so.

I have, &c.
 (signed) Sligo.

Enclosure in No. 205.

Enclosure in
 No. 205.

Sir,

Highgate, St. Mary's, 4th April 1836.

IN answer to your letter of 20th instant, relative to my sanctioning corporal punishment in the house of correction, Falmouth, I beg to say I gave no such orders, and on my hearing that such was the case, I went to the house of correction and asked Mr. Sloly, the workhouse master, in, I believe, the presence of Mr. Hill, by whose authority he did so ; and that I neither had or could give him any such power ; and, if I am not much mistaken, he said at the time he did not derive his authority from me.

W. G. Nunes, Esq. Secretary, King's House.

I am, &c.
 (signed) Thomas Davies, s. j.

My Lord,

Spanish Town, 8 April 1836.

IN explanation of Mr. Davies' communication to your Lordship, in which he refers to me as one of the persons in his company when he remonstrated with Mr. Sloly, the supervisor of the Trelawny house of correction, on the impropriety of flogging women on the tread-wheel, on which occasion he expressly prohibited the infliction of any such punishment on females, I beg to state, for the satisfaction of your Lordship, and in justice to Mr. Davies, that he did in my presence make the prohibition he mentions, and that he was led to do so from a remark I made to him, that his presence there, if he did not forbid it, would be fairly pleaded by Mr. Sloly as such a countenance of the Act as to constitute a sufficient permission to justify his continuing to practise it in the discipline of the tread-mill.

Mr. Kelly, a magistrate, holding local commission, was with me on this occasion. As Mr. Kelly considered the remark not less applicable to the local magistrates than to the special,

special, he took steps some two or three days after to have an order entered up by three justices of the peace, in the justices' visiting book at the house of correction, prohibiting the use of the whip on any female under any pretext whatever, and allowing it on no male prisoner without authority, in express cases, from the justice having jurisdiction.

At the time alluded to in this statement, I made my remark in my then capacity of a local magistrate, and as the circumstance took place immediately after the tread-mill was first set up, I think Mr. Davies' prohibition must have been made as soon as Mr. Sloly could be said to have abused his authority.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Hill.*

Tuesday, 15th March 1836.—*KING v. SLOLY*, for Mal-treatment.

Jane Reid deposed, that she belonged to Wakefield estate, in the parish of Trelawny; that she cannot remember the day of the month, but it was in June; witness was in Falmouth house of correction; she was ordered by the magistrate to go there until the doctor came and saw her; Mr. Sloly did not wait for the doctor to come and see witness, but put her upon the mill; on witness going on the mill she could not bear it; Mr. Sloly tied witness's two hands, and ordered George Pew to flog witness; he did flog witness's back until he made it bleed; after witness was taken down, George Pew mixed lye water and put upon witness's back, as the back was cut; witness's two wrists were tied; witness fell off the mill, and as it went round, witness's leg got bruised.

By Court.—The cause of witness's coming to the house of correction was, because witness had fever, and went to the hospital, and busba told witness to go to the field, and she would not; then she was taken to the magistrate; witness cannot say if the magistrate thought she was sick; magistrate ordered witness to the house of correction; witness was put on the mill for one week, twice each day; witness was flogged only twice the two first days; witness cannot say how long she has been upon the wheel; witness was let out after the week, and she went home; the doctor did not see witness; George Pew washed witness's back with ashes and water.

Cross-examined.—Witness was sent to the field from the hot-house, and she would not go; that was the only reason for which she was sent to the house of correction; witness is quite sure she went to the tread-mill on Thursday, and was flogged the same day; witness was not able to work, as she had fever; witness cannot say how many months; the doctor never saw witness at all, though a doctor attended at the house of correction during that time; witness did not tell the doctor that she was sick; the doctor came there the next day; witness was flogged all round the mill; Mr. Sloly ordered witness to be flogged; witness fell off the mill, as she was not able to stand; witness was on the mill for an hour without stopping; witness will swear to that; she was never in the workhouse before that since she was born; Mr. Price, the special magistrate, sent witness to the house of correction; witness cannot say the date she was sent in; after witness became used to the mill she could work; witness was severely flogged on Thursday; witness did not bleed on the Friday; witness worked a whole hour on Saturday; witness came out on Thursday, and went to the magistrate, Mr. Kelly, and told him she was sick; witness only saw Mr. Kelly; witness did not tell the minister that she was flogged; she went to Mr. Knibb; he heard witness was there, and he came and saw her; witness saw Mr. Knibb come to the place the first afternoon witness went there; Mr. Knibb saw witness when she was sweeping the street; he never told witness to do any thing; Mr. Kelly knew of it, and he, Mr. Davies, and Mr. Knibb came to the house of correction after witness was flogged.

Elizabeth Holder deposed, that she remembered being in the house of correction in the month of June last; went there at the time Jane Reid was there; witness saw Jane Reid on the tread-mill with her two hands tied on the mill, and the driver flogging her on the back; the driver was George Pew; Jane Reid was lying on the mill; they tied her hands because she could not stay on the mill; witness knew that Jane Reid was sick; witness knew her before; witness heard Mr. Sloly give the order to flog her upon the back until she would stop on the mill; Jane Reid was three quarters of an hour on the mill, and was flogged the whole time; witness is quite sure of this, it was a quarter to six before she was taken off; she never went on the mill, but she being on it all the time, and during that time she was flogged; her back was much cut, even through the shift; Jane Reid was flogged with a cat; witness never went back again; witness was not confined in the house of correction.

Cross-examined.—Witness was there all the time; Jane Reid would not go on; she hung on the mill; she did not refuse; witness had no watch, but could see the clock; it struck five, and Jane Reid was brought out immediately and put on the mill, and was taken off at a quarter to six o'clock. Witness went into the workhouse yard, and as it was time to draw off, witness went away; it was at a quarter to six o'clock; witness did not remain after Jane Reid was taken off; witness saw her working in the street next day; Jane Reid was sick; she told witness good morning, as she was taking dirt from off the street; witness saw her at the same work on Saturday; witness did not see her on Sunday, but saw her working on Monday much faster than she did on Saturday. Jane Reid's hands were tied to a piece of board across the mill; her hands were tied quite tight, for they were cut; the driver flogged her for not getting upon the mill; her legs were very much bruised; witness was never on the mill; witness went to walk with Mrs. Knibb's children, who asked her to let them go to see the mill work; witness was waiting upon Mrs. Knibb.

John Kelly deposed, that he is a magistrate for Trelawny; witness remembered last June; thinks it was about that time witness had on one or two occasions conversed with Mr. Sloly

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respecting flogging in the house of correction, but he always laughed it off; witness was a visiting magistrate to the house of correction; witness had no conversation about Jane Reid; she came to witness before she went to the house of correction, and she came after her discharge to show witness some marks; she had bruises on her shins and stripes on her back; Jane Reid came to show witness how she was treated.

Cross-examined.—Witness looked slightly on the marks, there were some scratches; witness saw a few marks on her back; does not think they were severe; witness cannot say when she came; he thinks she went into the house of correction about the 27th June; this must have been in July; they might have been severe, but witness saw no cut on her clothes; this case was represented to witness as a magistrate; witness cannot say that he ever heard of any act of cruelty against Mr. Sloly up to the present case; then witness thought it severe; witness went to the house of correction and made an order in the books respecting flogging. Mr. Sloly does not hold the situation now, he was dismissed some days after, but not in consequence of this matter.

The chief justice here stated that the case had been clearly proved; the only question was, whether in the law the traverser was justified in acting as he had done.

Mr. Middleton then addressed the jury in defence, and called

George Pew, who deposed that he knows Jane Reid. Witness is driver at the Falmouth house of correction; witness remembered Jane Reid being sent there, and her being put upon the tread-mill; witness cannot say what day, but remembered the first day she could not work, until her hands were tied on; witness tied Jane Reid's hands on the mill, as it is usual to do so; when she was tied she slipped off the mill; she was tied to enable her to hold the bar; when the wheel was going round quick, she said, "Have mercy on me!" did not hear her say any thing else; when Jane Reid would not work on the wheel, witness was ordered to give her one or two stripes; witness gave them accordingly, and in a way for a person to feel; she was not flogged so severely that she could not stand up; she worked on the mill when she felt the whip; the people never do work more than a quarter of an hour; witness did nothing else than walk along the mill, and see the people work; nothing more was done to Jane Reid than to make her work; when they were finished on the mill she was sent to work; she was taken off at a quarter of an hour; witness did not give her much flogging; she received no hurt; she scarcely got any marks from the mill; when she became well she worked very well; she got used to the mill in two days after; witness cannot say the particular day she came into the house of correction.

Cross-examined.—The supervisor, Mr. Sloly, gave witness orders; no person gave orders to wash Jane Reid's back; witness did not wash her back, she herself went and washed it in the lye, she said it would cool her back; cannot recollect the day; she was flogged in the evening; Jane Reid was put in after breakfast; the first day she was put on the mill at four o'clock; those persons who cannot work on the mill are tied, but those that are used to it are never tied; they are tied with a cord; the supervisor ordered witness to tie on Jane Reid; the supervisor ordered witness to give her a touch to prevent her bruising her shins; witness did touch her, but cannot say how many times; in two days after, Jane Reid could do it better than the others; she cried out for mercy; they were working in the streets; cannot say what day; the gang were sweeping the street coming towards Parson Knibb's house; Jane Reid was sent out; she was ordered in for ten days; she was under witness's charge; she was sent in for ten days, and not for a week; no other person ever flogs but witness; Jane Reid never got much flogging after the first day; witness never thought the matter was going so far, or he would have had it well set down.

Edward Pew deposed, that he is a driver at the Falmouth house of correction; witness remembered Jane Reid being sent in there; witness knew that she was upon the tread-mill; witness was not present when she was put on the mill; sometimes witness saw her; witness saw her during the week at ten o'clock; Mr. Heighington is sometimes down at the house of correction, also Mr. Kidd; they are local magistrates; witness never saw any person flog Jane Reid; she is always very obstinate, but witness never saw her flogged; witness never examined her to see if she had any scars; witness heard Mr. Scott give Mr. Sloly directions; he told him to follow the old way; Mr. Davies told Mr. Sloly not to intrude, and he replied it was not his doings; witness cannot say what was meant by old way; witness could not tell what they were talking about; cats are used in the house of correction; the magistrate ordered 15 minutes on the tread-mill, which is the usual time they are kept on it; witness never saw Jane Reid on the mill.

Cross-examined.—Witness is a brother of George Pew; witness is the driver following the gang; whatever is done witness generally carries it into execution.

The chief justice was of opinion that there could be no doubt that the assault was proved, and it was question of law whether or not he was justified in doing so.

Robert Cadenhead deposed, that he is gaoler at the Falmouth gaol, which is next to the house of correction; witness was employed by Mr. Sloly as his clerk; Mr. Sloly was the supervisor. The cat has always been used since about six months before the 1st of August 1834; it is used instead of the whip; orders were given to witness by special magistrate Davies to use the cat; the order was not in writing, but the order was repeated to Mr. Sloly afterwards, in witness's presence; witness was told by Mr. Davies to give Mr. Sloly that order, who requested it in writing, but he said he would see Mr. Sloly himself; he did afterwards see Mr. Sloly; the application was made when the people were obstinate, and gave much trouble in cleaning the race-course; they were obliged to use ropes to tie them to the mill, to prevent them from injuring themselves on the mill; the rope prevents them from getting off; witness has known of a boy having his hand broke

broke by coming too near to the mill; injury would happen to them if they attempted to jump off, and then get into the paddle; the rope is only used to prevent them from sliding off, and is intended for their own safety. Witness has known Mr. Sloly many years; his general character is, that he has been too mild to the people under his charge.

Cross-examined.—Witness lived at the gaol since April 1830, and was employed by Mr. Sloly as his clerk in June 1834; witness acted for Mr. Sloly in his absence, and gave orders to tie them if necessary; the orders from Mr. Davies were previous to the races of 1835; the orders were given by him in consequence of the people giving trouble in cleaning the race-course; the order was a general one; it originated from the trouble they gave at the race-course; the people are tied on the mill for their own safety, to prevent their jumping or falling off; they are strapped on; they would bruise their shins severely if they remained lying on the mill; the mill can be stopped in five minutes; the weight of the body will rest on the rope; witness never saw many hanging on it; witness saw the warrant that committed Jane Reid; it was in the handwriting of Mr. Price.

The chief justice summed up the case, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

When the verdict was returned, the chief justice observed that it was both necessary and proper that such an indictment should be brought for the purpose of trying the legality of such punishment; but he did not conceive the traverser would ever be called upon to receive sentence.

Wednesday, 16 March 1836.

The trial at the instance of *The King v. Thomas Jenkins, John Thomas and Archibald Campbell*, for the murder of Frederick Shrieves, was then proceeded in. The prisoners were placed in the dock, when Mr. Attorney-general said, that he believed the witnesses for the prisoners were not in attendance, and hoped that they would proceed with another case, and take that next.

His Honour replied, if the case be not proceeded with now, it cannot be allowed to-day again, as he believed it would occupy the whole day.

The clerk of the Crown then desired the crier to call the witnesses on both sides, who being present, the trial commenced.

George R. Johnson deposed, that he was coroner for Hanover; that witness knew Frederick Shrieves, who is now dead; that he held an inquest upon his body about the 21st August 1835; witness saw Shrieves about three or four weeks before that time; witness recollected his being brought to Lucea by a man with a warrant from Mr. Walcott, for the purpose of being taken before the special magistrate; the man then came up to witness and spoke in a familiar manner; witness thought he was out of his senses; knew deceased before then; he came up very familiarly towards witness, and offered to shake hands; witness thought he was out of his senses; witness afterwards saw Shrieves lying dead: after swearing in the jury they proceeded to examine the body; the deceased appeared to have had marks of punishment on his back, it seemed to have been a severe punishment; the inquest was held at the house of correction; the body had not been removed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Edwards.

Witness knew Shrieves before; witness knew him during the rebellion; saw him after then; had not seen him since then till that day; from his behaviour witness thought he was insane; did not think it was occasioned from drink; witness might be mistaken, but thinks himself a very good judge; witness cannot say if Shrieves had been drinking that day; the punishment was severe; witness cannot say if it was a recent one; the punishment might have been inflicted about a week or so; witness had seen during the rebellion more severe punishments than that on Shrieves' back, but the man might have been neglected; witness cannot say what the special magistrates sentenced him for; witness cannot charge his memory with having seen the commitment, he might have seen it, but cannot say if it expressed for any crime; witness was almost sure it did not; when Shrieves was sentenced to the house of correction, witness was of opinion that the owner of Shrieves could not have told the magistrates of his situation.

John Castello deposed that he lives at Lucea; witness knows the house of correction; witness was at a coroner's inquest; sat there, and was the foreman; the inquest was on the body of a man named Frederick Shrieves, who was a very aged man, and apparently a very diseased, one; the inquisition was taken on the 21st August last year; on examining the deceased, witness found his legs swollen with elephantiasis, and his back dreadfully lacerated, and actually in a state of putrescence; witness thought that the laceration was with the cat; this came out on the jury; Shrieves died that morning; certainly not 24 hours before the jury sat,

Cross-examined by Mr. Edwards.

Witness cannot say whether the back was putrified before death or after; witness never saw the deceased before; was of opinion that the man was unfit for the house of correction; witness thinks Shrieves died from the repeated floggings he had received; cannot say that the back-bone bore marks of repeated floggings, but it bore that of a very severe one; witness never saw Shrieves before, and never had any conversation respecting him; only the morning of the inquest Mr. Jenkins said to witness that he hoped he would see every thing was right; Mr. Jenkins said he did all he could, and he called in a doctor to attend the man; witness examined the books of the house of correction, by which it appeared that the doctor had seen him the day before his death.

Richard Kennedy deposed, that he remembered Shrieves coming to the house of correction where Mr. Jenkins was overseer; that he was locked up in the dark room by Mr. Jenkins' order; Shrieves came to the house of correction on a Saturday about 11 o'clock;

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witness recollected the Tuesday after ; Shrieves was making a noise, and he was ordered to be flogged by Mr. Jenkins, and John Thomas gave him the flogging; Shrieves was quite sound at the time when he was ordered to be flogged; there are cats at the house of correction; Shrieves got lashed from the drivers; some of the beating he got Mr. Jenkins did not know of; Shrieves was taken to magistrate's on a Saturday before he got a lick; it was on a Saturday he was brought in, and was two or three days there before the noise; it was after the special magistrate committed him; he was not flogged before then; Shrieves was a lame body; he eat well, but he could not eat the corn, for it was hard; Shrieves was a weak man, he used to give his corn to any one for yams; Shrieves could not eat the corn before bruising it, his food was corn; witness remembered John Thomas beating Shrieves, and witness told him to take care, or he would get himself into crime for that man, and he answered, not to bother him; John Thomas said that Shrieves had stolen a yam belonging to him; John Thomas penned Shrieves up in the kitchen, and beat him with his cat, and with the stick also; and on his coming out heard him tell Archibald Campbell that he had given that fellow a good beating until his cat-stick broke; witness did not tell this to Mr. Jenkins, because he is a man that never believes any one; witness did make an attempt to tell, but did not do so, because on going up to Mr. Jenkins' apartment he had company; John Thomas beat Shrieves on Wednesday again, with Mr. Jenkins' knowledge; witness told John Thomas repeatedly not to carry Shrieves out to work, but he would, until one day Mr. Jenkins went out to the gang and ordered him in; Shrieves came that day home in the cart, and Mr. Jenkins ordered him to be locked up in the dark room; Shrieves remained there until the evening about four o'clock, when the gang came home, and they gave him a little water, but he got nothing to eat that day, until Thursday he got a quart of corn; Shrieves got a beating about eleven o'clock on Thursday by John Thomas; the man was put into the dark room, and the next morning (Friday) he died; Shrieves died before the doctor came; witness did not observe his back, as he had on his clothes.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Middleton*.

Witness saw John Thomas beat Shrieves; he did not lay it on well; he beat him with a cat-stick; the tall man is John Thomas, he catted Shrieves with the cat-stick over his shoulders, and on his neck; he did not lick the man Shrieves on his head; John Thomas beat Shrieves; it was his own doing, he said, he flogged him for stealing a yam; Archibald Campbell was outside the gate when John Thomas beat Shrieves; Archibald Campbell was not always present; witness has seen John Thomas beat Shrieves twice a day for a week; only heard Jenkins order Shrieves to be flogged twice; witness belonged to the workhouse; he was bought for parish driver, but Mr. Jenkins broke him, and made John Thomas driver, and appointed witness as boatswain; witness never quarrelled with John Thomas; witness went to tell Mr. Jenkins of the beating, but he had company; Mr. Jenkins is a man that never believes any person; the first time Shrieves got a beating it was for making a noise.

By Court.—John Thomas flogged Shrieves twice a day for eight days; Mr. Jenkins did not know of the flogging, but he ordered Shrieves to be locked up; Shrieves got nothing to eat on the Wednesday; did not know if any one ordered him not to get any thing to eat; Mr. Jenkins always gives out the provisions to the cook at seven or eight o'clock in the morning; it is the cook's duty to give the victuals to the people; witness cannot say if Shrieves' victuals were given out.

By Jury.—Mr. Jenkins did not come down all day until the evening; he did not see Shrieves at all on the Thursday; he was taken out of the dark room by witness, and put into the room with the other people to sleep, where he died; Shrieves was taken out because he was sick; witness ordered him to be taken out; Mr. Jenkins must have heard when John Thomas was flogging Shrieves.

Frederick Spence deposed, that he was working at Miss Hine's house before Shrieves, death; witness heard one of his young men cry out, "They will kill the man!" when witness came out and saw John Thomas beating Shrieves on the King's road; Shrieves was working, and chained to another man; witness saw John Thomas flogging him, and he fell down; after he fell, the flogging was not stopped; Shrieves was beat upon the ground; witness spoke to John Thomas about his ill-treatment of Shrieves, and he said, "I will make you drag that cart down the bay, and I will flog you up and down;" this was after witness cautioned him; witness went down to the bay and told Mr. Jenkins what had happened with the driver and Shrieves; when Jenkins replied, "He was only doing his duty, and that he was the first driver in the island;" Mr. Jenkins told witness that he would not be interfered with by any person but Mr. Richard Chambers; witness replied to Jenkins, "If you will continue to permit the driver to flog that man Shrieves, he will surely die," and told Jenkins, that if he (witness) should be in the parish when that man died, he would go voluntarily and give his evidence at the coroner's inquest; Shrieves was rather an object of pity than one fit to be sent to the house of correction to be punished; the man was not fit to be flogged in witness's opinion; Shrieves' back was completely torn by the cat; witness told Jenkins this some four or five days before Shrieves' death; Thomas beat the man with his cat, both with the lash and stick; witness saw Shrieves after his death; went in after coroner's inquest, and saw his back in a state of mortification; in witness's opinion mortification had taken place; witness never saw Archibald Campbell flog Shrieves; cannot say whether he was present when John Thomas was flogging him.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Edwards*.

Mr. Chambers is president of the workhouse; it is his duty to give orders; witness should suppose it was Mr. Chambers' duty to regulate the house of correction; Jenkins

was not by when witness saw Shrieves beat; could not say if it was by Jenkins' order that the man was flogged; Mr. Jenkins told witness that the driver was doing his duty; drivers do not flog much of their own accord now very frequently; but in former days knew that the drivers used their instruments very often; witness never saw Shrieves punished afterwards; witness mentioned it to some other persons; Shrieves was very much torn from the whip; his clothes were flogged off his back; he was almost in rags.

By the Attorney-General.—Mr. Jenkins was in the town of Lucea; it is about half a mile from the house of correction; witness thought this was on a Monday; witness told Mr. Jenkins the state the man was in; in fact, the back was in such a state that he (Jenkins) could not help seeing it.

Thomas Lee deposed, that he is a mason by trade; that witness did not work at Miss Hine's house, but remembered being there before the death of Shrieves; witness was there on the 13th and 14th of August last; saw the penal gang at work there; witness knows John Thomas, saw him there then as driver; witness saw Shrieves also; witness saw John Thomas give him about four or five licks with the cat, and on seeing John Thomas flogging Shrieves, witness felt for him and turned away; witness remembered seeing Shrieves on the 14th of August, and saw another man acting as driver; witness could not recognize the person if he saw him now; that driver did nothing; witness had scarcely got to Miss Hine's three minutes when he saw Mr. Jenkins ride up; he inquired for John Thomas, and the driver told him that he had gone to the bay with the cart; Mr. Jenkins then said to the man, "Tell John Thomas when he comes to bring up Frederick Shrieves, esquire, of Dumbarton Castle, the parson man, and I will give him a flogging;" the driver bowed and said "Yes;" upon this, Shrieves said to Mr. Jenkins, "Are you going to flog me again? only last week you took me to the morass and gave me 300 lashes;" Mr. Jenkins said nothing to him, but rode off; witness saw John Thomas flog Shrieves before the 13th August; cannot say how many times; but witness saw John Thomas lick him three or four times as witness passed them, while shoving the cart; witness was on the jury.

Cross-examined by Mr. Edwards.

Witness was on the jury; he gave evidence on the coroner's inquest; witness gave the same testimony then as he has given to-day; heard Shrieves speak about the morass, and that he got 300 lashes there; witness never saw Shrieves flogged after the 13th or 14th of August; witness cannot say where Mr. Jenkins came from on the 14th; but saw him come up about three minutes after witness got to Miss Hine's house.

By Jury.—Shrieves did not seem to give cause when he was flogged; witness could not bear to see a man of Shrieves' age flogged by a driver.

William Campbell deposed, that he was at the workhouse before Shrieves died; witness knows Archibald Campbell; he is in the dock; witness remembered one night he heard Shrieves say, that Archibald Campbell was always flogging him; Archibald Campbell said to Shrieves, never mind, in the morning he would settle with him; in the morning, when the doors were opened, Archibald Campbell licked Shrieves with his cat, and he bawled out; Mr. Jenkins came down and asked what was the matter, and Archibald Campbell told him that Shrieves had been abusing him all night, when Mr. Jenkins ordered them to take Shrieves down to the marl-hole and flog him; Shrieves was taken down by Archibald Campbell and four other men; witness did not go down, but saw him when he returned; his back was peeled, and they washed him in the sea; all the skin was off his back, and they sent him to work the same day; this was about a week before Shrieves died; Mr. Jenkins went down with the men to the morass to see Shrieves flogged, and returned back, and then ordered him to go to work; Shrieves did not say he would not go, but complained of his back in Mr. Jenkins's presence; they gave Shrieves no physic, nor did they put any thing on his back.

William Brown, an apprenticed labourer, deposed, that he remembered old Shrieves; witness remembered being at the house of correction for running away; heard Shrieves making a noise on Sunday night that Archibald Campbell had taken away his money from him; he was crying and cursing Campbell, who slept in the dark room; heard Campbell cursing Shrieves on Monday morning, and went to take his cat to lick him, when Shrieves bawled out; John Thomas told Campbell to wait until the overseer got up; Mr. Jenkins hearing the noise got up, and came and asked who was making the noise, and Campbell said it was old Shrieves cursing him the whole of Sunday night, and as he went to speak to him he bawled out; Mr. Jenkins then ordered Campbell to take him down to the marl-pit to flog him; Shrieves was then chained with witness; five men took him to the marl-pit, and as he got there Campbell went into the sea and wet his cat, and ordered four men to hold his hands and feet; and witness being chained with Shrieves was ordered to hold his head down; Mr. Jenkins gave the orders to flog; no one told Campbell to wet his cat in the sea; Campbell wet his cat before Mr. Jenkins came down to the marl-pit; Mr. Jenkins came before the flogging commenced; they flogged Shrieves until the blood ran down, when Mr. Jenkins ordered witness to go and duck him in the sea, after which they brought him up, and he went to work in the field until a week after, when he was not fit to work again; one day the gang was working at Mr. Chambers', and as he was making a noise, Mr. Jenkins ordered him to be taken into the cart-house; on Thursday Shrieves

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said he was hungry, and could not eat the corn; Campbell beat him the same day upon the flogging.

By Court.—Shrieves was taken to the marl-pit about a week before his death.

By Jury.—Mr. Jenkins was at the flogging, and ordered the driver when to stop; John Thomas said that old Shrieves had stolen his yam, and he beat him for doing so severely with the cat and stick; the flogging was very severe.

Reverend *John Stainsby* deposed, that he is clergyman at Lucea; that he remembered Shrieves being at the Lucea house of correction for some time; that witness saw him previous to his death; the first time witness noticed Shrieves was about the 27th July last year; Shrieves died on the 21st August following; witness saw him working with the other people; witness's impression was that Shrieves was in a state of insanity; witness saw Archibald Campbell and John Thomas on several occasions flog Shrieves with the cat while he was breaking stones opposite witness's house; cannot state any precise number of times, but saw them at several times; witness on one occasion looked at Shrieves particularly; he came into witness's yard with another, and was going on very incoherently; witness ordered them away, but they said they wanted water, and witness ordered one of his servants to give some; Shrieves' back being turned to witness, and having no clothes on his shoulders and back, saw stripes thereon; Shrieves spoke incoherently, and said something like a prayer to Jesus Christ; his feet were in a swollen state; he had elephantiasis on both feet; witness particularly observed Shrieves during divine service one Sunday morning, when witness went to the house of correction, as chaplain; saw no one in the room as usual; witness heard a noise in the next yard, as if some one was undergoing punishment; shortly after the people came in, and a little while after saw Shrieves coming in apparently agitated; that during service his conduct was very unruly until he was spoken to by a person standing near him; witness thought Shrieves insane; as witness was coming out of the house of correction, heard Mr. Jenkins say to Shrieves, "They say you are mad;" was at the coroner's inquest; the back was lacerated, particularly between the shoulder blades; the driver seemed to flog Shrieves for his work; witness considered Shrieves in such a state that no order given to him had any permanent impression on his mind.

By Jury.—Did not complain to any magistrates.

William R. Kemp deposed, that the paper produced purported to be evidence taken before the magistrates and taken down by witness as clerk of the peace; that the evidence of John Thomas and Archibald Campbell were not taken on oath; that there was no threat held out to them; that they were cautioned by the custos not to criminate themselves.

Mr. *Edwards*, on behalf of the prisoners, objected to the reception of the evidence, and laid down a law authority in the trial, the *King v. Wilson*, whence it was held that the evidence given by an individual, who afterwards became a criminal, was not admissible as testimony against him.

The court overruled this objection.

Dr. *George W. Towton* deposed, that he is one of the medical attendants at the Lucea house of correction; witness remembered when Shrieves was confined there; witness saw him in the house of correction; witness knows nothing about his being put upon the tread-mill; knew this only by hearsay; at the time Shrieves did go on, witness conceived he could go on it for once; but witness ordered Mr. Jenkins never to put him on afterwards, because he was not able; witness gave this order on account of Shrieves being too weak; his feet were a little swollen and large; he had the appearance of elephantiasis at the time; Shrieves said he was very weak; Shrieves complained to witness on the 19th August; he was weak, and his complaint was debility; witness never thought that his dissolution was so near; if the stripes were so severe as to draw blood and to accumulate matter, they would have caused debility; for a week, and without care, it would create fever, debility and mortification; in fever, want of food for one day would tend to be of service to the patient; improper food to create debility, would depend on the length of time such food was given to such an individual as Shrieves; repeated flogging, want of food and locking up would increase debility; including all the circumstances, the person so debilitated might live for a week, but would be very weak; cannot say if he would be nearly dead; no application was ever made to witness as doctor until the 19th of August, when witness ordered Shrieves to get nourishment, tonics and spirits; witness cannot say what Shrieves got; he came to witness and said that he was sick; witness felt his pulse, but did not examine his back; no one said any thing to witness about stripes; witness told Mr. Jenkins to give Shrieves gentle exercise about the yard; witness believes he got that; witness told Jenkins, no matter what Shrieves' sentence was, but he was not to go on the tread-mill; Shrieves was an old man; this order was a day or two after Shrieves came to the house of correction.

By Mr. *Edwards*.—Witness believes that after the order given, Shrieves never went on the tread-mill; this was in the early part of his going in; flogging under certain circumstances, if blood came and matter was formed, would create mortification on such a subject as Shrieves; witness was called in by the coroner, and looked at the body; both shoulders
had

had stripes on the shoulder blade; there the skin was broken in one place, and was discharging matter a little offensive, but did not extend more than two inches; some of the marks appeared to have been for a week or ten days; they were weals; the marks were not sufficient to cause death; witness is of opinion they were not the cause of his death; the back was free from mortification; Shrieves was not labouring under fever, nor did he die of fever; Shrieves made no complaint to witness about being flogged; he walked pretty well on the 19th of August; the wound witness perceived on the shoulders was healing; if the death of Shrieves had proceeded from flogging, it would have caused mortification.

By Mr. Attorney-general.—Witness cannot say how long he staid after the examination; did not stay very long; witness did not live at the house of correction; he was about half a mile distant; witness did not know if he went back.

By the Court.—Witness cannot say what caused Shrieves' debility; did not believe flogging caused it; hard corn would create debility; in ten days, want of sufficient nourishment would cause the debility of which Shrieves died.

By Jury.—Witness saw nothing in Shrieves to think that he was insane; witness did not think Shrieves capable of bearing a flogging after the 19th.

Mr. Middleton, on behalf of Mr. Jenkins, addressed the jury at some length, and called in defence

Thomas Smith, who deposed that witness kept the workhouse books, and did any thing there that occurred during the day; that Jenkins was supervisor in July last; he had about thirty prisoners in the house of correction; the allowance per day was either a quart of corn and a herring, or the same of flour or rice; Mr. Jenkins sometimes gave the allowance out, and sometimes witness; the food did not vary every day; sometimes they go on with corn for a long time, according to what is received; the victuals are given out regularly to the cook every day, who has a general order to give it to the people; knew Shrieves; witness never heard him complain that he had no food; witness is pretty sure he had it; the corn was always boiled; it was soft when boiled, and not hard; could not say if Shrieves could eat it; whenever they complained of corn Mr. Jenkins has given them yams; Shrieves was committed for examination before the special magistrates by Mr. Walcott; Shrieves was a noisy, crazy fellow; saw Shrieves put on the tread-mill for about twelve minutes one day, and Mr. Jenkins ordered him off and desired him never to be put on again; he was never put on again; witness saw the commitment of Shrieves; his sentence was for 15 or 20 minutes a day for 90 days; Shrieves only went on once, as he was not capable of walking the mill; witness made an entry, by Mr. Jenkins's orders, who told witness to keep him on the books, but never to put him on the mill.

Mr. Edwards next addressed the jury on behalf of Mr. Jenkins; after which, the court desired the prisoners, Thomas and Campbell, if they had any thing to say to the jurors to do so at once; when Thomas addressed the jury by telling them that all he did was done by the orders of Mr. Jenkins, and appealing to themselves that if they ordered persons under them to perform what they told them to do, whether they would not require it to be done, and throwing the responsibility upon Mr. Jenkins. Campbell also said a few words in the same strain.

Mr. Attorney-general then in a very lucid manner addressed the jury, reading to them the law as set down in Archbold, folio 310, explanatory of the difference between murder and the minor offence of manslaughter. His Honour next summoned up the evidence with great clearness and impartiality. His notes seemed to be taken with patient accuracy, and evinced a desire to weigh the matter fairly for the information of the jury.

The jury retired at a quarter to six o'clock, but not having agreed on their verdict, his Honour adjourned the court for two hours. The court was re-opened again at nine o'clock by Justices George M. Lawson, George Longmore and Alexander Grant, esquires. The court then sent to inquire if the jurors had made up their minds, when they answered in the negative. The court next proceeded to swear in constables, to keep the jury from communication with any one, and adjourned to Thursday at ten o'clock.

19 March.

The jury find a verdict of "not guilty," but think it their duty to observe, that the prisoners were guilty of cruelty, and evinced a great want of feeling and humanity towards the deceased Shrieves.

(signed) *Rich^d Roe*, Foreman, *cum sociis*

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—No. 206.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Glenelg* to the Marquis of *Sligo*.

My Lord,

Downing Street, 14th June 1836.

No. 206.

I HAVE received your Lordship's Despatch of the 30th March, transmitting to me the proceedings of two trials, the one the trial of the supervisor of the Trelawny workhouse, named Sloly, for the mal-treatment of Jane Reid by the use of the cat, to enforce work on the tread-mill; the other the trial of the supervisor of the Hanover workhouse, named Jenkins, and of John Thomas, and of Archibald Campbell, also employed in that workhouse, for the murder of Frederick Shrieves.

In the case of Sloly I participate in the regret which your Lordship feels that the chief justice should have dissuaded the bringing up of Sloly for judgment. I can only account for such a course of proceeding on the part of the chief justice on the supposition that he gave more credit than appears to me to have been due to the witness who stated that the prisoner had had the verbal authority of the special magistrate for the use of the cat. It is satisfactory to find, by the evidence of Mr. John Kelley, that Sloly has been removed from his situation, though not on account of the conduct for which he was tried.

I have perused the proceedings in the trial of Jenkins, Thomas and Campbell, with feelings which I will not attempt to express. At a time when, in common with your Lordship, I have been led to entertain hopes (upon the whole, I trust, not unfounded) that an improved state of public feeling had taken place in Jamaica, it is a matter of deep regret and mortification that a case should present itself in which no conviction could be obtained for a murder committed with the most malignant cruelty, and proved by clear and uncontradicted evidence. I perceive that Jenkins has been now indicted for an aggravated assault. It is not stated that the same course has been taken in regard to Thomas and Campbell, whose conduct seems to have been little, if at all, less inhuman.

I can scarcely doubt that all these have been removed from their situations in the Hanover workhouse, and that care will be taken that they shall not be admitted to any similar employments in future. If, however, they have not been removed, it is my duty to request that your Lordship will proceed to the utmost extent of your lawful authority in taking measures to procure their removal; and if resistance should be made to these measures by any person belonging to the magistracy of the island, your Lordship will consider such resistance a conclusive evidence of the party's unfitness to continue in the commission of the peace.

There is, however, a still more important point of view in which this case may be regarded, and I cannot but hope that an instance of such scandalous abuse will lead to a general reformation of the system of management and control in the workhouses and other places of confinement in Jamaica. I earnestly request your Lordship to bestow your attention on this subject, with a view to the proposal to the Assembly of the enactment of a law, which, whatever reforms it may comprise, shall at least deprive the officers of these establishments of the power of punishment otherwise than under the written authority of a magistrate. I trust that the colonial legislature will listen to such a proposal, and pass the necessary enactment. Such an enactment would seem, indeed, to be absolutely necessary, in order to enable the special magistrates to carry the Abolition Act into execution without exposing the apprentices whom they commit to prison to treatment which it could not be the intention of Parliament that they should undergo.

In the meantime, and whilst the law is in its present state, your Lordship will probably think it expedient to instruct the special magistrates to abstain to the greatest possible extent from committing prisoners to any workhouse in which the power of punishment is exercised by the supervisor or his subordinate officers without the written authority of a magistrate; and in the case of apprentices, of a special magistrate, previously obtained in each case, and defining the nature and extent of the punishment authorized.

I have, &c.

(signed)

Glenelg.

—No. 207.—

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Copy of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*.The King's House, St. Jago de la Vega,
2d April 1836.

No. 207.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour herewith to enclose to you the usual periodical general reports of the special justices. I beg particularly to recommend the perusal of the reports of Messrs. Carnaby, Daughtrey, Dillon, Harris, Higgins, Nolan, Walsh and Welch. Mr. Fyfe's is also a sensible one. Mr. Pryce recommends the establishment of schools where indeed they are much wanting. Mr. Baynes's report is the only one of an unsatisfactory nature, and yet I do not attribute any want of zeal to him; I think him a very superior talented man. In consequence of the too great reduction of the numbers of the police force, only ten men have been sent there; and indeed I cannot get accommodation for more, or I would draw off from other stations to send there an additional force. I have had the inspector-general up there, and the county inspector, and sub-inspectors, and all have failed in finding accommodation; and the place is so unhealthy that no man will enlist for that parish. I am compelled to change the men every month. I do not think, however, that there can be a greater proof of the utility of the police force than the state of that parish. With the exception of Mr. Baynes's report, nothing can be more favourable than those which I have the honour to enclose to you in general particulars. The altered and increased good feeling between the masters and apprentices, which I have before communicated to you, is fully confirmed. The state of the crop appears, with some exceptions, to have the same character as I predicted 12 months ago that it would. The want of education, or any effort to prepare the mind of the negro for eventual freedom, appears to be almost universally complained of; and when it is recollected that nearly two years of the apprenticeship have passed away without the slightest effort by the Assembly to prepare for its final termination, a little impatience on the subject may perhaps be considered excusable.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Sligo*.

Enclosure in No. 207.

My Lord,

Islington, Saint Ann, Ocho Rios District, 31 March 1836.

Enclosure in
No. 207.

REFERRING your Lordship to my last special report, under date of the 31st December last, which I beg to confirm, I have now further to inform your Lordship that the apprentices in my district, with still some few exceptions, continue to conduct themselves with order and propriety, and have not relaxed in their habits of industry; they, however, still manifest some degree of discontent when the four and a half hours (out of the 45 weekly working hours) is not allowed them at one time for the further cultivation of their grounds, but is left to the option of their owners to apportion the hours of labour as he pleases on the first five days of the week, or what is termed the eight hours' system.

Complaints against the masters or apprentices have not increased since my last report, when they were very considerably on the decrease; those brought forward have been chiefly isolated cases of minor importance, consisting of some degree of insolence, neglect of duty, or loss of time in field labour; those will occasionally occur under the apprenticeship system,—they existed in a state of slavery, and will continue even when in a state of freedom.

A good feeling is continued by most of the masters and managers towards the apprentices; there are, however, a few who are desirous of seeing corporal punishment brought frequently into operation.

The negro grounds and gardens on many of the plantations are in a state of good cultivation, with abundance of provisions, on some only a sufficiency, and others much neglected; but, as I have previously reported, in some instances the people neglect their own and cultivate the grounds of their wives or husbands who do not belong to the same plantation.

There does not appear to me to be any falling off in labour since I took charge of this district in September last.

I see no reason to alter my opinion in regard to the expectation of the appearance and prospect of a good average return of this year's crop, as expressed in my last special report; much of course will depend upon the season, as regards the pimento properties in particular.

The fields and pastures are in as good state as can reasonably be expected for the limited time of labour under the present system.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.(signed) *J. Woolfrys, s. J.*

JAMAICA.

My Lord,

Bath, St. Thomas-in-the-East, 29 March 1836.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship the apprentices in my district appear to be industrious, but at same time must beg leave to say more work ought to be done during the legal hours of labour. The principal charges now against them is the late turning out, and insufficient work, as your Lordship will observe from my weekly reports; offences have decreased materially, and the nature of them is light; the feeling between master and apprentice in my district is good. I am also happy to inform your Lordship the negro grounds are in good order, and they have generally more provisions than they can possibly consume; the majority of them are sending provisions to market, but they could not send them so abundantly were it not for the kind assistance of their masters in lending wains, &c. The state of labour about the same as last year; there will be a falling off in the crop, and it is accounted for in consequence of the limited extent of land planted, and the cane fields not having been cleaned in proper time.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed)

George Willis, s. j.

My Lord,

Warwick, 29th March 1836.

I SUBJOIN the following report of my district, together with my opinion of the state of the country, as far as my own observation and communion with others enables me to offer a conjecture.

All here continues tranquil, labour going on fairly, and as much doing as under a system of coercion can be expected to be achieved in the time allowed for labour by law.

As regards detail, the coffee crop is finished, and a great part either shipped or ready for shipment. It has been a large average one, and has been gotten in with comparatively little labour and trouble, with a moderate expenditure for free labour. The fields are fast assuming an appearance of cleanliness, and the pruning will be very heavy. It is not probable so heavy a crop will be again gathered in this district. I expect there will average a tierce of coffee to each apprentice employed in agriculture, young and old, and each tierce of 750 lbs. will value from 25*l.* to 30*l.* sterling in England. The prospect of next crop is at present a fair one, but at this season it is not easy to calculate with any precision. More people are purchasing their apprenticeship than hitherto, and the proprietors find they are making money from their grounds to appropriate to this purpose.

I consider the present system of management that most desirable for the relative advantage of master and man, and that it would be well for all parties were it permanent; it is not probable that the negro when released entirely from servitude will ever be so happy and independent as at present, nor will society, as regards his class, be so well regulated.

The negro now has ample protection; offences which in England are punished with transportation, here meet but a trifling chastisement; no aggression on the part of the master can escape with impunity; of land they have the best, of food abundance, of clothing the same. If sick, they are supplied with medicine and advice immediately. Their labour is mere pastime compared with that of Europe; of leisure for recreation and instruction they have more than ample; happy in the enjoyment of a home where neither tithe-proctor, tax-gatherer or bailiff can intrude; liable to no molestation for rent, and able to spend any money they earn on the superfluities of life; in fine, possessing all that man in a subordinate station can or ought to desire.

All labour being consequent on necessity, there is not here an equal incentive to what there is in Europe, nature being so prolific, and abundance so easily acquired; in fact, Europe produces scarce any thing that might not be had here with very little trouble.

Of the apprentice labouring population I think one-fifth will be in 1840 the infirm and those too young to labour; another fifth will be able to have properties of their own, small of course; the three remaining will be all we can look to, and though they may (and I believe will) work better for hire than they do now as coerced, yet their necessities will scarce compel them to work for the whole week and keep up the cultivation of sugar, for the continuance of which we must look to Africa alone.

An excessive rate of wages will follow a dearth of labour, and where is the money to come from? will mortgagees give extensive credit to their attorneys here? I think not; and the negro will certainly in most cases only work for daily hire, and properties cannot then afford to pay attorneys and overseers, &c. &c. What then is to become of mortgaged property, and that in Chancery? If thrown up, Great Britain loses the revenues of the island. It may therefore be as wise to find out some mode of paying for free labour as merely to assert that the negroes will not work,—an assertion at present certainly without proof.

The planters are generally very kind to the apprentices, and give them many indulgences. Some are so obstinate as to be unable to perceive that treating their people well now can alone conduce to their own ultimate welfare. Such people's properties expire in value with the termination of coercive labour, and must of necessity change hands. Fortunately the class is not numerous, and any change must benefit the relations of society as regards it.

Considering how small is the labouring portion of the community at present, I think the raising a police force from it rather questionable policy; indeed I do not consider it possible that any force which is subject to an annual change can be properly organized. I would suggest the expediency of raising a body of 5,000 men at home, on the principle of the gendarmerie

gendarmerie of France, to be a colonial corps, officered from the half-pay, the senior officers to be the special magistrates, and recall all the troops. The nearer our colonies approximate to a military government the better, and such a force would prevent any of the dangerous schisms which may hereafter arise from distinction of colour; for in my opinion there can be never any cordial amalgamation between the white and the coloured race, no more than you can abolish "caste" in India; at all events it will take a long time to bring about. Strange to say, I find people just arriving here more prejudiced against the coloured race than those who have resided here a long time.

The emigrants are doing very well and seem satisfied; the next generation will be doubtless very serviceable, but the present I should think likely to be apt to think of home, and not consequently become reconciled so much to this country as is desirable. This is generally the case with persons not of a migratory habit.

Unquestionably Jamaica is one of the finest countries on the face of the globe, capable of being any thing and every thing, were one-half of the money that is annually abstracted from it spent in it.

The withering influence of absenteeism is fearfully developed, and to it alone may be traced all the ills and grievances either the peasant or the proprietor has had to complain of.

The present prospects of the planters and resident proprietors I consider favourable, and if things do not ultimately reach the climax to be desired, much must be attributable to themselves.

I may perhaps not inaptly compare the present state of Jamaica rural discipline in contrast with its former, to that now in use in our naval service, as opposed to the era when a naval martinet could punish indiscriminately either from caprice or passion. It would have been thought destructive of all discipline that a captain could not flog a midshipman or a whole "watch" by the "watch bill," when possibly one or two were in fault. Yet we see that a man-of-war is not less efficient, because instead of polishing the shot, the men are instructed how to fire them, and our naval reputation is not lost because the last man coming on deck is not flogged; neither is a sugar estate here ruined because the overseer is not allowed to flog every man or woman that comes into the field after him.

I must do the overseers the justice to say that many of them are very glad the power of inflicting punishment is taken from them; it was the fault of the extravagant and thoughtless absentee that cruelty ever prevailed here; the overseer was liable to be changed at the caprice of the attorney; he had no congenial feeling with the slave, their interests were not mutual, and he was forced to be severe to save himself and keep up his reputation as a smart crack planter.

At present the special magistrates claim as much the consideration of your Excellency as the planters or apprentices. By an error in judgment they may be ruined in a day; and from the inadequacy of salary must expect, after having borne the toil and burden of the day, that they will be very apt, should their lives be spared, to have to look for a favourable reception at the hands of the provost-marshal on the termination of the apprenticeship. I shall conclude by recommending such proprietors and mortgagees as cannot and will not come here, to select at once steady and trustworthy men to whom they may lease their estates. Do not wait till the apprenticeship terminates to do this, have your properties settled before this crisis arrives; and to all who really care about Jamaica and its permanent welfare, I say establish a steam communication with England and all parts of the West Indies, enabling you to collect your rents.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) A. Welch, s. J.

My Lord,

Derry Police Station, Salt Gut P. O.
30th March 1836.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency a report of the present state of my district.

It affords me particular satisfaction at being enabled to report with the most implicit confidence on the continued good conduct of the black population. They are very obedient to the laws, and are very capable of appreciating kindness when treated as a Christian body. They are sensitive, and in consequence require to be managed with affability; they seem to be daily improving in intelligence.

I can speak with much boldness on their loyalty for the English people, and they fully appreciate the mother country's humanity in buying their liberty from the yokes of degradation.

They would have made a greater advance to civilization and Christianity ere this day, only for the opposition of a peculiar class of society in this island; and it is lamentable to be recorded that concubinage extends without any shame amongst those from whose responsible trust, confided to them by the absentee proprietors, ought to have encouraged decency, if it were only for example's sake to a new and rising peasantry.

With reference to the labour, as by law estimated, I will confine myself to my own district, and I declare that I never saw peasantry work more cheerfully, and I assert without fear or affection, that the masters have no just right to complain, as they get more work from the apprentices than they are entitled to, and by treating the apprentices with only

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common civility they will do any thing for the employer in the way of manual labour. I assert this much from experience, and not from supposition; let the employer unbend a little and reflect on the changes, and remark inwardly to himself that he no longer rides in pomp over his fellow subjects.

England's justice and humanity has purchased the foundation of a happy and prosperous people.

It is the bounden duty of every person having any property in this island to place moral and sober men on their estates, with the express view of meeting the wishes of Great Britain to gain the respect and affection of the labourers, and at the same time to teach them the fear of God by example; by such a display of wisdom on the part of the proprietors and merchants, Jamaica will stand the torrent of every difficulty emanating from the extravagance of her gentry, who allowed their estates to get into the hands of mortgagees and others who have no interest in the island, but are endeavouring to make as much money as they can, without caring for the future happiness of the colonists.

This is, and has been, the bane of Jamaica, and until all prejudice to laws and colours are for ever extinguished, a discord will remain in the country, and from which many evils will arise.

Nearly two years of apprenticeship have now expired, and not one single effort has been made, on the part of the existing proprietors, &c., to promote the gospel amongst the peasantry, and which His Majesty's ministers cannot be candidly enough informed of.

I have not found that cordial spirit to support any measure likely to benefit the colony hereafter, and it is with sorrow I am compelled from honesty to relate that demonstration is of no effect amongst them; the most prejudiced of the obstinate admit that the present system is working well, and better than they ever expected; previous to 1834 they were of opinion that nothing would work, and why? because they were suspended of the whip; in this they were in error, and that they have frankness enough to admit.

In conclusion, I have no hesitation in saying that if they could only get back the power of the lash, they would one and all say that the system was working gloriously; however, I will save them this much trouble and now boldly speak the truth, the system is working right well; let them leave off their foolery and lend loyal hearts to the mother country, and they will have nothing to fear either now or at any future period.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Henry Walsh, s. j.*
St. Mary's.

My Lord,

Port Antonio, Parish of Portland,
29th March 1836.

ACCORDING to your Lordship's instructions I send a short account of the state of this district. With the exception of the Burlington estate, and a complaint made by the overseer of Bay estate against some of his apprentices for stealing canes, there is every appearance of content and satisfaction, both with respect to the masters and also with regard to the apprentices. The sugar mills are every where at work; the apprentices on some estates, after finishing their task-work, willingly work for money, and sometimes earn as much as 2s. 6d. per diem; this has been the case on the sugar estate, Seaman's Valley, according to Mr. Johnstone's, the attorney, account to me; others will sell their Saturdays for 1s. 8d. I really consider the prospects of this district to be very good, the very few punishments that have been awarded by me may support me in this opinion. Of 14 estates containing nearly 1,900 apprentices, only seven have been sentenced by me to punishment, and two of them were pardoned at the intercession of the overseer and constable. Bay estate has not been visited by me yet. I have on all occasions encouraged the apprentices on the estates to come forward and complain if they considered themselves ill-treated, but no one has as yet brought forward any charge either on the estates or at the courts. Perhaps the kindness and humanity with which I find they are treated may remove all cause. The weather has been fine for the last eight days, and the wind being northerly, highly beneficial to those estates that have windmills.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Henry Waddington, s. j.*

My Lord,

Black River, 28th March 1836.

IN making a quarterly return of the state of my district, agreeably to the 27th clause of our instructions, I would observe that in consequence of my journey to the Grand Cayman Island, and being so disordered by sea-sickness, I cannot make so full a report as I would have done had I been able to have gone around once more previous to the termination of the quarter. I may, however, state conscientiously that my district is in as peaceable a state as could be expected. That offences have increased or decreased I cannot precisely state, as I have only been one quarter in the district, and the first month had nearly elapsed before many of the small settlers applied to me for any thing. Throughout the properties I visit, with the exception of two or three, there are seldom complaints of any notoriety, but in the town of Black River I have generally a great deal of labour as a civil and special magistrate, from the quarrelsomeness of the lower classes of the community and the bad example they set to the apprentices.

The

The general feeling of the masters to the apprentices is good; they in general treat them with kindness, at least as much so as I could well expect, and many pass over offences which might be brought up with justness and punished; but I am sorry to say that the apprentices of this district are not so respectful to their masters as those of my last district were; they are much more indolent in their habits, and if they can get the slightest opportunity to evade labour they are sure to embrace it, and I am sorry to say they are very much disposed to use unbecoming and saucy language to their masters and more especially to those among the small settlers; but I exert all my energies to curb this principle by persuasion, and I fondly hope it will become less as they know me more; this has caused me frequently to deal more severely with them than otherwise I feel disposed, but I trust I will be able to report more favourably of them in future.

My district being principally pens, indeed all but one estate, I have nothing to report of the forwardness of the crops in comparison with former years; from peculiar circumstances that estate is rather behind in every respect to what it ought to be.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) Robert Thompson, s. j.

My Lord,

Falmouth District, Parish of Trelawny,
31st March 1836.

I HAVE the honour to furnish your Lordship with a special report of the district under my charge up to the present date; and it is with heartfelt satisfaction and pleasure I am enabled to inform your Lordship that good order, tranquillity and contentment pervade the beat delegated to my superintendence.

With but few exceptions (and these are the very worst and next to incorrigible characters among the gang always), the apprentices are industrious in the cultivation of their home gardens and mountain lands, which are both abundantly stocked with provisions, and as well, with but very few exceptions, are the apprentices industrious in working for hire in their own time at the works on the estate, taking either money or kind for extra labour.

Too much praise cannot be awarded the masters, attorneys and managers of the estates in this district, whose conduct towards the apprentices under them is marked, nay regulated, by liberality, kindness and consideration, and hence it is that the good understanding between the apprentice and the master is brought about, matured and perpetuated. Complaints have greatly diminished, as must be apparent from my consecutive weekly diaries; and looking at the one for the present week, which sets forth 23 estates visited, and out of which 21 properties had not a case for the magistrate, surely we must augur and admit the improved and improving state of the negro population.

The nature of offences hinge much upon circumstances and operations going forward in the various estates and the opportunities of commission; for instance, before crop the cane piece is plundered; on commencing crop the apprentice withstands the will of the master for a time, as to working hours, either the eight or nine hour system, spell, &c. &c.; during crop theft of produce, owing to temptation and opportunity, abounds, and thus it is; but all kind and grade of crime I view as on the wane.

The information I have received generally rates labour at this time as far more forward than at the corresponding period last year; but I deeply regret to say information is equally general, opinion stubborn, that the crop now taking off must fall off a large third from that of last year. Bad seasons some assign as the cause of this untoward return, while other planters say it is next to unaccountable. "Cane is very thin on the ground, and as dry as a supple-jack," is the complaint of all; but excellent produce every where.

In conclusion, I would beg leave most respectfully to offer it as my humble but decided opinion that the system is working most fairly, and that it cannot fail to improve if properly supported and assisted. We must view it as "a give and take system," dealing freely, liberally, kindly and considerately with the apprentice, but at the same time tenaciously guarding the least approach or attempt at encroachment upon the law or the interests of the property as to the measure of labour to be daily performed. As with the master and manager, so with the magistrate; he must continue unvaryingly considerate, encouraging, kind and condescending towards the headmen and apprentices, when such is merited by them, but ready and energetic on the instant to grapple with and put down promptly the smallest approach or attempt of irregularity, neglect of duty or insubordination. The good and trusty headmen (constables and others) on the different estates should be more patronized, noticed, rewarded and distinguished from the apprentices than they are now. I am not aware at present of any other matter touching my district and its arrangements that it would be of moment to notice further to your Lordship.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) Joseph Rawlins Thomas, s. j.

JAMAICA.

My Lord,

St. Ann's, 31st March 1836.

It is satisfactory to remark on the general favourable appearance of this district. The different properties are as forward, and in many instances more so, than they were at this season last year. Where the plough has been used it has been attended with considerable advantage. The cane fields are all in good order, and, from the very mild seasons, good crops are anticipated; and I am of opinion these expectations will be realized, as far as matters at present are going on; but at this early period of the year it is difficult to speak with precision, as there are only four that have yet commenced crop. I have before said that some of the small cattle mills would have to be given up, and the result of the last year's crop confirms me the more in that opinion. However, taking all things into consideration, I should say that the affairs of the different properties are going on as well as can reasonably be expected, and their improved condition leads me to expect there will be no diminution of the crops.

The apprentices have considerably improved in their dispositions, and are becoming more industrious; they give a full proportion of work to their masters; crimes have greatly decreased, and complaints are fewer every day. They do not hire their time for wages only when the mills are about, and that is only with the different spells; but I think there would be no difficulty in getting them to do so, if they worked the nine hours, and allowed every other Friday, which days I am of opinion would be devoted for the benefit of the estates for wages. They require the Saturdays for the cultivation of their own grounds, and, with a few exceptions, they have very good gardens and provision grounds. I do not see they are neglected.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *W. W. Sowley, s. j.*

My Lord,

Mount Holstein, St. George, 31 March 1836.

In compliance with your Excellency's request, I have the honour to forward a report of the state of my district, as follows:—

It gives me much pleasure to state, that the properties in my district are all in good order, the crops of coffee are nearly all picked, and although there is a general failure of that commodity in this parish, it is not attributable to any falling off in the working of the apprentices, the contrary indeed is the case on many properties, for with the increased labour are extending the cultivation of young fields; this on coffee properties is no ordinary task, and therefore speaks more than I could communicate by writing. The apprentices are cheerfully going through the duties; there appears a perfect good and friendly understanding between them and their managers. The few cases brought before me, after an absence of three weeks, will show your Lordship the happy state of the district.

The negroes continue to cultivate their grounds with vigour, and there is such an abundance of provisions in this district that there is scarce any sale for them, except at very reduced prices.

The cultivation of the properties is equally and rather more forward on some, than at the same period last year, and hopes are entertained of a large ensuing crop.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Rich. St. John, s. j.*

My Lord,

Port Royal, 6th April 1836.

I THINK it my duty to report to your Excellency the observations that I was enabled to make on my late trip to the east end of the island; wherever I went I made it my duty to associate as much as I could with the special justices, attorneys and other gentlemen of my acquaintance; and what I could gather from them as well as my own experience, I perceive a very great difference in the behaviour of the apprentices for the better. Marriages among them have increased considerably; the appearance of the apprentices has also improved.

The crops in St. Thomas-in-the-East, I fear, will fall off considerably, but this must not be entirely attributed to the effects of the Abolition Act, but partly from the canes not yielding that liquor which, from their appearance, they might be expected to have done.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *James H. St. John, s. j.*

My Lord,

Farrington Castle, 29th March 1836.

I HAVE the honour to reply to a circular letter, dated the King's House, the 4th instant, and to acquaint your Excellency that the apprentices of my district, particularly upon large plantations, show an excellent disposition, and in every respect conduct themselves as industrious honest people.

I know

I know that the apprentices of my district are very desirous to earn money and to labour in their own time. In making any remark as to the apprentices of Corbey Castle, it is not with a view of casting an imputation upon their general character, which I know to be good; but I have lately been informed that they will not work in their own time under 2s. 6d. per day, although last year the same gang worked very cheerfully for 1s. 8d. else 2s. 1d. per day. I am therefore of opinion, that a scale as to the value of labour should be fixed so as to benefit both the proprietor and apprentice; and I am further of opinion that a scale at the rate of 1s. 8d. and 2s. 1d. per day would be very ample, as the apprentices, generally speaking, have abundance of excellent provisions.

With regard to the small free brown settlers residing in the Savanna, with few exceptions, they are a lazy, indolent people, devoted to every sort of vice; besides, they show every inclination to withhold from their apprentices their proper allowances. I have also to state for your Excellency's information, that for some time back I have not had occasion to inflict corporal punishment.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *J. Reynolds, s. j.*

P. S.—The coffee plantations are looking beautifully fine, and give great hopes of an abundant crop.

My Lord,

Brownstown, 29 March 1836.

WITH reference to the circular of 4th instant, referring to the 27th rule of instructions, I beg to state, that the conduct of the apprentices in this district continues orderly and quiet; as to their industry, the prevailing complaint is, that they might very easily perform more work during the limited time they are engaged. Offences are on the decrease, and consist chiefly of watchmen neglecting their duty, and occasional insolence from women in the field. The apprentices are kindly treated by their masters and overseers, and all receive medicine for their free children when sick. The negro grounds continue to be well worked. There has been no complaint from any one apprentice since the last report. Your Excellency is well aware this is not a sugar district, there are only seven estates; the majority of them have reduced their cane pieces one-fourth, finding it impossible with diminished labour to keep them in perfect order; the rest being pen and pimenta is kept tolerably clean.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Stanley Rawlinson, s. j.*

My Lord,

Villa, Westmoreland, March 29, 1836.

I HAVE the honour of reporting to your Excellency the state of my district, and have much pleasure in stating to your Excellency, the negro population are generally conducting themselves much to the satisfaction of all parties. Their grounds, from all the statements I have received, are in good condition, the majority in better order and in a higher state of cultivation than formerly, which admits of their carrying to market the abundance of provisions I weekly have the opportunity of witnessing.

Their general behaviour is decidedly respectful, and it is with great satisfaction I can state their masters evince every good feeling towards them, by encouraging industry in hiring them whenever they feel disposed to work in their own time. The number of complaints on either side continues to diminish, and those which I am called upon to adjudicate are generally but trifling offences, consequently corporal punishment in my district is of rare occurrence. I beg leave to mention to your Excellency, the weather for several weeks past has been very unsettled, which has naturally retarded the progress of the present crop, but I am happy I can assure your Lordship a very fair average crop will yet be made, and from the much greater number of acres of canes that has this year been planted over that of last, allows me to state that a very fine crop may be fairly expected next year.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *E. D. Philp, s. j.*

My Lord,

Trelawny, 29th March 1836.

IN conformity with your Excellency's instructions, I have the honour to submit my report on this extensive and populous district for the first quarter of the year.

I have much satisfaction in reporting to your Excellency that the whole district continues to remain in a perfectly orderly and tranquil state; the apprentices generally are conducting themselves much better than formerly; their improved conduct appears to me to keep pace with their understanding of the state of things; and I do submit that their suspicions are much lessened, if not completely changed into a valuable confidence in their probationary state.

JAMAICA.

I have endeavoured to inspire and promote that confidence between master and apprentice by the exercise of a liberal policy, and the most equitable, even-handed and unbiassed justice in all appeals made to me on either side, and I am glad to report to your Lordship that I have been very ably supported in that line of duty by many of the proprietors and managers.

I regret, however, to be compelled to state, for the information of your Lordship, that the female apprentices generally (and who outnumber the men) have not behaved so well as could reasonably have been expected of them, from the indulgences pretty generally allowed to them, and, on many estates, to the freed children. Indeed, I am sorry to inform your Excellency, that on their becoming pregnant or being delivered of a child, it is attended with much loss of labour to the proprietor, and they almost defy all authority, and show an ungrateful feeling with insulting conduct, quite opposite to that of the male apprentices. The women are on all occasions the most clamorous, the most troublesome and insubordinate, and least respectful to all authority. None of their freed children have they in any instance apprenticed to their former masters or otherwise.

I very humbly submit, that an immediate system, combining industry with education, would ultimately benefit both the apprentices and the proprietors; and I consider it my duty to mention for your Excellency's consideration my opinion, that if any difficulties should take place on the introduction of any new measures during the probationary state or thereafter, that the female and not the male apprentices will prove to be the most faulty, although on the whole I consider the apprentices collectively the least refractory and most submissive peasantry in the world.

On one of Tharp's estates, Pantrepant, where in 1834 the apprentices were in a riotous state bordering upon rebellion, they are not only behaving well, but actually excelling the other estates both in the quality and quantity of produce, and will make the largest crop of the whole.

I am happy to report that the mills are all about, and that the manufacture of sugar is going on very satisfactorily every where, but the planters complain generally of the yielding of the canes, and I am sorry to learn that a majority of the estates in this district are falling considerably short of their estimates for the crop, in consequence of the almost total want of seasons since the conclusion of last crop, the canes being of short growth. The quality of the produce generally is excellent, the yielding by the gallon is very satisfactory, and I feel much pleasure in stating that the sugar is of a superior quality even to that made last year upon many of the estates; and although a majority of the properties may and will fall off from their expectation, several estates which have been more favoured with seasons will reach, and in some instances exceed, last year's crop.

I submit that neither the planters nor the apprentices are to blame for the falling off in the present crop.

I have had the honour in my previous reports to explain to your Excellency that the neglected state of the cane fields during last crop, and the subsequent want of seasons, more than any fault of the apprentices, are the real cause of the expected falling off in the present year's return.

I am happy in being able to report to your Excellency, the slight showery weather has been succeeded by a most delightful fine soaking general rain on the 15th, 16th and 18th inst., and although too late to benefit much the present, will most assuredly lay the foundation of good returns for the year 1837, and which is very generally and confidently expected by all the planters in this district, who, I am happy to report, have used every exertion in their power in establishing a large plant, and showing every encouragement to the apprentices by employing them in their own time for money, which was only very partially the case last year.

I submit to your Excellency, the mutual interest of the proprietor and apprentices are involved in the latter being encouraged and taught, during the probationary state, to work for money in their own spare time (but not to the neglect of their grounds), and with that view, under your Excellency's sanction, I have this year advocated that all herring allowances be stopped from all the able people who are equal to field duty.

In fixing the rate of labour at 1½d. per hour or 1s. per diem for eight hours extra time for the spell hands during crop, I beg your Excellency to understand that rate has no reference to common field labour out of crop, and I am at present of opinion that it possibly might have to be augmented to 2d. or 3d. per hour for able apprentices, as there is a manifest difference between the advantages derived by the apprentices in and out of crop.

I regret to state that there is a manifest want of uniformity in working the hours of the law, and the introduction of herring allowances, &c. &c. is also fraught with much mischief, and ought at once to be abandoned, and the apprentice and his master be immediately taught to be independent of each other, in so far as that goes. I need not state to your Excellency the many bickerings and dissatisfaction these allowances, not directed by law, have caused between the managers and apprentices, from their distribution being left to the sole control of the planter alone.

I have lately, in conformity with your Excellency's instructions, made very particular inquiries into the state of the negro provision grounds, and it affords me much satisfaction to report, that I have every reason to believe that the estates possess an abundance of mountain land, and that the apprentices generally are attending to them much as usual. Were I indeed to offer my own opinion, from the frequent complaints between them in respect of their grounds, gardens, houses, &c., it would be that I consider them

more

more anxious about them than ever they were, and humbly submit to your Excellency's superior judgment that, in the absence of the highly valuable impulses of education and moral and religious instruction, there is nothing more essentially necessary to bind them to their ultimate interests and well-being than their attachment to their houses, gardens and grounds, to their domiciles and to the graves of their forefathers.

With reference to my former reports which I have had the honour to lay before your Excellency, and in which I stated that the adult apprentices remained in their pristine ignorance, and that the free children are growing up in idleness, ignorance and vice, and that this populous district was without a chapel or a school-house, it affords me an heartfelt satisfaction to report to your Excellency, that Mr. Tharp has opened an establishment at the Good Hope for the education and moral and religious instruction of the freed children and apprentices on his own estates, and also the surrounding district, gratuitously. It is conducted by a member of the orthodox church, the Reverend Percival Burton, late curate of Hanover, and bids fair to be the foundation of much usefulness. It was opened on the 1st January last, and the freed children and adults are fast augmenting in number, and already pleasingly progressing in their various grades of instruction.

The attendance of whites, browns and blacks is highly gratifying to the Christian feeling, and their correct deportment highly satisfactory, and the circumstance of the building originally intended for widely different purposes (a penal gang or house of correction), strikingly points out the contrast between the past times and the present enlightened and fast improving state of society.

The Good Hope school, being the only establishment of the kind, and there being upwards of 10,000 souls in this district (including 2,000 free children), your Excellency will doubtless at once see the urgent and immediate necessity of furthering the wishes of the people generally by affording to this district the means of augmenting the number of such establishments so valuable to the well-being of society.

In the vicinity of Westonfavel, Gales Valley and York, a school with moral and religious instruction is much wanted, and on the latter is a stone building which might easily be made to suit all purposes. Others on the eastern line of this district, in the vicinity of the Forest, Linton Park and Chester, I humbly submit to your Excellency are equally necessary.

I am happy to report that the apprentices generally are eagerly working in their own time for money. On some properties they get 18*d.* sterling or 2*s.* 6*d.* for a day's labour of 10 hours, and appear to give and receive every satisfaction.

Complaints are fast decreasing, and punishments have almost disappeared, as your Excellency will perceive by my returns of duty; but still there is a necessity for a continuous mode of acting, which admits of no relaxation from duty, and consequently no time for recreation.

The crops and work of the estates generally are in a more forward state than at this time last year, and the planters are looking forward with favourable prospects for the future, and all agree in the hope and expectancy that this year's crop will be the smallest made in this district during the continuance of the probationary state, in the continued well-working of which I have every faith.

I submit to your Excellency's consideration the rapid increase of children and the diminished number of deaths since the 1st of August 1834, and those principally old people.

I beg to assure your Lordship of my continued and best exertions in the discharge of my official duties, in the hope of meriting the approbation of your Excellency, and a happy completion of the great momentous change.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) S. Pryce, s. j.

My Lord,

Hertford, March 28th, 1836.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting my report, agreeable to your Excellency's instructions, and am much pleased in having the satisfaction of reporting favourably of the district under my charge.

I should certainly say, being guided by the information of the managers, that the industry of the apprentices is not less, the decrease of offences decidedly much so, the complaints generally not of a serious nature, and undoubtedly a better feeling between master and apprentice, founded on the principle of managers adjudicating occasionally themselves, rather than apply to the magistrate in matters of minor importance, thereby showing they have no wish to oppress or punish, and giving at the same time a confidence to the apprentices, that the managers are willing to give and take to a reasonable extent. There are several large estates in this parish which reflect great credit on the managers, from the way in which they are conducted, and the mutual good feeling occasioned by such management, and which must be evidently apparent to the managers themselves. The grounds of the apprentices are abundant and well cultivated.

JAMAICA.

Complaints have certainly diminished to a very great extent; the labour is as forward as is usual for this time of the year, and I should observe rather forwarder than this time last year, and certainly appearances indicate an increase of produce beyond that of last year's crop.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. M. Oliver, s. j.*

My Lord,

Montpelier District, March 29th, 1836.

I HAVE much satisfaction in reporting to your Lordship that perfect tranquillity prevails throughout this district; and that since my arrival to assume charge of it, in the latter part of January, not only has a decrease taken place in the amount of offences committed by the negro population, but when cases of delinquency do occasionally present themselves, they are unaccompanied with any of those features which render crime formidable.

With reference to the probable result of this year's crops, now in course of being taken off, as contrasted with that which preceded it, I regret to find, on making the most strict inquiry, that there is but too much reason to apprehend a considerable decrease: 10 per cent., or in other words, 10 hogsheads in the 100, is confidently stated by experienced managers as the minimum at which the defalcation can be fixed. The cause of this deficiency may, however, be in some measure attributed to the circumstance of many managers having last year directed the whole strength of the estates to gather in the crop, and neglected until an unusually advanced period making preparations in the way of cleaning cane pieces, or putting in plant canes for the ensuing one. It would, in short, almost appear that the managers, at the time I refer to, anticipated so unfavourable a result for the new system as to devote every resource to the sole object already stated, committing the future in no small degree to chance.

Now that the working of this great measure is established beyond a doubt, the majority seem anxious to accommodate themselves to the altered circumstances in which it has placed them with regard to the apprentices, and pursue with diligence the cultivation of the respective properties in their charge. I am happy also to observe that on some of the principal of those properties the attorneys and managers seem as anxious to dispense money for the purchase of the time of the apprentices, as the latter do in evincing a willingness to give their services in return.

Of the state of the apprentices' provision grounds in this district, I shall briefly say that, generally speaking, they have been represented to me to be in as good, and in some instances in a better state of cultivation than they were previous to August 1834.

The all-important subject of educating the negro youth appears as yet to have attracted little attention amongst the proprietors or their representatives, but notwithstanding this circumstance, education is perhaps being diffused more rapidly here amongst the free children than in any part of the island: thanks to the efforts chiefly of a zealous resident clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Betts, for such a result. This gentleman has established two schools, the one at Knockalva, containing, as I understand, ninety; the other at Alexandria, sixty pupils. The estates mentioned belong to Mr. Neil Malcolm. I have visited the latter school, and was much pleased to observe the progress making by some of the children.

Before concluding this letter, I also think it right to notice the meritorious labours of the Rev. Mr. Wedlock and others of the Methodist missionaries in this neighbourhood, for the improvement of the negro population.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Odell, s. j.*

My Lord,

Olive Park, Vere, 30th March 1836.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's circular of the 4th March, as to the exact and particular state of my district.

In obedience thereto, I am highly gratified in being able to report, for the information of your Excellency, that the apprentices on every estate now in this parish, containing a population of 7,000 apprentices, are working cheerfully and willingly for wages, as occasion requires, and have given up all their extra time for 2s. 6d. per week and usual allowances; some pay at the rate of 4s. 2d. for such compensation. The apprentices work both night and day, as formerly, for five days, and frequently continue to boil sugar until one o'clock on Saturdays. I have endeavoured, on every estate I have had occasion to visit in my official capacity, to create such a desirable feeling between master and apprentice, and it is a pleasing satisfaction to me, and I am well aware it will also be to your Excellency, to be informed that the apprentices in this highly valuable parish have this crop, up to the present moment, realized my most sanguine expectations, both as to their exemplary good conduct, and the willingness in most instances with which they have come forward to enter into satisfactory arrangements to take off the present crop.

This I have accomplished on many estates, who at one period positively refused to give up

up any portion of their time for money or allowances, by taking every opportunity afforded me before the commencement of the present crop, in explaining to the sensible people the advantages that would accrue to them when in a state of freedom, by cheerfully assisting their master or manager, by giving up a portion of their time in order to keep up the cultivation of the estates. While on this subject I must not omit stating, for the information of your Excellency, that so great now is the desire of the apprentice to earn money in his own time, that it has come within my own observation that estates who do not require the continued hired services of the apprentices, have, after the labour of the day, hired themselves to a neighbouring property, from sunset until 12 o'clock, to carry canes and load wains for the sum of 10*d.* currency. The carpenters and tradesmen, who are the more enlightened class, go and work regularly wherever they can procure employment on Saturdays, and hire themselves at 3*s.* 4*d.* per day.

I am also happy to state, for the information of your Excellency, that the want of confidence, and the suspicious feeling at first manifest in the negro mind as to their masters not paying them, has completely subsided, from the great regularity with which they are paid at the termination of each week.

Such a report as this will prove beyond a doubt to your Excellency, that the apprentices, when properly managed, and kindly treated by their masters or managers, which I am happy to state has invariably been the case in this parish, will work willingly for wages when a fair remuneration is offered.

Judging by my reports at this period last year, I clearly perceive a great diminution of crime, which my weekly reports for some months past will afford your Excellency a convincing proof; compared with that of last year, when I had, to establish order and a due performance of work, frequent occasion for the infliction of corporal punishment; I now find the most marked improvement and difference as to their, in most instances, wilfully committing crime.

The crops are progressing fast, and a good return of sugar weekly made, and of the very best quality. The estates, generally speaking, make, with one set of coppers, from 14 to 16 hogsheads weekly, and the larger estates from 20 to 25, working nine hours by spells, which the managers seem perfectly satisfied with.

The present state of cultivation of the different estates in this parish I may safely report to be a month or six weeks more forward than at this period last year, both as to the number of hogsheads of sugar manufactured, plants put in, cane fields supplied, and trash turned.

For instance, Hillside, under the management of Mr. Turner, had, up to the 7th March, made 123 hogsheads of sugar, and established 32 acres of plants, and supplied and turned trash on fifty, when at this period last year they had only 81 hogsheads made; also Moreland, under the management of Mr. Lewis, has made, up to the 20th March, 212 hogsheads, and established 70 acres of plants, and all their cane fields supplied and trash turned, when at this period last year they had only 170 hogsheads manufactured. These are instances out of the many I might enumerate. The hiring system has in a great measure forwarded the work so much as no loss of labour now whatever is sustained by the property, and several managers are by that means able to appropriate three or four afternoons each week towards the cultivation of the estates, besides keeping the mills continually about.

The plough is used with great success in this parish, and I have every hope, before the termination of the apprenticeship, that it will be generally used on all the estates. So sanguine are they now of the well-working of the new system in my district, that they never express a doubt on that head, and the only fear is as to the result as to the year 1840. The willingness with which the apprentices work for hire have completely silenced them as to the result of the present system, and I sincerely hope, indeed have little doubt on my own mind, that the fears of the alarmists will also vanish in a due course of time as to the result of the year 1840, for I am every day more and more convinced that the apprentice, when free, will work for wages, and that a sufficient number may be procured to keep up the cultivation of the estates; but, on the other hand, unless some provision is made for the support of the old and infirm after the termination of the apprenticeship, freedom, instead of a boon, will plunge them into the deepest misery possible, when they are deprived of the anxious care and support of their masters, who now allow them to want for nothing; for I have on many occasions closely observed several free people of colour, who many years ago obtained their freedom, now in the most wretched state, and entirely dependent upon their apprenticed relations for the means of subsistence.

The system of education is much wanting to stimulate the negro to habits of industry, and cleanse the younger branch from that natural propensity for stealing which their parents, in the degraded state of slavery, have imbibed in the youthful breast, and which time, religion and moral habits of industry are the only hope now to be formed of the improvement of the rising generation.

I herewith enclose your Excellency a blank report for this week; the good behaviour of the apprentices having deprived me of the usual materials for a diary.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) James Nolan, s. j.

JAMAICA.

Sir,

Kingston, 1st April 1836.

PURSUANT to a request of his Excellency the Governor, expressed in a circular dated 4th March 1836, I have the honour to state in answer, that in consequence of the short time I have been resident in this city and parish, I have had but few opportunities of ascertaining the information required in the 27th rule of instructions to special justices.

I am of opinion, that the complaints between the master and apprentice are few and trifling, especially when it is considered that the number of apprentices for this city amounts to 10,000; and that every Saturday and Sunday the town becomes a general rendezvous for the apprentices of estates within a circuit of 20 miles.

It is but justice to state that I have seen few towns in England where the Sabbath appears more decently and respectfully kept, and where fewer disturbances or riotous proceedings in the streets occur. I am sorry to add, that I do not consider the domestic apprentice is working to the satisfaction of the owner; there is a degree of slipshod indolence, and a careless insolence of manner in the conduct of the apprentice towards his master, sufficiently guarded and slight to deter him from bringing the offender before the magistrate, yet strongly enough expressed to be a constant source of irritation and annoyance.

I have, &c.

(signed) H. Moresby, S. J.

GENERAL REPORT for the District of St. Dorothy and a part of Clarendon.

THE general conduct and behaviour of the negro apprentices are displayed in several important and highly gratifying facts.

The number of complaints at present against the apprentices is far less considerable than towards the commencement of the apprenticeship, and they are of a less serious character.

The apprentices perform a much greater quantity of work for their masters in their legal time of labour than they used to accomplish in the same length of time before the abolition of slavery.

Their own grounds are in a higher state of cultivation than they were ever known to be at any former period.

The negroes absent from their masters as runaways scarcely form a sixth part of the number that used to absent themselves before the commencement of the apprenticeship. Within the same period the number of persons obtaining admission into the estates' hospitals on false pretences of sickness is diminished by two-thirds.

The negroes have evinced great anxiety to marry, and many hundreds of couples who had long lived in concubinage have recently been united in wedlock. They have likewise manifested the strongest wish to receive the inestimable benefits of education and moral instruction.

It would be difficult to imagine facts more decisively manifesting an improvement of the negro character, both in industry and in moral feeling, than those here enumerated.

With regard to the conduct of the masters towards the apprentices, it is gratifying to remark, that the number of complaints from the latter against the former has undergone a great diminution, and it is upwards of seven months since I felt it necessary, in this district, to impose the smallest fine for the ill-treatment of a negro by his master or manager. In numerous instances, the conduct of the masters is marked by kindness and indulgence, for which they are the more entitled to praise, as an impression prevails very generally, if not universally, among them, that however well the apprenticeship itself may proceed, yet the termination of the apprenticeship, without timely and efficient measures of prevention, must bring with it the ruin of nine-tenths of the sugar properties of Jamaica. They entertain a full persuasion that, from the vast extent of unoccupied land of the finest quality in Jamaica, the incredibly low price at which it may be purchased, and the consequent facility with which the negroes may obtain possession of considerable tracts, and raise, with a high profit, many minor articles of colonial produce, such as coffee, ginger, tobacco, &c., they will be induced and enabled (without the supposition of the smallest tendency to bad conduct on their part) to ask such wages for labour as the planters, except on a limited number of highly favoured properties, will be utterly unable to offer. In my own humble opinion there is but too much ground for the apprehensions of the planters. The wages already commanded by free labour, as instanced in the pay of jobbing gangs and in the pay and appointments of the police, so far, as it appears to me, tend to prove the correctness of their anticipations. But whether these views and opinions be correct or incorrect, certain it is that the planters are impressed with the conviction that the year 1840, without the timely adoption of preventive measures (and none have hitherto been promised), must bring with it the severest and most overwhelming distress to the greater part of their body; and under these circumstances the good temper and discretion which have lately marked their conduct, and the kindness and indulgence which many of them show towards their apprentices, entitle them to great praise.

With regard to my anticipations of the future working of the apprenticeship, considered wholly by itself and without reference to any thing beyond it, I feel a confident hope, that as it has hitherto proceeded in a manner exceeding the most sanguine expectations, its progress will be equally favourable to the period of its final termination. The great abstraction of labour by the Abolition Act renders it vain, in my humble opinion, even with
a greatly

a greatly extended use of the plough and other substitutes for human labour, to expect the same amount of produce as was obtained in the time of slavery; but nothing is more certain than that a greater amount will be secured than was ever looked for in the same length of labouring time at any former period of the history of Jamaica.

(signed) *Alexander N. Macleod, s. j.*
St. Dorothy's, &c.

My Lord,

Old Harbour Market, March 30, 1836.

IN the general report which I had the honour of transmitting to your Excellency this morning, I speak of the apprehensions entertained by the planters as to the period when the apprenticeship is to terminate, and of the expediency of adopting measures to prevent the consequences at which they are alarmed. In this mention of preventive measures I am afraid I may be misunderstood, and I beg to state that I allude to none hostile to the principles of freedom. Some such expedients as an extensive immigration through Parliamentary aid, and a reduction in the duties on the chief articles of colonial produce, have frequently suggested themselves to my mind, and it was these to which I intended to allude, and by no means to any measures at variance with liberal principles, or subversive of that natural liberty of which the negroes will receive the enjoyment at the termination of the apprenticeship.

I am sure your Excellency will pardon the liberty I here take in order to prevent any misapprehension as to my sentiments, and I shall feel happy if this letter could be considered an appendix to my report.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Alexander N. Macleod, s. j.*

My Lord,

New Ramble, St. Mary's, March 29, 1836.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's circular of 4th March 1836, and in compliance therewith have the honour to forward the special report required.

Since my last special report the apprenticed labourers in my district have given me every reason to be satisfied with their general good conduct; and I am happy to say, as far as I can ascertain, the same feeling is entertained by the majority of managers in this quarter. That the apprentices have been industrious is plain enough in the appearance of the cultivation, and the preparations for this year's crop, which is expected generally to exceed last year's; that they are now industrious is to be seen by their exertions in taking off the crop, and readily selling their time for wages. I am happy in being able to say that the apprentices are eager to obtain money, they have more confidence now in the managers than they had last year. Could the overseers succeed in getting the Saturday for money, the sugar cultivation would be equal to that of the best days of slavery. With respect to the increase or decrease of offences, there does not appear to me to be much alteration during the last quarter; trespassing on the grounds of each other, on the cane pieces, impertinence to the constables (particularly from the women), and occasional absence from work, are the prevailing offences; such cases occurred during slavery, and will occur during the apprenticeship. I consider that a good feeling now exists between the managers and apprentices generally; the former have had some experience of the abolition measure, and feel the inutility of opposition: the apprentices have tried to obtain all they could, and being more conversant with the law more readily obey it, and that cheerfully, where the management is steady and judicious. The apprentices cultivate their grounds, particularly their gardens, just as well as ever. In some cases under my observation, from the attention the people are paying to their gardens, fences, &c. about their houses, I concluded they had made up their minds to have them for a period longer than the apprenticeship. The cane cultivation is as usual; the cane pieces are clean and promise well.

The crop is going on with every appearance of satisfaction on both sides, and I have reason to believe no interruption to this good state of things will take place. The apprentices appear settled, and satisfied with the belief that they will absolutely be free in 1840. All that is required is steady management with liberal allowances, and treatment towards the labourers. Where this obtains, the apprentices do their duty cheerfully, and they see that the manager is justly supported by the special justice. I am happy to say the subject of education has advanced somewhat in this district, a schoolmaster being ordered out from home for Bayley's four estates; I have no doubt other properties will be stimulated to engage seriously in instructing the young people. With regard to the regulation for hours of labour, each property pursues its individual interest; I have ever endeavoured to support the nine hour system in preference to the eight, and in my district it is general. The abolition law is not adhered to as to the hours of labour, the apprentices giving up much of their time, in consideration of having cooks, salt, &c., but without a written agreement signed by me. The apprentices have a very natural method of retaliation when they conceive the time taken is too much; they do not work with "a will," and turn out late in the morning. I believe this makes the managers more careful, and more liberal in their allowances. My aim and object has been to induce a cheerful labour from the apprentices by conciliation, and to bury in oblivion the old system,—a difficult undertaking I was aware of. I thought to inspire confidence by persuading the apprentices to look more to the manager, who could give them so many indulgences out of my power, and have laboured to convince

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both parties that punishment is only for the wilful and vicious. In some cases I have failed to produce confidence in the manager, from the apprentices conceiving his object was to get them punished too often; but I am pleased in being able to say that, generally, the apprentices do repose trust in their overseers, and do not appeal to me so often as was customary last year; at the same time I believe they look upon the special justice as their just protector.

In conclusion, my Lord, as the sum of my observation, information and experience as a special justice, I can reasonably and confidently state, that the abolition law, called the new system (as far as concerns this parish), does work favourably, and will continue to do so as long as the special justice does his duty, which he cannot fail to do when known to him that the manager does his.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.

(signed) William Marlton, s. J.

My Lord,

Palmetto River, Blue Mountain District,
St. Thomas-in-the-East, 6th April 1836.

I HAVE much satisfaction in observing that my special report of the state of this district for the last quarter might be made up with accurate correctness by extracting all I have reported of good in the general conduct of the apprentices during the last 15 months. Their labour is industriously and cheerfully applied, the same quantity of work in digging cane holes and turning trash and moulding canes (the ordinary labour of estates) being performed in the present limited hours as was the custom during slavery, and on some estates there have been instances of excess of labour; on Blue Mountain, Hallhead and Mount Pleasant estates, the plough has been generally used during the whole of this season with negro ploughmen, and with the most extraordinary success. The cane holes on Blue Mountain estates are completely formed and finished without the application of the hoe; Buckingham estate will make an experiment with the plough this spring, and I have not the slightest doubt, from the success which has attended every attempt at ploughing in this district under the management of apprentices, that it will before the termination of this year be universally employed on all land adapted for its use. At Hallhead, where the land is only turned up and not formed into cane holes by the plough, the apprentices in their own time dig the cane holes at 144 for 3s. 4d., full double the number they would have been able to dig had not the plough first lightened the soil. The negro provision grounds are cultivated to a much greater extent than formerly, and it is only by personal inspection that a just idea can be formed of their luxuriance and fertility; this part of the island cannot be excelled in the adaptation of the soil of the high land for the growth of vegetables and yams, to which they are in general appropriated; and I am happy to say, I have not heard of an attempt being made by any manager to curtail or limit the extent of the negro provision grounds.

Twelve months ago my time was materially occupied in trying charges of petty thefts preferred by overseers against apprentices, and charges preferred by apprentices against their fellows for robbery of provision grounds; but I have now the satisfaction of recording, that I have not tried a case of the latter description in the last three months, and only two of the former; this, combined with a marked improvement in their manners and appearance, induces me to believe, as I hope, that the source is to be found in an enlarged morality, and a more pure and extended knowledge of religion.

Complaints on the part of the managers are now reduced to those ordinary trifling observations that are occurring and will occur among the working class of all communities, occasional neglect, individual indolence, and sometimes, but rarely, disobedience.

There is every prospect of the sugar crop being equal in quantity to that of last year, though I fear it will be later in termination, from the extreme humidity of the last three months. The last coffee crop was below the average, but the blossom at present upon the trees argues a most luxuriant one for the ensuing.

I cannot observe without much regret, that notwithstanding the liberal grants in the mother country for the purpose of educating the apprentices, and the large increase of missionary labourers in this island, no school has been erected in this district, and the only chapel we have is at present without a minister; so that whatever of good has been effected in the negro's conduct and manners, is chiefly attributable to his own ardent desire to be improved and acquire knowledge, and the eagerness with which he goes in search of it. One consequence resulting from the inadequate supply of moral and religious knowledge in this district in particular is, that parents of children under six years of age are obliged to send them for instruction to Morant Bay and Kingston, a distance of 11 and 30 miles and often greater, and though there cannot be a doubt that such anxiety to rear their children in a more refined manner than they were themselves is highly praiseworthy, it often occasions the ebullition of jealous and acrimonious feelings in proprietors and attorneys, who are apt to imagine that the children are removed from the estate from a suspicion that they may be again reduced to a state of bondage.

Old and New Monklands plantations form a pleasing exception to this general dearth of religious and moral cultivation, Mr. Robert Paterson, the proprietor, having a schoolmaster resident for the sole purpose of educating his apprentices, adults and children.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.

(signed) Edmund B. Lyon, s. J.

My

My Lord,

Stony Hill, Saint Andrew's, 31 March 1836.

JAMAICA.

IN obedience to your circular of the 4th instant, I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency with my opinion of the condition of the various properties in my district.

The sugar estates appear in good order; in four, Temple Hall, Airy Castle, Spring and Norbrook, there will be an increase of crop; on two properties, Constant Spring and Golden Spring, the crop will be nearly the average of the two preceding years; but on five others, owing to unseasonably dry weather, there will be a decrease of nearly one-half. I cannot attribute any change to an insufficiency of labour on the part of the apprentices, as I am fully convinced, on all properties comprising those mentioned in the 54th clause of the Abolition Act, where the magistrate is enabled to visit regularly, the people work and are otherwise well disposed; but I am sorry I cannot report as favourably of those on small settlements and pens where indolence and impertinence are taking deep root.

I feel pleasure in assuring your Lordship, the coffee and pimenta properties are in as good order as at the same period within two years. The proprietors are endeavouring to keep up on all sugar estates, as well as coffee and pimenta plantations, the same extent of cultivation as during the slave law, although it was fully expected one-third would be abandoned. The generality of the apprentices work extremely hard on their own grounds, which are, generally speaking, in good order; could they be persuaded to work as well for their masters, I am convinced four days' labour per week would keep up the full extent of cultivation as heretofore.

I have much pleasure in acquainting your Lordship, that complaints have diminished since my last quarterly report; those preferred since have been against incorrigible idlers and persons long accustomed to running away. My district, during the quarter, comprised 45 large properties, on which, during that period, there were eight corporal punishments, averaging 14 lashes each. At the public court-house, during the same period, there were 12 corporal punishments, averaging 18 lashes, some of which punishments were inflicted on small boys with light cat or switch. The total number of apprentices, between whom and their masters I had to adjudicate, were, males 3,631, and of females about 3,740; of the latter 31 were sentenced to the penal gang, on an average of six days each.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) Samuel Lloyd, s. j.

My Lord,

St. Mary's, South-east Division, 30th March 1836.

CONFORMING to your Lordship's instruction, I have now the honour to forward to your Excellency the present report relating to the district in which I have the honour to fulfil the duties of special justice of the peace, it being the result of the closest observation, and the most particular inquiries.

With regard to the industry of the apprentices, I cannot discover any material change in their disposition; where their direct interest is apparent, they are perfectly capable of close application and great bodily exertion, which, I regret to say, I rarely find exhibited in their ordinary avocations, giving rise to the greater part of the complaints preferred against them, which are principally those of neglect, indolence and occasional absence.

On the aggregate of the quarter now come to a conclusion, there is, I am happy to say, an apparent decrease in the number of complaints against the apprentices, as compared with the two preceding and corresponding periods, though at the same time I have to remark that the same observation does not apply as against the employers, in which respect an increase on the average of the above stated periods is in a trifling degree apparent.

I may certainly remark that there has been no exhibition of bad feeling on the part of either masters or apprentices, the latter receiving all the accustomed indulgences of "old time," and still enjoying the privilege of unlimited extent of provision grounds, which, being kept in the highest state of cultivation, become the sources to which I unhesitatingly attribute the difficulty that exists in drawing the negroes into reasonable arrangements for their employment during their own time on the property of their employers.

I have further the honour to report to your Excellency that I find the state of the cultivation on the several properties in my charge to be in every instance, with one exception, equally forward as at the same time last year; on a very great majority a decided improvement is exhibited; but throughout the whole I find a falling off as compared with the average of the three years preceding 1834.

In conclusion, I beg leave to remark to your Lordship, that the tranquillity of the district has remained totally undisturbed during this quarter, with the solitary exception in the case of Stapewell estate, as reported in the communication I had the honour to make to your Excellency on the 27th January last, and am happy in anticipating not the least interruption to the existing good order.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed)

R. Sydney Lambert, s. j.

JAMAICA.

My Lord,

Moneague, 28 March 1836.

In reference to the circular of the 4th instant, I have the honour of submitting the following report to your Excellency relative to the general state of this district.

Nothing has occurred since I had last the honour of addressing a general report to your Excellency at all calculated to diminish the confidence I then entertained of a progressive improvement taking place in the industrious habits of the apprenticed labourers, which I must infer, from the total absence of any complaint against whole gangs for deficiency of work, that the managers themselves are in general satisfied with the labour of the people. This view of the case is confirmed by the opinion of some of the most experienced and respectable managers in this neighbourhood, who state that as much labour is performed during equal periods as at any time previous to the operation of the present law.

I have at the same time the satisfaction of informing your Excellency that no disposition has been evinced on the part of the managers of the larger properties to exceed the limits of the law, all the fines I have found it necessary to impose of late having been confined to the smaller settlers.

I beg to refer to my weekly diaries as the most conclusive evidence of the great diminution in the number of complaints preferred for several months past. In place of 20 or 30 cases being brought forward in the course of the week, as was common some time ago, they have now diminished so rapidly that three or four may now be considered as the average number per week which occur. It does not however follow that the duties of the magistrate are at all diminished in consequence of this happy change. He has still the same number of miles to travel (from 80 to 100 per week), and the same number of properties to visit, and yet with all this continued search after grievances, complaints have diminished in the proportion already stated. But not only have the number of complaints diminished, they are besides now of a very different character from those preferred in the earlier stages of the apprenticeship. Insolence and insubordination are now comparatively rare, and the adjudication of the magistrate is in a great measure confined to individual instances of neglect of work, short absences and improper performance of duty, all of which must occur in any country, and are more particularly to be expected under a system where no inducement whatever to labour is held out, unless exemption from punishment may be so considered.

From the nature of the employment in this part of the parish, very little extra labour is required, but I have not heard of the apprentices having ever shown any indisposition to work for a fair rate of wages during their own time. In some instances they have been hired at the rate of 1s. 8d. currency (or 1s. sterling) per day, while the rate for jobbing gangs is 2s. 6d. currency.

It has been an object of my greatest solicitude to impress on the managers the propriety of extending the negro grounds, and allowing the people the most convenient period in the week for their cultivation, not only as tending to promote the comfort and happiness of the people, but as the surest means of attaching them to the soil, and thereby securing their voluntary and willing services at the termination of the apprenticeship. As the nine hours' system has in consequence been generally adopted in this district, the people have ample time for the cultivation of their grounds, leaving a day and a half every week for that purpose; and from the inquiry I have lately instituted, at the request of your Excellency, I have reason to be satisfied that a proper use is made of the time so allotted to them, the negro grounds being generally in an excellent state of cultivation, and provisions abundant. Every facility is afforded in this respect by the proprietors and managers, and I am happy to state, that a very satisfactory feeling prevails in general between them and the people.

It is deeply to be regretted that the means of education have been so long withheld, as it is impossible that the apprenticeship system can put forth its fairest fruits until the rising generation have this great boon extended to them. The blighting influence of slavery must long be felt by all the existing race, and it is only after the lapse of another generation, and when the means of education have been generally diffused, that this great and momentous experiment can be fairly tested.

In the meantime I regret to inform your Excellency that so far as my means of information extend, I believe that this parish is entirely destitute of any provision for the education of the people, and the children are in consequence bred up in habits of indolence and ignorance.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) Henry Laidlaw.

My Lord,

Chester Vale, Port Royal Mountain, 29 March 1836.

In conformity with the 27th rule of the instructions issued by your Excellency on the 1st of January last, I beg to state that the apprentices throughout this district continue to conduct themselves well; there are, as in all similar communities, many addicted to pilfering, which seems to be their most prominent vice. Drunkenness, I am happy to say, is seldom witnessed among them.

Complaints have greatly decreased during the last twelve months, and will I think continue to do so as each party sees the advantage that must result from a better understanding being established between them.

The

The crop of coffee throughout the district will fall very far short of the last, and is altogether a backward season, as they are only, up to this period, picking what the negroes term one, one coffee, that is, here and there a ripe berry; it has (however unprofitable) enabled them to put the fields in order.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Kent, s. j.*

My Lord,

Allower, Parish of Westmoreland, 29 March 1836.

IN compliance with your Excellency's instructions under the 27th rule, I have the honour to inform you that this district at present is in good order, and the apprentices, with very few exceptions, are working cheerfully and well.

I beg leave to state to your Excellency that it is now four months since I took charge of this district, during which time I have at different periods visited the estates 326 times, and on 42 occasions only have there been any complaints laid before me, and those in general of a trivial nature, and from which I conclude crime must be evidently on the decline.

With respect to the crops in this district, I beg to state there are only four sugar estates, three of which will exceed their last crops; on the Bog estate there will be a falling off of produce, but this is attributed to the scarcity of canes, and not to the bad working of the apprentices during this crop.

With the exception of the small settlements, there appears to be a good feeling existing between the master and the apprentice, and in general they have as much grounds given them as they wish to cultivate, and as far as I can observe (and from the information I have received), the apprentices are attending to the cultivation of provisions for their support.

There are many ginger properties in this district, nearly all of which will exceed their last returns; and on the sugar estates it is expected there will be good crops next year.

It is also with much pleasure I have to state to your Excellency that I observe the apprentices in this district attend their several places of worship with much regularity.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Daniel Winder Kelley, s. j.*

My Lord,

Rio Magno, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, 30 March 1836.

AGREEABLY to your Lordship's communication, I beg leave to make the following observations under rule No. 27 of my instructions. The sugar crop, I have reason to believe, will be an average one; some estates are making more, and some less than they have done last year. All the mills are as yet at work, so that a correct opinion as to quantity cannot well be formed; the season has been most favourable, and the young plant canes for next year are in a flourishing condition. The pimenta has thrown out a good full blossom, and a fair crop is anticipated, if the trees be not visited with blight or some other unforeseen calamity. The coffee is likewise in blossom, but not in so forward a state of cultivation as at other seasons, I mean as to cleaning, pruning, &c.: this is in some measure to be attributed to the apprentices having been principally kept in the picking-room, the planters being anxious to finish and ship the crop of last year, and indeed in some measure to the want of energy, carelessness and idleness of the apprentices while so employed. Complaints are neither increasing nor decreasing; those brought forward are principally charged with neglect of labour or insufficiency of work during the eight or nine hours that they have been employed. I am happy to bear testimony to the extremely kind and indulgent conduct of the overseers and masters towards their apprentices; in fact, they are doing all in their power to promote the comforts of the negroes, and holding out to them every inducement, incentive and encouragement to become obedient, industrious servants; and such is the dark, dissatisfied, incredulous mind of the negro, that even when a proposition is made to him for his own benefit, he obstinately refuses to enter into it, imagining that you are actuated by interested motives for the purpose of taking an advantage of him, nor can they be persuaded to the contrary. I could mention many instances of this; one may suffice: if a negro be on his way to town with provisions for sale, and was met ten miles from the market and offered as much for his commodity as he could possibly expect, he would not treat with you, but go on through dust and sun, and sell perhaps for less than was offered in the first instance. Their conduct is strange and unaccountable; sometimes for two or three weeks they give every satisfaction, and then relapse into sullenness and discontent, without being able to assign any cause for it. Propositions have frequently been made to the apprentices to work in their own time for wages, say 2s. 6d. per day, but in most cases they have refused, or perhaps undertaken a job, and after working two or three days, come forward and say, "Massa, me tired; gib me money for me two days; me no work no more, me can't, me good massa." Such has been the result in more cases than one; but I have endeavoured as much as possible to counteract such fickleness. Working the apprentices in their own time for wages ought, in my opinion, to be encouraged

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to the greatest extent, and the apprentice should be bound by a contract entered into before a special magistrate to perform such work within a certain time; this would have a good effect; but they seem more disposed, some to idle, and some to cultivate provisions for sale, perhaps for the purpose of amassing a sum to purchase a few acres of land when they become manumitted.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Watkin Jones, s. j.*

My Lord,

Hill-side, 29 March 1836.

ANNEXED I have the honour to transmit my report according to the 27th rule of your Excellency's instructions.

I am happy to say that on 20 properties I have had no complaints during the last three months; that the nature of the complaints generally (and which are not so numerous as formerly) have been either for neglect of watch or loss of time, that I have rarely had occasion to inflict corporal punishment.

Out of the 32 sugar estates in this district, I find there will be a falling off in the quantity of produce on nine; that on six they will exceed the quantity made last year, and that on the remainder an average crop may be expected.

I find that the estates' negroes are generally working their grounds well, and have plenty of provisions, but that amongst the small settlements there are many delinquents in this respect. With regard to the state of cultivation, it will be gratifying to your Excellency to learn that the preparations for next year are on a much more extensive scale, and the work of the cane fields much more forward than at the same period last year. On some estates they have put in more plant than they have done for several years past, so that there is every reason to believe there will be a considerable increase in the quantity of produce manufactured from the next crops.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *John R. Hulme, s. j.*

My Lord,

St. Jago de la Vega, 30 March 1836.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's circular of the 4th ultimo, and in obedience to your Excellency's directions have now the honour to forward such observations on the state of this district as my short residence in it has enabled me to form.

The apprentices in this parish are orderly and well behaved; they conduct themselves in a very peaceable manner, and are most respectful in their demeanor; cases of crime at present are very few, a strong proof of which is that the house of correction in this town was never, since it has been established, so empty as it is at the present moment; indeed, on the great majority of properties in this district I have not, since appointed to it, had any complaints; those I have had are principally confined to the town, and consist of complaints of apprentices against their masters for non-payment of wages and other minor offences.

I consider the treatment they (the apprentices) receive from their managers and overseers to be in general satisfactory, as I hear few complaints to the contrary. Were I, however, only to judge by their masters' manner of talking of them, I should think the reverse, as when talking of the negroes their manner is generally haughty and intemperate, and their disposition to have corporal punishment inflicted manifested on every occasion of preferring complaints.

Besides plantations, pens and the town of St. Jago de la Vega, this district contains several large sugar properties, making in all a population of upwards of 7,000 apprentices. The sugar properties, I have the satisfaction of being able to inform your Excellency, are not only manufacturing sugar with the same facility and (considering that the weather lately has been rather unfavourable) in the same proportion as formerly, but that they are also performing the same quantity of agricultural labour they used to do when working so many more hours. On one large property in this neighbourhood, Ellis Caymanas, I have been informed by the overseer, that not alone is the crop as far forward as usual, and an average return expected, but that he has this year, with his own apprentices, dug holes for eight acres of young plants, that he was never before able to have done at the same season of the year without the assistance of a jobbing gang. As regards the increase or decrease of complaints, I have not been a sufficient length of time in this district to give a decided opinion. They appear to me, however, to have decreased to a certain point, beyond which it is scarcely possible they can fall, as I think there are at present far fewer complaints in this district than there are amongst the same number of persons in the mother country.

In conclusion, I think I may venture to state to your Excellency, that on the whole the new system is working far better in this parish than its most ardent friends could have expected. In this assertion I shall be borne out by several of the most respectable persons in it.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Geo. O. Higgins, s. j.*
St. Catherine.

My

My Lord,

St. George's, 26th March 1836.

It gives me much pleasure to be able to state that every thing is going on in this district in a most satisfactory manner. Complaints have continued to decrease since I last had the honour of addressing your Lordship on the subject; in fact they have become very rare; and the few that are made are of a trifling nature.

The apprentices generally work for wages at reasonable rates; on some estates they have refused to do field work on the Saturday, but they never object to cutting canes and keeping the mill about on that day.

The estates are, generally speaking, in a good state of cultivation, and preparations are made on a very fair scale for next year's crop. I do not think that average crops will be made on account of the reduction of the hours of labour; I should suppose that there will be a deficiency of a sixth or seventh. The apprentices work now much better than they did in a state of slavery, still the loss of time is so great, that no exertion on the part of the apprentice can quite make up the deficiency of labour. Every one here seems quite satisfied with things as they are.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.(signed) *W. Hewitt, s. j.*

My Lord,

Trelawny, 31st March 1836.

AGREEABLE to your Excellency's circular of the 4th inst., referring me to the 27th rule of our instructions to report the industry, disposition and behaviour of the negro population, the treatment they may receive from their masters, owners or managers, I have great satisfaction in acquainting your Excellency that on most of the estates in this district their apprentices are taking off the crop in a satisfactory manner, and appear to be eager to work for hire; there are a few exceptions to this, which I account for, that on some estates the apprentices are paid higher wages than on others, creating a kind of jealous feeling amongst them. I should think that if a regular mode of payment on all estates were alike, the work would proceed much better.

As the whole of the mills are about in this district, the overseers on most of the estates inform me that they are making a fair proportion of sugar in the week; most of the estates on the commencement have fallen short of their estimate, but, from the very fine rains which we have had for the last fortnight, they look to make it up on the last part of the crop. I have not seen any preparation as yet for the next crop, the apprentices being all employed in taking off the present one.

In respect to the treatment the apprentices receive from their masters, I can assert that their masters treat their apprentices with very great kindness, and are as indulgent as any masters in the known world, and the apprentices appear to feel the beneficial effect of the abolition law and to assert their rights as men.

That complaints are very much decreased since my last report to your Excellency, and from their numbers I should say less than any other part of the world.

The negro grounds, I am sorry to say, are not cultivated as formerly, and provisions are getting scarce.

I have to state to your Excellency that there are not any schools for the education of the negro children in this quarter; during the time Mrs. Vine kept one, several of the apprentices sent their children to be educated by her; that schools are much wanted; the poorer class express a wish to have their children taught to read and write.

I have also to acquaint your Excellency that there are but few runaways from the estates in this district.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.(signed) *C. Hawkins, s. j.*

My Lord,

Charlton, St. Thomas Vale, 30 March 1836.

I PURPOSE in the following communication to furnish your Lordship with the special report on the state of my district required by rule 27; and first as to the industry of the apprentices. I certainly have observed an alteration for the better since my last special report. They appear generally to be convinced of the absolute necessity of labouring. I draw my conclusions in this respect, not only from the satisfied and favourable expressions of some managers, but also (and what can be a stronger proof?) from the manifest decrease and infrequency of complaints for insufficiency of work against gangs during the past three months, compared with an equal extent of time during the past year since I have been in office. The desire of the apprentices to labour in their own time for money remuneration is almost universally now as strong as at one time it was weak, but generally they appear to prefer so labouring for others than for their masters, although perhaps the same rate of wages would be offered them; the only reason that can be satisfactorily given for this is, that in their own time they labour with more willingness and energy than in their employers' time; and if they worked at home they know this must be observed, and that consequently as much exertion would be expected from them while labouring for their master; but by giving their services elsewhere they cannot be so easily observed upon. On all estates (except two) within my district in St. Thomas Vale, the apprentices have entered

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into arrangements to bestow a certain portion of their time weekly to labour during the crop for money, and on those two, although no agreement has been officially ratified by me, yet by private understanding they also labour for money. The estates in my district in St. John's are strong-handed, and they only require extra labour in the boiling houses, &c., which is willingly devoted. But what I have above stated, though certainly an improvement which can and will be increased under kind and judicious culture, yet I am by no means satisfied with the industry and general disposition of the apprentices to labour in their owners' time; every little pretext for avoiding or declining their duty is endeavoured to be made available, and the conviction on their minds of the certainty of punishment for neglect of labour is necessary to be kept up.

My weekly reports for the last three months will corroborate the assertion, that offences and complaints are not on the increase; formerly I used to fill up two sheets or nearly four sides, but for some time past one sheet or two sides, or generally one side and a half, have sufficed to note the proceedings of a week. Offences are generally of the following nature,—late in commencing work; partial or total absences from labour for a day or greater extent of time; pertness or insolence; and neglect of duty as watchmen, cattle-minders, &c. &c.; but complaints of this last description have not been of late of frequent occurrence; but I am bound to say that if the special magistrates had power to adjudicate cases of petit thefts, which are purely so, and unmixed with "trespass," that a good many complaints of that description would be preferred which now are passed over, rather than the expense and inconvenience of a prosecution at the quarter sessions or the superior courts should be encountered, which is certainly a species of indemnity for the perpetration of these minor offences which cannot but have a pernicious result.

I feel pleasure in confirming my previous reports of the general kind and considerate deportment of the masters, managers and others towards the apprentices, shown by the mild and forbearing manner in which they even speak to them, an anxious desire to arrange even more than trifling complaints amicably, often requesting the magistrate simply to lecture, and evincing regret and commiseration when it becomes necessary seriously to punish.

Such, my Lord, is the philanthropy of the greatest number of managers; would that I could say so of every individual! but there are one to two who still retain a too great proportion of the leaven of the olden times before 1st August 1834. In the first case, although the apprentices do not duly appreciate the kindness shown them, yet a mutual good and friendly feeling and understanding exist, the apprentice can and is brought to be more tractable; while on the other hand an irritable discontent and unfriendly disposition cannot but exist, and will continue until a change for the better take place. A new era having opened upon them, the apprentices feel themselves possessed of the rights and privileges of free men, and with that consciousness they assume a natural independence of manner, speech and conduct, which is widely different from their previous slavish fear and dread and subjection; this, though consistent with due subordination and proper conduct, yet gives great offence to those who pertinaciously are of the old school, and the magistrate who does not see with their eyes and act with their judgment, is not a good or just administrator of the law.

The better sort and well disposed of the apprentices cultivate their grounds, and are as well off for provisions as previous to the commencement of the apprenticeship; they are not restricted as to extent of land to cultivate; they, however, appear to have a thought to the time after August 1840, by making their houses comfortable and extending the cultivation of good gardens around their houses, and partially neglecting the cultivation of their more distant provision mountain land, and it is the interest of proprietors, in my opinion, to encourage this disposition on their part, as, after the termination of the apprenticeship, the labourers having comfortable houses and gardens would be more ready to enter into terms to continue in the service of their previous employers.

Some of the apprentices, who, though of an honest and industrious turn of mind, have a disinclination to cultivate grounds for their own use, preferring to have good gardens, and to hire themselves out for money; others again are of worthless and abandoned characters and dispositions, perfect black sheep, who never could, or never will, be got to keep a garden in cultivation, although the master, with the authority of the law, should repeatedly put a ground in cultivation for them, and who therefore should be paupers to their respective estates during the apprenticeship, giving up their whole time to the property, and to be daily fed at the expense of the property; these last description of persons make out a livelihood principally by committing depredations on their master's provision, cane and corn fields, on the grounds of their more industrious fellow apprentices, and relying on nature's spontaneous productions of fruit of every description, which indeed in the proper seasons are extremely abundant in this country.

The state of labour may in general be said to be pretty much on the average of last year, on some properties more forward, on a few less so; the pastures and feeding grounds however have been much neglected.

The prospect of the crop that is now being taken off is not said to be so great as was first anticipated previous to the commencement thereof, but the true result cannot be ascertained until after crop; the generality of properties will make fair average crops; some will exceed last year's, but others certainly will fall off, but these I remark are very indifferent properties, badly managed for two or three years by managers other than the present ones, (such as putting in canes without manure, &c.) badness of soil, weak handed, a contracted cultivation, reduced time of labour, &c. &c., and no doubt assisted by the insufficiency
of

of duty performed in the legal number of hours by the apprentices; all the estates in my beat have this year, more or less, extended their cultivation of the cane. Jobbing has been in great demand, and, as a natural consequence, a great price per acre demanded. With favourable seasons and the steady working of the system, which latter can be greatly ensured by kind, conciliatory and judicious measures, next year's crops may reasonably be expected to be greatly increased.

Among the beneficial results produced by the new system of things, I am assured, is the disappearance of the habit or disease of dirt eating in this quarter.

The necessity of schools to instruct the free children of the negroes and others becomes every day more apparent. The parents will not allow their children to be employed on the properties, or even instructed, although in many instances the overseers and others have been anxious to employ and instruct them. In consequence the children are exposed to idleness, ignorance, and all other concomitant evils. The schools and the other measures adopted for the instruction of the negro population are not sufficient to stem the growing evils. I respectfully submit there should be a greater number of places for the instruction of the children and others of the labouring classes gratuitously, and a compulsory power existing somewhere to enforce the attendance of the children.

I have, &c.

To the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) J. Harris, s. j.

My Lord,

Lower Lucky Valley, Port Royal,
29 March 1836.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in Mr. Secretary Nunes' circular of the 4th instant, I beg leave most respectfully to state, for your Lordship's information, that I have visited every property in my district, 28 in number, and have made the most minute inquiry relative to the state of the grounds of apprentices, and have been credibly informed by the managers and constables, that they are in a high state of cultivation, and abundance of provisions; and with a view of arriving at the truth, I have gone over a few of the grounds and found them in a most flourishing state.

The apprentices in the upper part of this district readily agree to work for wages at 1 s. 8 d. per day, but on some properties in the lower part they appropriate the whole of their time in working their grounds, they are not however pressed to work for wages. Many properties are getting off their crop without extra labour, and, from the information afforded me by the managers, the crop at this period of the year is equally as forward, if not more so, as last year, but not on the average of former years. I cannot possibly form any idea as to the probable crop, the managers themselves are uncertain; on most properties in the lower part of this district they are preparing their fields for next year's crop. It would appear that in the lower part the crops are more favourable, the coffee trees are nearly all stripped and commenced blossoming; the upper district is quite the reverse, never having finished picking until about the month of July or August; much difference prevails as to the upper and lower districts, chiefly owing to the climate.

I am happy to state that this district is particularly tranquil and orderly. The apprentices are industrious, cheerful and obedient wherever a proper system of management is observed. Complaints are considerably on the decrease, and offences, such as do occur, are of a less glaring description, chiefly for loss of time in turning out to field labour in the morning, women particularly, for insolence to constables, and a few cases for deficiency of field labour and for neglect of duty, and indolence on the part of watchmen.

I have no hesitation in stating, that a good feeling exists between the managers and apprentices generally, and that the system is working as well as possibly can be expected.

Complaints of apprentices against their managers are of a rare occurrence, indeed complaints on either side are evidently decreased rather than increased.

To the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. Hamilton, s. j.

My Lord,

Tannahy, Clarendon, March 30, 1836.

THE period having arrived that I am again called on by your Lordship for a special report of the general state of the district under my superintendence, both as regards the cultivation and prospects of the estates, as well as the disposition and behaviour of the two classes with whose interests I am so immediately connected, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that it appears the crop is not so advanced as is usual at this season of the year; this is, however, attributable to the wet and unfavourable weather we have experienced, which considerably retards the manufacture, and in many instances stops the mill altogether. The time, however, has not been thrown away by such casualties, advantage has been taken on such occasions to plant and clean the young canes, so that the time now lost will be amply repaid hereafter.

The state of the cane fields, consequently, in most instances, is flourishing. From all I can hear, there will be an average crop; that is to say, that the returns will be as great as in corresponding time formerly.

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Except in one or two instances, I believe the disposition of those in charge of estates to be kind and liberal.

On the other hand, I must bear witness to the good conduct, and mild, tractable disposition of the apprentices generally. It is true they are indolent when employed for their masters; but when I see their flourishing grounds, and the readiness with which they are working for wages, I am confirmed in the hope that they will become an industrious population hereafter.

Punishment has decreased since my arrival last year; in fact, except for insufficiency of labour, there are few or no complaints against those who may be termed the good people. Absence, petty thefts and ill-treating stock are the prevalent crimes committed by the ill-disposed, who I am fearful will continue to fill the far greater proportion of my future weekly reports.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) John Gurley, s. J.

My Lord,

Manchester, 30 March 1836.

IN obedience to Mr. Secretary Nunes' circular of the 4th instant, calling for the report required to be made to your Excellency by the 27th rule of my instructions, I have the honour to subjoin the following remarks as the result of the inquiries and observations I have been enabled to make during the short period that has elapsed since my appointment to the district to which they are applicable.

If the fact that the apprentices have every disposition to labour in their own time for hire; that the particular inquiries I have made prove this to be the case; that I have often seen them in their own time employed by their masters and others in cutting down and clearing woodland; and that on all the properties in my district, with two or three exceptions, their grounds are in as good a state of cultivation, in many instances better, than before the 1st of August 1834; if these facts prove industry, then are the apprentices industrious.

The complaints generally made by the managers and others in charge of properties is for turning out late, and those have latterly decreased.

Speaking generally of the apprentices, I decidedly consider that more can be done by mild and conciliatory management than by the strongest coercive measures it is possible to have recourse to; and I have invariably found, that when a mild system of management is adopted and pursued, the improvement of the apprentices and the better prosecution of the duties to be very evident.

The cultivation is a little more backward than it was at this time last year, which is to be attributed to more than double the crop being made this year, and in a great measure to the heavy rain we have had, which was of course unfavourable to the drying, &c. of the coffee.

There are a number of properties in the most mountainous part of my district quite worn out, and the managers state it to be impossible that the cultivation of coffee can be continued on such; but altogether the information I have received enables me to state that the cultivation of properties, or a majority of them, is as forward as, on an average, they have been for a number of years; and that, with a very few exceptions, when the reverse is the case, the circumstance is not to be attributed to the indisposition of the apprentice to labour, or the effects of the new system.

Nothing can be more gratifying to my feelings than to have to mention to your Lordship a circumstance, which shows that the negro appreciates the advantages of education more than he is generally supposed to do. A piece of land at Adam's Valley has been given to the Moravians for the purpose of having a school-house built for the education of the negroes: to this place do the apprentices all round the neighbouring country repair in their own time to labour voluntarily, and without desiring any remuneration. I have been informed, that on one Saturday about a hundred were engaged in preparing timbers, shingles, &c. &c., and in clearing the ground, and that the value of the labour already performed exceeds 100*l.*, without estimating materials.

The only pleasure or benefit they wish to derive from working in this manner is that of having their children educated.

A number of schools have lately been opened in the parish, and I have very often the satisfaction, while going my rounds in the country, of meeting numbers of free children neatly dressed proceeding to or returning from school.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) J. W. Grant, s. J.

My Lord,

Aberdeen Pen, Trelawny, 30th March 1836.

Not the dread of being turned out at 9 o'clock, p. m., or rather of not being admitted for giving my candid opinion, shall cause me to swerve from that duty which I owe your Excellency's unwearied attention for the good of this island, as well as the duty I owe to His Majesty's Government, in giving to them a full report, such as may assist the real well-wishers of the island in noble designs of general improvement.

That

That the apprenticeship system has disappointed every one, even the most sanguine, in its well-working, is an incontrovertible fact, as well as that many things are still wanted to complete a work so ably begun under your Lordship's government.

I would therefore beg leave to call to your Lordship's notice the fact, that no one instance has come to my knowledge of the parents of children under the age of six, or those coming under the 18th clause of the Abolition Act, having ever complied with the spirit and meaning of that clause, nor do I think that the parents will do so, so long as the period of apprenticeship extends beyond the year 1838 or 1840, as the case may be, and until such laws are enacted as may compel them to do so.

My calculation of the falling off is from 15 to 16,000 hogsheads of sugar, but this must not be attributed to any one cause, but, in my humble opinion, to a great variety of causes; viz. the loss of labour forfeited by law to abolish the Sunday markets; the loss of labour by commitments to the workhouses, penal gangs, &c. &c., instead of the more summary punishments by flogging; the loss by deaths, and not supplied by the young people; these, with the very general arrowing of the canes, are, in my opinion, the sole cause of the falling off; but the increase of price in the produce is such as to more than fully compensate for these losses.

Another point to which I would call your Lordship's attention, namely, that there has not been a regular account kept of the class of prædial and non-prædial, and which, if not very soon inquired into, may cause very considerable uneasiness in the mind of the former when the latter comes to receive that blessing which the law confers upon him; for I think very many will be found of the prædials who have for some considerable time acted as non-prædial, and these again sent to be prædials, and the case *vice versa*.

Regarding the decrease of crime, it is too clear to be even doubted.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) G. D. Gregg, s. J.

My Lord,

Crank River, Great House, 30 March 1836.

IN obedience to your Lordship's circular of the 4th March, I beg leave to offer the following remarks respecting the state of my districts.

In the first place, I have visited all the estates and have made particular inquiry, both from the overseers and the constables, concerning the state of the provision grounds, and have in every instance found provisions to be most plentiful.

It being so short a time since I commenced the duties of special justice, I am unable to give your Lordship any idea whether offences have increased or diminished; but from the few complaints brought before me, I should certainly say they were on the decrease. The estates are as far forward in their crops as they were at this time last year, notwithstanding the very wet weather in the months of January and February.

An excellent feeling exists here between master and apprentice; and I will be bold to say, that in no part of the island is the new system better understood or more appreciated than by the apprentices in the upper district of Clarendon.

The religious instruction of the labouring population has, I am sorry to say, heretofore been very much neglected. Arthur's Seat, a thrown-up sugar work, is however about to be fitted up as a place of worship; but unless this example is followed up, it will be a long time before religion is equally distributed over this extensive and populous parish.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) Geo. Gordon, jun., s. J.

My Lord,

Lequeanea, 30 March 1836.

IN the quarterly report which I had the honour to submit last to your Excellency, I stated that the consent or refusal of the apprentice to work for hire should not be assumed as a criterion of either industry during his master's time, or indolence during his own, as his decision on this point would generally be regulated by his interest. This opinion has been confirmed by subsequent observation.

Low wages and a ready market for the produce of his own garden at first induced the apprentice to labour almost exclusively for himself. An overstocked market consequent on this, and higher wages resulting from the increased price of jobbing, have latterly disposed him to work readily for his master.

Any instance of a fair rate of hire having been offered and refused is commonly to be traced to the existence of a bad feeling between the manager and apprentice, as I have seen the negroes of an estate obstinately refuse to give a moment of their time for any consideration, and yet, on a change of overseers, most cheerfully comply with the terms offered.

This observation I have found applicable to the general conduct of the apprentices; for their offences are not so often ascribable to inherent vice as to a desire to retaliate on the manager some supposed or real grievance for which he could not be made legally responsible.

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I have, however, observed a gradual change for the better in the general system of management, and I have little doubt that time and experience will show the policy of endeavouring to lead where it is no longer possible to drive.

It is incontrovertible, that the comparative working of the system depends entirely on the tact and discretion of the whites. I have never known a good overseer dissatisfied with the result, where the law has been impartially administered; and I have never known a bad one satisfied with it under any circumstances.

An impression had been once propagated amongst the apprentices that they would perpetuate their own servitude by working for hire. This has been, I believe, entirely removed, and chiefly by their own discernment. Were the ministers of the gospel (for whom the apprentices entertain generally a superstitious devotion) to take more pains to inculcate a strict obedience to the laws, and to remove the erroneous impressions from which arise these occasional symptoms of mistaken distrust, the duties of a magistrate would be confined to the notice of such offences as must be inseparable from every state of society, and seldom found in so mitigated a form as in this; but the apprentices are not unfrequently taught that their temporal are incompatible with their spiritual duties, and they suffer what they conceive to be a sort of martyrdom to these principles, should their misguided ignorance expose them to the just operation of the laws.

The crop of this will be much greater than that of last year, and although it may not be got off in the same space of time (owing to the cessation of night work), I do not anticipate any delay which will be ultimately injurious to the interests of the proprietor.

Petty thefts and insufficient work are at present the chief offences. Where, however, task-work has been adopted (and I wish it could be universally so), I find few complaints. The managers are satisfied, and the apprentices at liberty by one or two o'clock; this clearly proves the advantage of a moral over a physical incentive to labour.

The attention of the apprentices to their grounds is shown by the state of the provision market and their growing disposition to work for hire. It is therefore a question of some moment whether the cultivation of provisions beyond what is requisite for the bare subsistence of the apprentice may not counteract the very results which it was expected to produce, and with this advantage, that effects are always more permanent when they arise from natural instead of forced causes.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) A. G. Fyfe, s. j.

My Lord,

Dover House, St. George, 31 March 1836.

SINCE I received the circular letter of the 4th instant, I have made particular inquiries through my district upon the various subjects pointed out by the 27th rule of the instructions to special justices, and I have the honour to lay the following statement before your Excellency:—

When I commenced duty, complaints against tradesmen and field labourers for performing an insufficient quantity of work were very numerous; within the last six months they have become less frequent, and since the commencement of the present quarter only a few cases of this nature have been brought before me. Charges against apprentices for running away, and for absence from work on pretence of illness, are occasionally brought forward; but neglect of duty on the part of watchmen and catlemen, in consequence of which much injury is done to cane fields, is more constantly complained of than any other description of offence.

The good feeling between masters and apprentices, of which I made particular mention in my last two reports, continues uninterrupted and undiminished. I therefore deem it unnecessary to enter further into the subject at present than to confirm what I then stated.

Since I forwarded a detailed report, dated 1st instant, upon the state of the negro grounds, nothing has occurred to render it requisite for me to add any thing thereto, except that the apprentices upon Grey's-inn estate came in a body to the overseer, and requested him to give them permission to establish their grounds in a particular part of the estate, near their own houses, and very well adapted for the purpose. The request was immediately complied with, and, in addition, a Friday was given without solicitation, that the people might clear the ground and plant their provisions in good season.

With reference to the labour usual for this period of the year, I am informed upon some few estates that it is quite as forward as usual, on others that it is not as much so as it was in March 1835, on the greatest number that it exceeds what it was at this time last year, and nearly all declare that it is not an average of former years. Some managers keep up the same quantity of land in canes as they usually did, a few have contracted their field for the sake of keeping up a good state of cultivation, and others, with the occasional assistance of hired labour, have greatly extended their field without falling behind in cultivation. Any estimate made now would not be entitled to much attention; but it may not be improper to state that appearances justify the expectation that the return of this year's crop will exceed that of the year just now expired. Upon comparing the estimate which I forwarded to your Excellency last October of the quantity of sugar which planters expected to make with what they now tell me they have made, I perceive a difference of about 40 hogsheads only upon an estimate of more than 2,000. This exhibits in a favourable

favourable light the candour of the planters of my district, and the correctness of the information with which I must acknowledge they always appeared willing to furnish me when I applied to them.

Undoubtedly the apprentices all through my district are more industrious now than they were twelve months since, and more obedient to the law; I am aware that masters and managers are well satisfied with their general conduct and working. That no apprehension is entertained of a falling off in this respect seems evident from the fact that in all estimates for ensuing crops it appears to be assumed, as a matter which neither admits nor suggests a doubt, that the people will continue to labour during their apprenticeship as steadily and regularly as they have done these last six months.

I think it my duty in making the general report of the state of my district, although the subject is not specifically alluded to in the instructions, to call your Excellency's attention to the total idleness in which the free children are growing up. I am not aware of a single instance of any one individual of this class doing any thing for the good of themselves or their families. The establishment of well-regulated schools in central situations is much to be desired, as they would afford a beneficial means of employing the time of these children, and thus of preventing them from acquiring a habit of idleness. In my district, containing a population of more than 4,300 apprenticed labourers, there is at present but one day school, and in it there are only 12 scholars.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Fishbourne, s. J.*

My Lord,

Montego Bay, 29 March 1836.

IN obedience to your Excellency's circular letter of 4th March, I beg leave to offer the following report:—

In my district the apprentices in general are industrious and well-behaved. Upon two or three estates some discontent has been occasioned by the managers withholding the customary allowances of salt provisions during the holidays, and changing the hours of labour from the nine hours' system to the eight hours per day, thereby depriving the apprentices of the half Fridays during crop. But the people are now becoming more reconciled to the alteration.

During the last six months there has been little alteration upon the number of complaints, but the offences are not now of that aggravated nature which usually occurred upon the first appointment of the special magistrates. In the town of Montego Bay the principal complaints arise from the non-payment of wages, and in the country the most common offences are those of being late in turning out to work, and occasional absence upon the part of individuals.

I have much pleasure in stating that the labour upon almost every estate in my district is at present in a greatly more advanced state than it was at the same time last year; and the preparations for the ensuing crop are upon a more extensive scale than they have been for the last two years.

The provision grounds of the apprentices are generally in good order, and more attention has recently been given to them than formerly. Provisions are abundant; but upon some properties near town the apprentices are allowed to cut and sell grass and wood, upon the proceeds of which they depend for the purchase of food.

In most cases the managers act with kindness to those under their care; though there are occasionally instances of strictness and severity which create discontent upon the part of the apprentices, and an unwillingness to work cheerfully.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Walter Finlayson, s. J.*

My Lord,

Montego Bay, St. James, 29 March 1836.

I HAVE much pleasure in communicating to your Lordship the improved condition of the estates in this district when compared (from all accounts) to what they were the two preceding years, and that although the mills were not put about as early this season as they were the last, the crop progresses rapidly, and is altogether more forward at this period of the year than usual; but whether there will eventually be an improved or diminished crop is yet to be ascertained. It is the general opinion, however, among the experienced planters that the fields were not, owing to a variety of circumstances, last year either properly cleaned or supplied, and the season allowed to pass before the usual fall plants could be put in; taking this for granted, I think it ought rather to be a matter of surprise than disappointment if the present crop yield any thing in proportion to the last; however, there is no doubt, calculating on the unusual quantity of plant canes put in this season, the labour bestowed on them and their general healthy appearance, that the ensuing crop will at all events be much more productive than the present, and likely to yield a fair average return.

JAMAICA.

It is gratifying to report at the same time the improved condition of the ginger settlements, both as regards the quantity and quality of their produce, and I am confident your Lordship will be pleased to learn that on some properties an average crop has already been made, and that, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, others are by far more advanced than could have been anticipated.

It will hardly be disputed that the good or bad feeling of the master or manager towards the apprentices will, in a considerable measure, influence a corresponding feeling on the part of the apprentice; wherever therefore that happy and much to be wished for reciprocal good feeling is to be found, the conduct, industry, attachment and comfort of the people may be perceived in a moment, and complaints on either side seldom to be met with; but, on the other hand, where the want of consideration for the feelings of the people, and of the women in particular, by the too frequent application to them of language the most disgusting that passion could suggest, or the want of common decency dictate, will at once be observed a sullenness of temper, insolence, recrimination, desertion and other manifestations of discontent, the indubitable consequence resulting from ill-management. On this subject there can be but one opinion, and as, on a former occasion, I had the honour to remark, so I shall on this take the liberty to repeat, that wherever they have been well treated they have in general been well behaved, working cheerfully in their own time for pay wherever they can procure the highest wages.

With respect to complaints, such, for instance, as petty thefts, loss of labour by the pickaniny mothers, and turning out too late to work, comprise the general nature of offences charged against the apprentices; whilst they complain of the overseers and book-keepers "picking their mouth," curse them, "vulgar curse," confine and assault them as they say, without provocation, and then with all the indifference and consequence imaginable bid them go to the magistrates for redress. However, I am happy to say, that of late complaints have considerably decreased, and that a much better feeling is likely to prevail in anticipation of the future and forgetfulness of the past.

I gathered from the head people and overseers all the information I could respecting the negro grounds; they concur in the opinion I had previously formed (from the surprising heavy loads I observed them carrying to market of every description of provisions), that the cultivation of their grounds must be well attended to.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. B. Facey, s. J.

My Lord,

Kingston, 30 March 1836.

THE period having arrived when, in obedience to your Lordship's instructions, it becomes my duty to transmit to your Lordship a report of the working of the apprenticeship system in my district, I am happy to be able to express to your Lordship the heartfelt satisfaction which I derive from contemplating the period over which my diaries extend, a period in which the information I have obtained of the successful working of the system remains consistent with the former statements which I have had the honour to communicate to your Lordship.

No pleasure can be so unmixed, no feeling more mellowing, than that which is derivable from the contemplation of a people released from the rigour of a baneful servitude, and standing forward on the high road of civilization, summoned by the calls of Christianity and civil liberty to the achievement of the supreme gifts of freedom, and thereby to be invested with a degree of moral and social importance.

Such a survey in the repose of imagination would be gracious to every well-constituted mind, but when it can be witnessed personally, with as much ease as if it had been depicted mentally, we are enabled to leave the field of imagination, and descend to a tangible point, from which we can direct the eye of calm observation to its practical operation on the happiness of man.

In considering the progress of the new system, rendered peculiarly interesting from the prevalence of false notions respecting it, the first point to which I must have recourse is that gracious aspect of order and subordination which prevails among the apprentices. They seem to possess an instinct of order, which in other countries has resulted from ages of legal government.

Having established, as far as my contingent of information can establish, the desirable fact of order and subordination, the next point arising out of the inquiry which your Lordship directed me to make is, whether offences have increased or decreased; and am happy to be able to inform your Lordship that they have decreased, not only proportionably but rapidly.

The industry of the apprentices continues steadily.

In reference to the good feeling between master and apprentice, it is undeniably true that the industry of the apprentices, the encouragement which is given to regular habits of life, are directly influenced by the mode in which the affairs of estates are administered.

Planters are ready to acknowledge that, amidst the great diversity of human character and sentiment to be found among their order, those estates which have been badly managed under slavery, retain in a sensible degree the adverse circumstances by which they were formerly surrounded.

I have

I have not many opportunities of ascertaining the demeanor between master and apprentice, except when I am officially engaged, and then I have never witnessed any circumstance that could warrant me in charging the latter with a want of respect, or the former with obtrusive harshness. On the whole, I may safely say that the managers in my district appear to employ their influence with discretion.

There are two estates more forward this year in their labour than they were last year, but as the comparative advance of labour must be estimated by reference to the peculiarities of local situations, the state of the weather, and the combination of other circumstances, any report that I might make to your Lordship at this juncture would not only be necessarily limited and uncertain, but would stand in jeopardy of positive error.

I must not omit to mention to your Lordship that the provision grounds are generally well cultivated.

I am happy to inform your Lordship that Christian civilization is beginning to flow around my district, proving how truly the habits of a people depend more on morals than on laws.

That unfortunate indulgence of sexual vices, once so active and visible, is quailing before the light of Christianity, and marriage is rapidly improving the habits of the apprentices. It has given birth to increased motives to industry, and will exercise a happy influence on the ulterior progress of the system. The ties created by marriage add a great deal to their character, and detract nothing from the ease of their circumstances.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) D. Ewart, s. J.

My Lord,

Brook Lodge, Saint David's,
30th March 1836.

I HAVE the honour, in accordance with your Excellency's desire, to make the following special report of my district:—

I consider that the apprentices are in general attentive and industrious, offences are decreasing, they consist chiefly in stealing produce, turning out late to work, and of other faults of a more trivial nature; stealing produce from their masters is not considered by the negroes to be a crime of any great enormity. Where the managers are industrious, steady, sensible men, very good feelings prevail between them and those under their charge; where the overseers are of a contrary description, dissatisfaction and consequent complaint arise on both sides; the negroes, notwithstanding the restraint they have been and are still under, are peculiarly susceptible of reproach. The grounds of the apprentices are good, well attended to, and abundantly stocked with provisions of various kinds: on properties where they get the alternate Friday, much comfort and contentment is the result; where the eight hours a day system is carried on, the four and a half hours a week intended for the benefit of the apprentices is of no use whatever. The people conduct themselves in their own time with great propriety; their dress, appearance and demeanor on the Sabbath-day is characteristic and pleasing to observe, as they proceed in groups to and from some place of divine worship; the decorum observed on those occasions, considering the limited means of information within their reach, is highly creditable to them. Complaints against or from the apprentices have considerably fallen off, and under good management now seldom occur. I consider that the cultivation of the district is as forward as it has been at this period last year. Albion estate will realize the expected increase of fifty hogsheads of sugar this year, and Norris's, thirty; the overseer of the former property calculates on a still further increase of thirty hogsheads next year.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) Pat^k Dunne, s. J.

My Lord,

Retirement, Great House, St. Ann,
28th March 1836.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Excellency's circular, I have the honour to transmit my periodical summary.

And first it may not be irrelevant to state, that the opinion I formerly submitted to your Lordship of the negro character has been fully confirmed by twelve months' subsequent experience. I still recognize the same docility and obedience to the laws which distinguished them then, combined at present with a moral advance which develops itself in a proper sense of the degradation that crime and punishment carry with it; formerly I could only discover that the dread of corporal anguish prevented an infraction of the laws; at present, pride, shame and character have their influence, and the result is an unparalleled diminution of offences. They have now acquired a full knowledge of the abolition law, and I think they are not only conscious, but grateful for its protection. As regards the extent of their grounds, abundance of provisions, superfluities in dress, the possession

JAMAICA.

of horses, pigs and poultry, they are in advance of any peasantry I have ever known. Nor does there assemble on the Sabbath at any village church in England a congregation more decorous in conduct, or more decent in appearance, than those who crowd to hear divine service at Aboukir. Crime is rarely known amongst them. Petty thefts, absence and neglect of duty still constitute the catalogue of their offences. The obvious imperfection in their character is a disregard of truth, a want of perseverance in a steady line of industry; hence active exertions will often relapse into positive indolence, whilst cheerfulness and energy is not unfrequently succeeded by sullenness and apathy, without any traceable cause or visible provocation. Nevertheless, there has been no instance of their refusing to work for wages in their own time; indeed their love of money has gained so entire an ascendancy over their love of ease that they will seek employment even at a great distance from their homes. A great portion of the coffee crop from this district has already reached the wharfs, the rest is progressing, whilst field work is in full operation; and were it not for the severe blight of July, which spared neither tree or berry, the crop in these mountains would have greatly exceeded an average one; however, as many of the properties escaped this visitation, the total shipped will bear a comparison with the three preceding years, although individual failures have and must always occur. As coffee is the staple of this district, I give it more space than the all-important sugar. The canes are looking clean and healthy; the cultivation may be, and is, I believe, curtailed, from causes already explained and well understood. Upon two of the most important estates, where 15 and 16 hogsheads was the average weekly, 14 and 14½ is now manufactured; at Boroughbridge 12 acres of plants have just yielded 36 hogsheads, and on this and the other properties, good crops will be made. Mr. Shelly, of Ballantoy, a gentleman whose zeal for his employer cannot be surpassed, and whose talent and experience as a planter is universally acknowledged, although deprecating the loss which the estate has sustained as regards the reduction of working hours, admits that the system is working to exceed his most sanguine expectations.

As no instance of cruelty or oppression has come to my knowledge, it would be invidious to attribute opposite qualities to particular individuals; in truth, many of the managers and all the proprietors give daily evidence of kindness and good-will towards their dependents; and it is worthy of remark, that on those properties where there has been a total absence of punishment, that the best crops have been made; to place this fact beyond theory or contradiction, I beg to instance Gomersal, Caledonia and Endeavour; indeed, although the coffee crop has been remarkably heavy on some of these estates, and the work proportionably laborious, yet the whole has been got off without corporal punishment. These facts are well worthy the serious consideration of the absentee proprietors, amongst whom are my oldest, best and dearest friends; it behoves them to glance beyond the year 1840, and to insist on such a state of management as will ensure an influx of free labour after that period; the present is the only consideration, and I might add the only duty of the overseer; he is often removed, and the ordeal of his usefulness, or the criterion of his abilities, is a large or small crop; but on his mode of attaining this object, whether persuasive or arbitrary, hinges the lasting prosperity of their possessions. Some properties may be depopulated by bitter recollections, others inundated from kindly associations. The resident proprietors are obviously speculating beyond the present, and they will reap a plentiful harvest possibly in the midst of famine. I again repeat, that cruelty is extinct in this district, and I believe, except in isolated instances, all over the island; but there are minor shades, arising from the temper or temperament of the overseer, which can render the people happy and obedient, or sulky and discontented. Where a fortunate union of firmness and kindness exists in the manager, the magistrate is seldom called upon to interfere; but where there is an absence of these qualities, appeals to him are perpetual. Let not the absentee be satisfied with good crops, at present bolstered by a reliance on immigration hereafter; in this district immigration has positively and absolutely failed, nor can it ever compete with the usefulness of a native peasantry in the tropics. My Lord, on the present scale I deprecate immigration, first, because this phantom of a resource may prevent gentlemen in management from cultivating a good understanding with the natives; secondly, because it acts injuriously on the aborigines; and lastly, because I have seen it fail. But if a redundant strength was thrown into the interior so as not only to cultivate our wastes, but also to create a home consumption for native produce, thereby encouraging our breed of oxen, enlarging our pens, and planting the germ of a resource which would in time compete with England or America by supplying the foreign markets with beef, not inferior to any in the world, then the objection must cease; but the present chandler-shop system can only produce discontent to the imported, dislike to the native, and disappointment to the speculator. In my humble opinion, our population is sufficient for present cultivation. The annexed table, which I beg to submit, proves that numerical strength does not produce commensurate results, the examples are neither culled nor rejected, but taken alphabetically as they stand on my list; the two first are only separated by a wall, and I understand from good authority that their relative positions, as regards returns, have been pretty similar to the present.

I have already called your Excellency's attention to the necessity of making some alteration in the present law of valuing apprentices, and stated my opinion that an ascending and descending scale would be more equitable, as the present operates as a bonus on bad conduct. The healthy athletic negro destitute of character can cheaply purchase his discharge; whilst the useful, honest apprentice desirous of manumission is valued so high as to render the privilege nugatory.

I should

I should also respectfully recommend the adoption of that clause in the "Act to aid and amend," which gave the special justice the power of confining offenders at night and at shell-blow; it was a humane substitute for corporal punishment, a just atonement for habitual desertion; it saved the youthful delinquent the contamination of a prison and her propinquity to all that is vile.

My other printed suggestions to "protect property and prevent night riding more by prevention than punishment," is already before your Lordship, and, I am happy to add, will receive the sanction of the Island Legislature.

I fear your Excellency will be dissatisfied with the length and probably unimportance of this communication, and if I did not feel oppressed with my responsibility to God and man, a more brief *resumé* should have been substituted, but viewing myself in the light of an humble operative appointed by His Majesty's Government to watch the progress of one of the most stupendous experiments ever put in motion by the philanthropy of man, I feel it not only to be my bounden duty to check, propel or lubricate its movements, but to acquaint the executive with any minute portion of its construction which may have become inapplicable to its present progress, or inoperative from existing circumstances.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. A. Dillon, s. j.

TABLE OF STRENGTH, MANAGEMENT and RESULTS.

Name of Estate.	Number of Hands.	Tone of Management.	Results.	
Coffee {	Aboukir - -	173	Arbitrary - - - -	100 Tierces of 800 cwt. each.
	Arbuthnot - -	91	Conciliating - - -	80 - ditto - 1,000 „ ditto.
	Caledonia - -	40	Kind, conciliating - -	75 - ditto - 1,000 „ ditto.
Sugar {	Ballantoy - -	216	First-rate, firm and kind -	14½ Hogsheads each week.
	Cave Valley -	316	Talented but arbitrary - -	14 - ditto - - ditto.

N. B.—The overseer's tierce seldom contains more than the 800 cwt., the proprietor's from 1,000 upwards, by which the latter saves cooperage, wainage and wharfage: the overseer sustains the loss for the sake of the delusion; the proprietor is contented with the benefit.

My Lord,

Manchioneal, St. Thomas-in-the-East,
29 March 1836.

It affords me much pleasure to state that this district is quiet, although the apprentices in general are not working so well or so cheerfully as they did previous to Christmas. Complaints are greatly diminished on both sides, and when they do occur they are confined almost exclusively to late turning out and an insufficiency of work; this result is to be attributed solely to the fault of the constables, who do not do their duty with that strict impartiality which they ought to exercise; several of this class have been degraded and otherwise punished.

The negroes continue to work for hire in Manchioneal, and no doubt will do so until the end of the apprenticeship term, as they have no sale for their provisions, of which they have abundance.

Strenuous efforts are being made for the education of the apprentices and free children; these have been almost universally rejected by the one, unless the time so occupied is returned by the masters, and are not taken advantage of by the other, though offered gratuitously.

The condition of the free children is truly deplorable, as their parents obstinately refuse any assistance from their masters or managers, and bring them up in filth and idleness.

Nearly all the proprietors have proposed to the parents of children under six years of age most liberal terms, and in many instances offered them the free acceptance of clothing, medical attendance, &c., which have been most indignantly refused.

The negroes do not as yet appreciate the great boon which has been granted them, except in so far as looking forward to the time when they consider that they will be exempt from field labour.

In conclusion, it affords me the greatest satisfaction to report the universal kindness shown by both proprietors and managers to the apprentices in this district.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. Kennet Dawson, s. j.

JAMAICA.

My Lord,

Highgate, St. Mary's, 29 March 1836.

I HAVE the honour to write to your Excellency in answer to your letter of the 4th instant, and requiring a particular statement of this district.

From the information I have received, and which I have on all occasions endeavoured to obtain from the managers of estates and others, I have no hesitation in stating my belief that the sugar crop of this year will not equal that of last, but I trust it may not fall off considerably.

Buildings I have observed on many properties are going to a state of dilapidation, which is the case with many private dwelling-houses.

You cannot yet depend on the apprentices for continuous labour beyond what the law gives; negro grounds are in a good state of cultivation, and the people will frequently prefer carrying a large basket of provisions to a distant market than to labouring on an estate at a much greater profit.

It is supposed by some that the negro will work for hire after the expiration of the apprenticeship; I am of a different opinion, not that I believe the negro more or less inclined to labour than other labouring people in a tropical climate, but I ground my opinion on the fact that there is no family of negroes who cannot command 25*l.* currency, and with that sum he can purchase from six to eight acres of excellent land, and have a portion of his cash left to purchase what he may require till the provisions on the land he purchases, are fit for use; then it will give him the greatest abundance, and his smallest children are able to cultivate them without any labour from him or his wife. In a little time he will have hogs, which the fruit growing on the land will feed; he will have abundance of poultry, and he will grow in small quantities oil, arrow-root, pepper, pimenta, tobacco, and probably a little ginger or coffee; all these in the negro way of gardening require little or no labour; with them he will make a comfortable living and procure every thing he requires or could wish, and in fact be the proprietor of a small farm; it would be doing the negro injustice to suppose him such a fool as to neglect this and continue a day labourer; indeed negroes have at different times spoken to me if such might be allowed them after the apprenticeship. It will be perceived I do not argue against the negro, I may admit him equal to the English labourer, but that only strengthens my argument, for human nature is always the same, and no man of common sense will work for a single day's hire when he can become the original proprietor of a farm, however small, provided that farm (as I have shown the negroes' will) gives him a comfortable livelihood.

A considerable sum has been expended by the proprietors of Esher estate in erecting a school-room on an extensive scale, which is regularly attended by the free children, 70 odd in number, and several of the apprentices. The bishop appoints a competent and respectable person to superintend the same, for which service he receives 160*l.* annually, and I am glad to remark he receives every assistance from the overseer, and I can bear testimony to their improvement.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) Thomas Davies, s. j.

My Lord,

Mount Charles, St. Elizabeth, 29 March 1836.

FAVOURABLE as my former quarterly reports have been, I feel warranted on the present occasion in bearing a still more decided testimony to the improved conduct of the apprenticed population of this district.

It may possibly be in your Excellency's recollection that, in adverting to the increase of good humour and the abatement of distrust which so evidently marked the opening of the year, I allowed myself at that time to indulge in an anticipation since happily realized.

During the whole quarter my district has not been stained by a single atrocious crime, and offences of a minor description have been comparatively unfrequent.

I can scarcely, perhaps, adduce better proof of this than will be afforded by my diary, from a reference to which your Lordship will perceive that in the course of the last three months several entire weeks have passed without the existence of a complaint, a circumstance which I have not before had the gratification to record.

For the necessity of corporal punishment no one occasion has occurred.

Consequent upon the prevalence of this better order of feeling among the people has been not only more general civility towards those in authority over them, but, on many properties, an improved scale of labour.

The present cultivation of the district disappoints the fears and exceeds the expectations that almost every party formed respecting it at an earlier period of the change. Predictions and apprehensions having no longer any thing to fix upon in the existing system of labour, are transferring themselves (more innocently) to the interesting date of 1840.

For the apprentice term it is at length generally admitted that we are safe.

In many instances there has been of late a decided advance in cultivation, and where it is materially otherwise, the failure must be sought in causes unconnected with the system itself. Such exceptions will be found in every condition of society.

I am happy to have it in my power to report to your Excellency that the sugar estates in the district are not among the exceptions. Three of the four will make larger crops than last year, and produce of superior quality; at the same time that preparations are carrying forward which, in the event of the usual seasons, must secure even better results in the ensuing year.

The

The present crop of ginger will considerably exceed the last, more having been planted ; so will that of pimenta, the weather having been peculiarly favourable for it.

no longer find it said, as once (except indeed by the press of the island), "Yes, but will these crops be got in? Will not the canes and the ginger and the allspice perish for want of adequate labour to secure them?" Those, my Lord, who have had the means of seeing two crops completed by apprentice labour without any such disastrous consequences, must either be possessed of an uncommon share of incredulity, or be very defective in principle, who persist in such insinuations.

Judging by the state of things around me here, we seem now to have reached a point in the great experiment from which it is very possible to discern that the final issue depends upon the manner in which all parties improve the intermediate—I will venture to call it the probationary time. If improved, that issue cannot be altogether a failure, and should it fall somewhat below the ardent expectations of philanthropists, will at least, as the apprenticeship has done, leave others, who thought their knowledge exclusive, much further in error, will show that it was possible to be acquainted with the slave and to be very ignorant of the man.

Fortunately for the great result, the negro, indulging no resentment respecting the past, but conscious only of his ignorance and degradation, places himself in our hands for his entire mental and moral tuition.

Nor is he upon the whole an inapt scholar; certain at least it is that the intellectual advancement of the class has hitherto quite kept pace with any pains that have been taken with them. To the persevering and benevolent pains which have been bestowed upon many of the negroes in my district by their religious teachers, I willingly attribute much of their exemption from crime and comparative correctness of demeanour.

There are still, I regret to say, two or three properties which, from various causes, have not participated in this benefit, and the difference in the temper and behaviour of the people is so obvious as to be strongly confirmatory of the value of instruction.

On one of these there is to this day, I fear, not a single baptized nor married person; they are of course but about half as civilized as others. Even here, however, there is now a movement in the direction of what is right, they are "fighting," as their term is, for the requisite knowledge preparatory to baptism, and for the preparations they deem necessary for marriage.

Next to the direct influence of religion, I know nothing which seems more to tend to ameliorate their moral condition than the ties of marriage. They enter into it cautiously, aware of its restraints, and it does in almost every instance place great restraints upon their profligacy.

I therefore strenuously promote it among them, sometimes guiding their selection where I am appealed to, which is often the case, for I have now much more to do as a court of arbitration and equity than in administering the law under which I hold my appointment.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Daughtrey.*

My Lord,

Bluefields, Robin's River P. O., 5 April 1836.

I BEG leave to state, for your Excellency's information, that since my last report I have visited various parts of this country, and that I can confidently state matters in general continue to improve amazingly; the sugar crops are being taken in with great expedition and facility, and the quantity of sugar is equal to any thing that could be desired by most of the planters with whom I have conversed. On some estates, several indeed, they exceed last crop by 50 to 60 hogsheads; Mesopotamia, for instance, in Westmoreland; Shrewsbury and Spring Garden in the same parish. Copse in Hanover, Holland in St. Elizabeth, are all making very large crops, and afford undeniable proof of the success of the present system. Mountpelier appears to me to be in the highest possible state of cultivation; the success of these very valuable properties, and many smaller which I might name, affords the most gratifying proof of the successful state of things; there have been, indeed, some unpleasant bickerings between the managers and apprentices on a few estates, originating chiefly on the unhappy subject of the "half Friday;" this interminable source of discontent has caused more ill-feeling and produced more difficulty than any subject connected with the great change. The negro will not be persuaded that any other time during the week will form an equivalent for the half Friday; in fact he looks upon this as the greatest boon conferred on him, as it enables him to get provisions for the Saturday's market, and he is thus left time to attend service on the Sunday; this latter advantage is one which the apprentices now appreciate in the highest degree; and I am satisfied that the mind of the negro, generally speaking, has undergone more moral improvement during the past term of the apprenticeship than it did during his whole life of slavery; here, of course, I do not include those who are naturally ill-disposed, some of whom may be found in all states of society.

I might observe to your Excellency that this is one of the most public situations in the country, and yet a complaint is very rarely brought before me, nor are there any scarcely on the Saturdays appointed for courts; it is evident that contentment exists among the peasantry in this district; the cultivation of ginger is carried on throughout the mountain district in this vicinity, and I am informed by the proprietors that the apprentices work much in their own hours in scraping the ginger, for which they are liberally paid.

JAMAICA.

As I feel that I cannot be too minute in giving your Excellency every information on a subject to which your Lordship has devoted so much care and anxiety, I cannot withhold the important intelligence that the shipping at Savanna la Mar are getting loaded fast; the Lady Catharine Barham sailed with her full cargo of rum and sugar about five weeks since; the Eden went round to fill up at Green Island a few days since, being engaged to take produce from that port, and is to sail in a day or two; the John Renwick is now filling up at Bluefields, to sail on Monday next; these are first class West Indiamen; and the other ships in the harbour are, I am informed, taking in their sugar fast, and will, from all I can learn, make as prosperous a voyage as they were in former years accustomed to do.

I beg your Excellency will not suppose that I am endeavouring to give a high colouring to matters. I have confined myself to circumstances for which I can vouch, and certainly feel considerable pleasure in being enabled to give information which must, I trust, prove satisfactory to your Excellency, particularly when I assure your Excellency that I have taken some pains to ascertain the state of things truly in my frequent visits to different parts of the country, and for which I am much indebted to many gentlemen of the most extensive information in this part of the island.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Daly, s. j.*

My Lord,

Leeward, Hanover, New Green Island,
29 March 1836.

IN reporting on the general state of this district, I have great satisfaction in being able to state that it is pervaded by a degree of tranquillity which could hardly be surpassed in a district of equal extent and population in any country; my experience of the progress by which it has arrived at its present state extends no further back than the commencement of the present year, a period affording but little scope for comparison, yet the observations I have made, aided by the examples already existing, appear to justify the opinion that wherever justice and discretion distinguish the conduct of the master, fidelity and cheerful industry are equally discernible in the character of the apprentice; in my mind that opinion has long settled into a fixed conviction.

In general the apprentices go about their work cheerfully and do it well, and on by far the majority of estates the only fault complained of is the very venial one of appearing in the field a few minutes later than the prescribed time in the morning. Among those on which offences of greater magnitude are alleged to occur, I have, without a single exception, found upon inquiry that their disordered condition has been caused by the mismanagement of either late or present masters or overseers, exhibited in attempts to extort a greater proportion of labour from the apprentices, by stopping their fish, taking away their half Friday on pretence of adopting the eight hour system, &c. &c.

In these cases discontent, the natural consequence of oppression, leads to remonstrance, which, when addressed by a negro to his manager, is in most instances considered and treated by the latter as "insolence and insubordination." These are not hypothetical cases; on the contrary, I regret to say that some such have but recently occurred; they are however exceptions, and, as I before observed, things are managed on a great majority of estates in this district with the most satisfactory appearances of harmony and mutual good feeling between masters and apprentices, while the number and nature of the offences actually committed are so mitigated as to render punishment a rare occurrence. The negro provision grounds are universally well cultivated wherever the soil is worth the labour, and ground provisions are in consequence very plentiful, notwithstanding the depredations of estates' cattle and thieves, which, with an occasional squabble with a field driver, constitute the bulk of complaint matter.

The agricultural labour of the estates is, as I am generally informed, in a more forward state than it was at this time last year; and as a proof that the voluntary labour of the apprentices has greatly contributed to render it so, I am informed by a respectable jobber of this district that where he has dug 25 acres of cane-holes this season, he formerly dug 100; his accounts for digging holes thus falling short by 75 per cent. of their amount the past year, a falling off which he assured me was caused solely by the employment on estates of apprentices in their own time. Not only do those usually employed on the hoe dispose of their spare time in this manner, but the mail men, carters, fishermen (estates), ratcatchers, and, in many cases, domestics, eagerly accept such employment where they are sure of being adequately paid, either on their own or neighbouring estates. So obvious, indeed, has now become the willingness of the negro to devote a portion of his own time to labour for hire (independent of his heavy and uncompensated drudgery during the estate time, and the tillage of his ground and garden), that nothing but the blindest and most impudent obstinacy can persist in the assertion that he will not work when absolutely free.

I have elsewhere alluded to the encroachments on the time properly belonging to the apprentice; it is a fruitful source of discontent, and although, from want of watches or other proof, they cannot substantiate their complaints on the subject, I have no doubt of their being too often well founded. Could this evil be remedied, it would, I am confident, be succeeded by a great and immediate alteration for the better. A clause fixing the "blowing shell" times might by some be deemed harshly restrictive, but experience has convinced me it would have the effect of diffusing cheerfulness and industry over many estates, where

now

now unwilling and consequently ill-performed labour strongly shows the presence of deep discontent and hatred of the manager. Another cause of heart-burning was the wanton use made by some overseers of the imaginary right of locking up whom and whenever they pleased; but I am happy to say, my endeavours to remove that evil have been very successful.

The last evil I shall submit to your Excellency's consideration, and by far the most important, is the want of provision for the religious and moral instruction of the apprentices and their children in this district. During the last five weeks a Baptist missionary has preached twice; of the Established Church, or other denominations of Christian ministers, I have seen none, nor heard of any. A Mr. Holt, of the Established Church, is indeed arrived, but has taken up his residence at Rockspring, with intent to open a school, as I am informed, but not of the extent calculated for general benefit.

In conclusion, I beg to report that fair play and instruction are alone wanting to render the negro, in spite of the obstacles he formerly contended with, a useful and respectable member of society.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) R. S. Cooper, s. j.

My Lord,

Parnassus, Clarendon, 30th March 1836.

IN transmitting the first general report of the state of my district, it is a source of peculiar gratification that the experience of personal and minute observation enables me to furnish information with respect to the working of the apprenticeship, diametrically at variance with the exaggerated accounts which from time to time meet the public eye, and which are evidently manufactured by crafty and disappointed individuals inimical to the system.

It becomes an imperative point of duty for those who have the means of detecting, to expose the misrepresentations which are daily circulated about the non-working or improper working of the apprenticeship system. The British people naturally feel a lively and deep anxiety in the operation and successful completion of their magnificent experiment—an experiment worthy of the term sublime, when its ulterior object is for a moment contemplated—the restoration to man of his natural inherent right, liberty; the emancipation from a slavery detestable and galling, embracing the thralldom of the mind as well as of the body. It is necessary that the people, whose talents and fortunes have assisted to promote this grand work, should be undeceived, and that the refutation should be, if possible, as extensively disseminated as the falsehoods, and the true and actual position of the country under its altered constitution, laid before the eyes of the world.

The apprentices in my district are conducting themselves as well as the most sanguine friend of abolition could desire or expect. The offences, generally, as your Lordship will have perceived from my weekly diaries, are of a trivial nature; indeed, frequently of such a nature as would never have been noticed, were the population enjoying unqualified freedom; but such is the proneness of mankind to cling tenaciously to the last vestiges of power, that I can only expect the cessation of these minor complaints with the end of the present system. It must not be understood from this, that I would at present advise the abrogation of the apprenticeship. No; this probationary period was a wise and an expedient measure; and I doubt not that the same progressive and visible improvement in the labouring population will be continued and observable to its end. Much remains to be done; time has been lost; and it is of the utmost consequence that additional schools and places of worship should be immediately erected throughout the island. Combined with these, if those official and influential gentlemen of the country (whose duty it is, from the obligations which they owe to society) would, by a judicious temper and conciliatory exercise of authority, prepare the minds of the people for the grand change which must take place in their condition in 1840, I augur the happiest and most favourable results, and feel convinced that the bulk of the population will enter upon their duties as freemen in a manner that will prove satisfactory to every friend of humanity.

I find that among the enlightened apprentices advice or admonition is never given in vain; they are rational beings, susceptible of improvement and of every sentiment which elevates and ennobles the mind of man. Let the magistrate take pains to reason and talk to the people, point out their error, show them its evil tendency, and otherwise treat them as intellectual beings, and his time will not have been needlessly expended. I fear, however, that the powers of the law have been sometimes hastily resorted to, with little other effect than to produce a submission from fear and coercion, and which, in the end, cannot be productive of substantial benefit. Kindness generally begets kindness. Your Lordship will remember that, shortly after I commenced my duties, I had occasion to try the head constable of this estate for insubordination; in the report which accompanied my diary for that week, I pointed out to your Lordship that I was induced to treat the offender with lenience, on account of his intelligence and respectability. The admonition which I then gave him has answered every good purpose; his influence among the apprentices on this large estate is very great; he is in himself a host of example; and I am happy to say that the people are conducting themselves in an exemplary, industrious manner. Had I precipitately degraded and punished this man, he might have become callous by his degradation; instead of amendment, recklessness and worse conduct might have followed; and such an

JAMAICA.

example would no doubt have been pregnant with incalculable mischief. This is but an isolated case of the value of a conciliatory policy. Where the object has been worthy of it, I have never had cause to regret its adoption.

The managers in this district, with very few exceptions, treat their people kindly; but I am sorry to say that there are attorneys connected with this parish who, although they do not openly object to the religious or moral improvement of the apprentices, yet do not afford them those facilities for its attainment which they ought. Wherever the people enjoy these advantages, they are sure to be more enlightened, better disposed, and more orderly than their less favoured neighbours. This fact must abundantly prove the necessity of immediate steps being taken for enlarging and extending the means of education. The apprentices manifest great thirst for information, and I regret exceedingly that the means afforded for its gratification are still so limited. It is ardently to be hoped that the humane provisions which are being made by the charitable for this great purpose will speedily be made available.

I do not hesitate to declare that the negro is as susceptible of improvement and education as any other race of people in the world.

As far as I have witnessed, or have been informed, the apprentices are paying as much and more attention to their grounds than they did prior to that of August 1834. The ill state of my health, since your Lordship called for a detailed account on this head, has prevented my furnishing a statement that would not leave the matter in doubt.

The crops generally are forward, and, as I have before informed your Lordship, promise returns adequate to preconceived expectations; where there is a falling off, it is attributed to causes over which there could have been no control. One of the causes of the diminution of the crops on some estates in the island since the commencement of the apprenticeship, and which is not generally known, is this; viz. during the existence of slavery, many estates in the cultivation and manufacture of sugar were assisted by jobbing gangs; these gangs frequently had to go a considerable distance to arrive at their destination; the abolition law having given the apprentices more time than they before enjoyed, the proprietors of jobbing gangs no longer find it profitable to send their people at any distance from home, for from the time which is taken up in travelling to and fro they would probably not be employed for more than three days in the week. The proprietors of these gangs, therefore, find work nearer home for them, and the short-handed estates must, as a natural consequence, make less produce than formerly.

I cannot conclude my despatch without reiterating my opinion that the apprenticeship system is working as well as the most sanguine friend of abolition can desire.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.

(signed) R. Chamberlaine, s. j.

My Lord,

Montego Bay, St. James's, 29 March 1836.

I HAVE now the honour to submit to your Excellency the following report on the state of this district under my charge, since the commencement of my duties as special justice upon 1st January last; and it may explain some of the observations which follow, by stating that the district is chiefly and principally comprised of sugar properties.

From recent and particular inquiries, and my own observation, I am able and have pleasure in reporting that the field labour this spring is in a much more advanced state than at the same period last year. On many properties, indeed, nearly double the quantity of new plants are in the ground, and the other field operations, both as to condition and extent, are in such a forward state, that I anticipate with every confidence an important increase of produce next crop.

The taking off the canes and manufacture of sugar have this spring gone on without interruption, or the necessity of the magistrate being called upon to interpose his authority to any agreement for performing this labour for payment, during the extra hours of the apprentices. This, too, is a marked improvement on last year's experience; and upon one estate in my district, it is worthy of remark, that last year the manager, with a powerful water-mill, got only about two hogsheads of sugar weekly, while this season the return for the first week the mill went about showed eight.

I have, however, to regret the slow disposition evinced on the part of the apprentices, generally, to give their own time to the master for an adequate pecuniary return; but I fondly hope this will speedily improve. The valuations, which are increasing daily, will throw on their own resources such a number of free labourers that I thereby expect to observe a spirit of emulation among the apprentices, and a consequent wish to work on their own days for hire. Were I to offer any remark or opinion of my own on this head, I should certainly say, that so long as the negroes have the unlimited ground many of them possess, their improvement in this particular will be slow, because the provisions they can rear and dispose of, enable them to be independent of any pecuniary assistance from the proprietor.

The offences have with me decreased, and relate more to the internal management of the estates than any violation of the laws. The great majority of the complaints are against the apprentices, and mostly for neglect of work and absence, while, on the other hand, the apprentices are sufficiently watchful that their rights are not infringed. Where I have been called on to impose fines on the managers and others, it has been done more to

correct

correct an error or misapprehension of the law than to punish for a wilful violation of it, though in a few instances the cases have been different.

Where patience and temper are displayed on the part of the manager, and a prudent selection of cases is made for the magistrate's adjudication, I find the greatest prosperity and good feeling to prevail; and I am glad to say, that in this district, with one or two exceptions, this course is pursued, and that the gentlemen in charge generally feel disposed to give the abolition measure their aid and assistance.

I have been at considerable trouble to ascertain the present state of the negro grounds, and I am enabled to report that, with two or three exceptions, the grounds are in better order than at the commencement of the system, and that on all the properties the negro has abundance of ground to cultivate.

I cannot conclude this report without calling your Excellency's attention to the total want of any establishment in my district for instructing the apprentices or educating the young children; but I must except the charitable and kind aid of Thomas Kirkpatrick Hall, Esq. the proprietor of Irwin and other properties, who makes liberal provision for a Moravian minister at Irwin. Mr. Robins, the clergyman, laudably teaches during the week, both at Irwin and Williamsfield estates. The school is open to all children, free and otherwise, and is the only establishment of the kind in this populous district of St. James for the education of estates' children.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) Wm. Carnaby, s. j.

My Lord,

31 March 1836.

THE apprentices in this district have been behaving, and are continuing to behave, as well as could have been anticipated; a better feeling appears now to exist between them and their masters and managers than formerly did; the latter are very kind to them, and give the same allowances that were usually given previous to the commencement of the apprenticeship system.

The churches in this quarter (of various denominations) are largely and regularly attended on Sundays by the apprentices, who are generally well-dressed (some, in fact, to an extreme), and form a strong contrast, in their well-fed and neatly appareled appearance, to the generality of our British peasantry. A country more prolific does not exist, and, with comparatively little manual labour, the grounds of the apprentices produce them the greatest abundance of provisions; they are well off for hogs and poultry, and many of them are possessed of horses and cattle. Should they ever be short of provisions, I imagine it will be entirely owing to severe drought, or a relapse from their present industrious habits to a state of idleness.

Crime has greatly diminished; the most prevalent offences alleged against the apprentices now are the robbing of provision grounds, and allowing cattle to destroy canes, but these complaints are getting more rare; and I look forward with a pleasing and sanguine hope to a time when, by a strict attention of parties to justice on the one hand, and obedience on the other, the mutual benefits accruing to the master and apprentice will be so accelerated, as cannot fail to obliterate every feeling and sentiment inimical to the interests of each. It is however natural to suppose that, amongst every class of society, some bad disposed characters will be found, but I am happy to say that very few complaints have been preferred to me by the apprentices against their masters or managers, and some of these even have been of a very trifling nature.

The apprentices work willingly for hire in digging cane holes, at which they earn from 5s. to a dollar per diem, but they show every disinclination, and cannot be prevailed upon to accept of 2s. 6d. per day for the cleaning of canes, preferring rather to cultivate their grounds, or attend to their houses, gardens, &c.

The free children are increasing rapidly, and, I am sorry to add, in idleness also; the want of some apparent means to bring them up to habits of industry suggest the most painful reflections to a contemplative mind; and if Government does not very soon establish schools of industry, or the parents give up some portion of the children's time, for which (as an equivalent) the latter will receive tuition, the very worst results cannot but be expected from this numerous and rising generation.

The labour is much more forward, but the crop will fall off one-third from that of last year's; the cause I attribute solely to the bad working of the new system at its commencement, the late period at which last year's crop was completed not enabling the plant canes for this to have been got in at the proper season; the want of cleaning them when young as well as the ratoon canes (most of the estates going upon the ratooning system), together with the dry weather of last August, July and September (generally seasonable months), have all contributed to the falling off of this year's crop; that for next year will be equal, if not greater, than the last, and from the late improved working of the system, together with the small crop to be taken off (if the apprentices are made to perform their duties), there is no question but that the future years' crops will be very much increased.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. Cocking, s. m.

JAMAICA.

My Lord,

St. Elizabeth, Pullet Hall, 29 March 1836.

IN making the quarterly return of the state of this district, I must refer your Lordship to my former one, in which I stated that about seven out of the fourteen estates would make more than last year's crop, and the other seven less; I have the pleasure now to inform your Lordship that, from favourable causes, 12 out of the 14 will make more than last year, one or two will double their crop, others 10 to 20 hogsheads increase, others less but some increase always, excepting the two, one of which will decrease 15, the other 20, on neither of which have I ever had a complaint of loss of labour of importance, until lately. It must, therefore, be from jobbing being withdrawn that it has occurred, and next year will show on both a different return.

The crops are not finished yet; many are as forward as usual, and the others have been kept back by a favourable circumstance for next crop. Rains fell at an unusually early period of the year, and have enabled many to put in a very early spring plant, without injury to the present crop. The plough is in operation wherever they have cattle enough to work it; and I have no doubt but that it will be in general use wherever the situation of the land will allow it, for the returns gradually improving will encourage a little speculation again. The field, as to cleanliness, looks as usual at this time of the year; trash is turned on much of the ratoons, and young plants are cleaned.

Wages are not generally offered in my district, but on all the properties where they have been offered, excepting one or two, they are accepted for the double spell, and in some instances for the Saturday. The grounds of the apprentices are generally in as good order as formerly, and they have a great fancy, when allowed, to cultivate ginger, arrow-root and other produce in them; in some instances they have not so much bread kind for sale as formerly (but enough for themselves), and where that happens, they may or may not be otherwise employed in their leisure time; the grown up and good are so employed.

Complaints on all sides have very much decreased since the commencement of the apprenticeship, and had decreased until within the last month to nothing in my district. Since that I have had a little trouble, whether owing to my absence from home, being subpoenaed for some weeks in town, or from its being cane-hole time, which is harder work, and perhaps they think that the plough should be used more generally.

The offences are generally a neglect of watch, by which great damage occurs; loss of labour in digging cane-holes; injury, through carelessness, to cattle in driving, &c.; insolence occasionally; loss of labour in sawing and splitting shingles when alone in the woods, task-work and wages being wanted. If the special justice had a little power when there was a demand for labour in crop time, &c., to make them earn money, they would become accustomed, perhaps, to the use of it: I would mean those only who have not age and sense to judge for themselves.

The apprentices have not yet got over the distaste they at first felt towards their managers, &c., but I think it is wearing away, and if it were not for the continual change of managers by the attorneys, of which there is always a chance, the idea would leave their minds more steady; tenantry for a term of years would steady them very much. The apprentices are in general well treated.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) H. A. Bell, s. m.

My Lord,

Retreat, St. Thomas-in-the-East, 29 March 1836.

I HAVE the honour to state, in obedience to your Excellency's circular of the 4th instant, that, from the best observation and information I could acquire, I find this part of the country remains in the most tranquil state, the apprentices contented and work cheerfully, the master kind and considerate; complaints on both sides very much reduced, consequently punishments less frequent. The apprentices now find that the laws were framed for the protection and punishment of both master and servant; an impression prevailed very generally at first that special magistrates were sent out to protect only the apprentice. Trifling faults are now easily settled between themselves, which makes our authority more effective when called forth; it is very seldom necessary to have recourse to corporal punishment. The hospitals are good, medical attendance efficient and well supplied with medicines. The provision grounds I should say in most cases are too abundant, being far beyond what is requisite to supply the family. Many having apprentices of their own are in a state of affluence, which prevents the necessity of a general working for hire. The old allowances are cheerfully given, and never withheld except on very good grounds. There seems to be no disposition to bring up the free children to habits of industry, or to make any returns to the master for his care of them, considering it all as their own. They seem pleased to dress themselves, and go to a place of worship, and conduct themselves most decently when there. Marriage is becoming much more general. The apprentice ought to be contented and happy; he has few cares, is not over-worked, may make money by working in his own time if so disposed, and is certain of protection under the law. Whenever I have had occasion to employ the police, they perform their duty to my satisfaction.

As regards the crops, my report cannot be favourable; there is a considerable falling off of produce in my district, and I fear in the parish generally; the cause must be traced to last year, when all the strength was required to take off that crop, to the great neglect of the canes and plants for the ensuing year; thus they were left till late in the season before they

they were cleaned or trash turned, destroying the vigour of the cane, bringing on premature arrowing and maturity this year, without substance or joints sufficient to produce the proper quantity of juice; from the reduction of the hours of labour this was not to be avoided, as jobbing gangs are by no means equal to the demands for them. This year the cane pieces are much more forward, and it may in some degree be owing to the light crops, the people working better, and the overseer seeing the absolute necessity of giving strength to the canes. The pastures are not commenced upon yet; the sugar is good in quality, and rum promises well. I hope the high price of produce will not induce the planter to put in more cane-tops than he has strength to cultivate, or I fear his canes will get worse every year. There will be no difficulty in taking off the produce in good time. Improved machinery has been introduced at Golden Grove, which will reduce the necessity of manual labour much; their horizontal wheel has the power of producing 1,000 gallons of liquor within the hour, with very little trouble in feeding it. If estates were rich enough, and could see their way clearly before them, the introduction of improved machinery would considerably reduce the necessity of so many hands.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Thos. Baines, s. m.*

My Lord,

Aylmers, St. John's, 28 March 1836.

IN obedience to your Excellency's commands, requiring a general report of the state of the district under my charge, I have to state, that on properties where the reins of discipline are not held with too tight a hand nor altogether relaxed, the negro still continues to afford an adequate proportion of labour; but I regret that I cannot in other respects make this report so favourable as my last or that preceding it. Complaints have, since Christmas, become greatly more frequent, the number of runaways has augmented, and on some estates there has been a falling off in point of labour. Crime, too, has been on the increase; thefts and burglaries are perpetrated in the most daring manner. I was under the necessity on Friday last of committing a man to prison on the latter charge. Within a short period Lloyd's and Fuller's Rest negro-houses have been broken open in broad day, and much property stolen. In neither case, though I have recovered some of the articles taken, have I been able to trace the offenders. I have reason to suspect that the perpetrators of these enormities are free people, and that there is a plan organized amongst the bad characters in this neighbourhood for carrying on robberies of this description. The property is taken down to Old Harbour, and there disposed of either to sailors or to common receivers.

The apprentice is daily becoming more heedless of and more disrespectful to his manager, but I believe the fault in this respect to be mutual; if the latter will persist in using the same arbitrary language to the free apprentice which he did to the slave, it is not a matter of surprise that at times he receives a freeman's answer from him.

The misbehaviour of which I complain seems chiefly to exist on certain properties, which, since my entering on my present duties, have been uniformly the worst in the parish, and on which master and apprentice neither are, nor, do I believe, ever will be, on that footing of reciprocal good feeling which is absolutely indispensable to the successful progression of the new system. I have given my best consideration to this falling off, and I am of opinion that it is principally attributable to the following causes:—

1st. The want of uniformity in the hours of labour, the rate of wages, and the distribution of the allowances called indulgences, to distinguish them from those which the law has rendered obligatory. The irregularities on these points, which exist in different modes of management, are continual sources of discontent to the apprentices on many properties, who look with an eye of envy on their more fortunate fellows, perhaps on the adjoining estate. It is scarcely reasonable to expect that they should give their labour as willingly as those who receive a greater return for it.

2dly. The withholding the half Friday is another fertile cause of dissatisfaction; and until the law shall peremptorily point out during what part of the year the apprentice shall be required to work on the eight hours' system, and when on the nine, taking away altogether from the master the option, which he now possesses and which he often uses imprudently, and even contrary to his own interests, there can be little hope of things going on smoothly and prosperously. The whole of the Belmont gang were with me last night, requiring me to order them their half Friday as out of crop. Now, I have repeatedly explained the law on this subject to these very people, and I am confident they are as well acquainted with it as myself. The reason they alleged for the demand was, that on the neighbouring property, Fuller's Rest, the apprentices are paid 2s. 6d. per week, and get all their former indulgences for their extra time, not understanding, or pretending not to understand, that their cases are totally different; the people at Fuller's Rest not only giving up their half Friday, but working also ten hours a day for the above considerations: whereas the Belmont apprentices cannot be persuaded to work generally or continuously for wages. Still I have no doubt the frequency of complaints from Belmont arises from this comparison of their situation with that of the negroes at Fuller's Rest. The necessity of early legislative enactment on this head as well as the foregoing is manifest.

3dly. The prevalence of a report that has undoubtedly got abroad, that corporal punishment is to be altogether abandoned, and the consequent determination of the negro, who is

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peculiarly prone to require practical experience where he doubts, to put it to the test, has greatly tended to increase the number of offences. Those who have maliciously put this notion into the head of the apprentice have much to answer for. Not that I think corporal punishment by flagellation a good mode of penal correction; it is often the worst possible, and is perfectly preposterous, with reference to the peculiar offence of the apprentice, the not giving to his employer a due proportion of compulsory labour, the effect of the punishment necessarily inducing itself a further loss of time. But, as things stand at present, it is the only efficient, and, if half the reports which I have heard concerning the severe discipline of some of the houses of correction have any foundation, where moderate, the most humane mode of coercion. Before abolishing it, it is indispensable that some effective power of correction, combining adequate punishment with continuity of labour, should be substituted for it, which, whilst it will enforce the apprentice to fulfil the duties required from him by the abolition law, will do so with the least possible loss to the master. The establishment of penal gangs on estates would effect this desirable union. The obvious and suitable punishment for idleness, or refusal to labour, is labour compulsory and continuous. The use of the brutal, brutalizing and abominable collar should be discontinued, and females should altogether be exempted from chains. The quality and quantity of the food should be regulated by law as well as the apportioning the duration of punishment to the grade of the offence. I have long since discovered that the amercing in time of the ill-disposed and refractory, either generally or individually, is almost useless. When they are determined and obstinate, as on some estates, sentences of this description are totally inefficient and entirely disregarded by them; for instance, a man runs away, is absent for four months, and thus has to repay 85 working days; or a whole gang, as is often the case, have been found on various occasions deficient in work to the amount of 20 days; some additional punishment besides restitution becomes necessary; suppose the sentence is to forfeit 30 days, these can only be exacted in alternate weeks; for they must have some time to cultivate their grounds, in order to procure subsistence. In the first case, then, the offender remains nearly three years under sentence, and in the latter 60 weeks. Now this appears to the negroes, and really is so long a prospective of punishment, that they almost despair of its termination; hence they become indifferent and callous; and knowing that every other Saturday and every Sunday, under any circumstances, must still be given to them, they will neither perform proper work in the ordinary or the forfeited hours, but content themselves, from a spirit of retaliation and revenge, even at the risk of doubling or trebling their punishment, with throwing back the work, and prejudicing still further the interests of their master. This manifest evil may be remedied, as well as corporal punishment be avoided, by the establishing of continuous penal labour for six days in the week, with close confinement on Sundays; food being provided for them, and their provision grounds kept in order by their employer during the course of their sentence.

4thly. Owing to the very defective provision made for moral and religious instruction, and the extreme apathy with which this subject is viewed by most people, the negro has hitherto, literally, made no progress whatever in the acquisition of that knowledge which he so essentially requires, that of social and moral obligations. The same indifference to the right of property in others, the same addiction to polygamy and promiscuous sexual intercourse, the same licentious practices still prevail. It is true that marriages are more frequent, but they are not deemed by either party as an obstacle to, or at all incompatible with extensive concubinage. Some times, indeed, but not always, the lawful wife is considered the head of the *manège*. The children also are now usually brought to the baptismal font; but of the many hundreds of negroes with whom I have conversed on the subject, I have scarcely found five who had any other notion of the rite than that of its being the white man's form of giving a name. How should it be otherwise? The church of the parish, which contains a population, free and apprenticed, of nearly 7,000 souls, is only calculated to hold 116 persons, not more than a third of the negroes on one estate alone, Lloyd's, which it adjoins. In Luidas there is a chapel of ease; there are also two small dissenting establishments, and this is all that has been done for the spiritual improvement of the parish of St. John. It is most painful to reflect, and indeed is a public reproach, that nearly a third of the whole apprenticeship has elapsed without a single effective step having been yet taken on the all-important points of instruction and education.

The cultivation of the soil is, I am happy to state, with few exceptions, extremely satisfactory, but, owing to the weather, the crop is likely to fall short of the last. Your Excellency will have perceived from my reports sent in some time since that the negro provision grounds are, in general, and indeed always have been, in excellent order, though it does not appear that the apprentice has increased their size in proportion to the time now at his disposal.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) E. D. Baynes.

My Lord,

30 March 1836.

THE district in which I act as special magistrate is powerful. The coffee crops will not be so large as it was expected they would be, nor indeed so good as last year. I do not think this is at all ascribable to the misconduct of the apprentices.

I do not perceive much alteration in regard either to apprentices or overseers, the majority of both act quite as well as could have been expected; some of each class are bad,

too bad, I fear, to be greatly improved by any exertions which an individual can make. There have been several cases recently before me of an aggravated nature; one overseer has made his escape on being accused of an unnatural crime on a negro child under four years of age; a second overseer has been convicted of flogging the children when they did not please him, and of putting even girls on the back of a negro and flogging them himself. An attorney has ordered the doors to be locked against the magistrate who wished to prevent him from jobbing out a gang of prædials attached. Another has defended a book-keeper convicted of an unprovoked and aggravated assault on a watchman, and left the poor victim of his wanton cruelty without any defender other than the magistrate, whom he has provided with funds to prosecute.

On the other hand, a negro woman (apprentice on Middleton) has been committed for trial, charged with pushing her husband into a well, and another for setting fire to the house of a man who is about to be married to a rival; and there are I think more persons committed for trial for stealing produce than heretofore. The number of accusations for insubordination and neglect of duty has however diminished much in my district, and I have very seldom found the lash necessary. In a few cases its infliction has appeared to me to be the best, if not the only preventive of particular crimes. I hope, however, soon to dispense with it altogether.

The negro grounds are in good order, and much more land is cultivated now than formerly.

The prospect for the next year's crop of coffee is excellent, and where the overseer is kind, active and attentive to his business, the fields are generally clean and forward for next year's crop.

About sixty persons (mostly adults) regularly attend the school referred to in my last report, on Sundays; and make more rapid progress in learning to read than the English peasants in adult schools used to do. About 40 children (nearly all free) attend the day school, but I think that if arrangements could be made for lodging and boarding the children, a very large proportion of the free children from all the estates would regularly attend; the parents would provide food for them, and they would be very glad to have their children trained in habits of industry. I trust that other schools will soon be established in my district, but although a catechist attends some of the estates, I do not hear of any other school for reading and writing than the one lately established here, nearer than Kingston (a distance of at least nine miles).

It is only due, however, to proprietors, attorneys and overseers to state, that I have heard of no objections to this school; and that many have promised to support it. I think schools of industry would be very generally encouraged, and popular with masters and apprentices.

I will only add that, on several estates in my district, complaints are very rare. A good feeling exists on both sides, and I hope it will increase and become universal.

To the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) S. Bourne.

My Lord,

Mile, 30 March 1836.

IN obedience to your Excellency's orders, I have the honour to forward the report required by the 27th rule of my instructions.

My diaries for the last three months have shown your Excellency the state of this district as to the conduct of the working class, their behaviour and obedience to their employers.

I attribute the satisfactory state of the district to the conduct of the managers and overseers of the different properties, and the wish they have shown to maintain their authority by those means which are certain to have the desired effect of producing confidence and respect from the people they are set over. It affords me satisfaction, after very minute observation, to be able to make this statement, so honourable and praiseworthy in those gentlemen, and so creditable to the apprentices. On the whole, my Lord, I can state that complaints between master and apprentice have nearly ceased in this district.

The apprentices are generally willing to work for hire, and have done so on the different properties they have been required to do so. They have abundance of provision grounds in good cultivation.

It is most satisfactory to observe the desire of the negroes to receive instruction, and very particularly that sort of instruction which is calculated to produce the most happy results—I mean religious instruction. They attend the different houses of worship in great numbers, and their orderly and attentive behaviour does them much credit.

The coffee crops have been very abundant, but the coffee pieces are not so forward in regard to cleaning as formerly at this period of the year.

I have &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) W. H. Alley, s. m.

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—No. 208.—

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenely*, dated
The King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 17th April 1836.

No. 208.

IN making to you my usual report on the state of the island, I am happy at being able to say that the account I have to give of it in no manner differs from that of last month.

It is my intention, in future, to send home to your Lordship an additional entry in the usual monthly returns of miles travelled, namely, the number of lashes administered. I think it will do more to stop the practice of this most debasing punishment than any thing, for I find that making public any thing brings people to a self-examination. I have this month made it public here, and I doubt not but that the next month's return will show its good effects. In the Despatch I have already made up, transmitting to you a return of punishments as directed, your Lordship will see a return of the number in the island, exhibiting a very marked diminution. I send herewith, according to habit, certain documents which may prove interesting.

Nos. 2 and 3 prove the truth of my assertion in the Blue Book as to St. James's parish being that in which the greatest mismanagement exists, though now certainly much improved and improving, as you will see by No. 9. I hope that the parish will soon lose its unenviable supremacy in this respect.

Nos. 11, 14 to 16 disprove in my mind, very satisfactorily, Mr. Davies having ever given any authority to the keeper of the house of correction to punish females on the tread-mill. I cannot, however, free him from all blame, as I communicated to him at the time, because he did not inform me at once of what was going on.

Though the Assembly have made no sort of effort to promote education, I feel it right to say that the greatest exertions are now making by private societies. The sectarian missionaries, as your Lordship will see by my Despatch on the subject, are showing extraordinary zeal. Mr. Trew, the director of the Mico charity, is doing the same; and I am happy to say that a great number of persons interested in this laudable pursuit have fallen into my way of thinking, that the schools should be schools of industry as well as of mental education. The negroes are, I think, quite as much behindhand in their knowledge of agriculture, the use of manures, of implements, or improved modes of saving labour, as they are in moral or religious knowledge.

The number of valuations or manumissions which are daily taking place are very great, in spite of the obstacles thrown in their way in too many instances. I observe that the non-prædials, however, are for the most part freeing themselves. With all my efforts, I have been unable to get the list complete for the quarter; but such as it is I send it home, and hope by the next packet to complete it. There are seven magistrates who have not sent in their returns, of whom two, it is supposed, have made none.

Enclosure in No. 208.

Enclosure in
No. 208.

LIST of ENCLOSURES in the Marquis of *Sligo's* Despatch, 17th April 1836.

- (No. 1.)—Return of miles travelled and estates visited, &c. in the month of March 1836.
- (No. 2.)—List of fines imposed on overseers, &c. during the month of February 1836.
- (No. 3.)—List of fines imposed on overseers, &c. for the month of March 1836.
- (Nos. 4 to 8.)—Conclusion of provision ground reports.
- (No. 9.)—Mr. Facey, special magistrate, reporting the more conciliatory mode of conduct adopted by the overseers, &c.
- (No. 10.)—Mr. Daughtrey's report on improved conduct of negroes.
- (No. 11.)—Mr. Davies, the special justice's, denial of the truth of the evidence of Cadenhead on the trial of Sloly, that he had ordered the women or any person on the tread-mill to be catted.
- (No. 12.)—Some observations of Mr. Marlton on the iniquitous manner in which the valuations are now made.
- (No. 13.)—A copy of a letter I have received and not answered yet, as to sanatory restraint. I fear much that we shall have some trouble on this point; I wish it here so regulated that it could not be abused.
- (No. 14.)—Mr. Davies's further denial of truth of evidence of Cadenhead.—*See* No. 11.
- (Nos. 15 and 16.)—Mr. Kelly, of Falmouth, and the Rev. Mr. Knibb's certificates of the truth of Mr. Davies's statement.—*See* 11 and 14.
- (Nos. 17 and 18.)—Mr. Cocking's explanation of his quarterly report, and enclosing this in reply to my slip enclosed in that, requiring him to send further explanation.
- (No. 19.)—Returns of valuations of apprenticeship made by the special magistrates, from the 1st January to the 31st March 1836.

(No. 1.)

RETURN of the Number of Miles travelled, Estates visited, &c. by the Special Magistrates of *Jamaica*, for March 1836.

NAMES of MAGISTRATES.	Week ending 3d March 1836.				Week ending 10th March 1836.				Week ending 17th March 1836.				Week ending 24th March 1836.				Week ending 31st March 1836.				TOTAL.						
	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	No Corporal Punishment.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	No Corporal Punishment.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	No Corporal Punishment.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	No Corporal Punishment.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	No Corporal Punishment.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Number of complaints.			
Alley, W. H. -	56	8	3	§	63	10	6	§	116	13	11	§	96	9	7	§	92	12	10	§	423	52	30	109			
Baines, T. J. -	53	10	10	§	82	11	11	§	40	10	8	§	72	11	10	§	No Return received.				247	39	39	4			
Baynes, E. D. -	48	10	7	§	52	10	3	§	56	16	9	§	93	17	8	§	62	14	10	§	311	67	37	158			
Bell, W. A. -	88	23	20	§	71	16	8	§	62	16	12	§	76	20	17	§	79	17	13	§	376	92	70	97			
Bourne, S. -	131	6	3	§	66	11	6	§	44	10	7	§	40	4	2	§	84	5	3	§	365	36	21	98			
Carnaby, Wm. -	57	19	12	§	30	17	12	§	48	21	15	§	24	11	9	§	48	22	12	§	207	90	60	73			
Chamberlaine, R. jun. -	78	13	12	§	Severe attack of Fever.				81	23	22	§	64	10	10	§	90	22	19	§	78	13	12	4			
Cocking, R. -	85	22	22	§	77	18	16	§	61	17	12	§	57	19	16	§	Fever.				397	95	89	12			
Cooper, R. S. -	41	13	10	§	52	15	13	§	61	17	12	§	57	19	16	§	Fever.				211	64	51	30			
Daughtrey, J. -	51	11	9	§	60	11	9	§	63	11	6	§	On leave.				65	9	6	§	239	42	30	18			
Davies, Thomas -	75	15	14	§	75	16	13	§	61	12	6	§	75	19	17	§	60	14	9	§	346	76	59	37			
Dawson, J. K. -	57	13	11	§	34	18	17	§	On leave.				67	10	8	§	30	18	11	§	188	59	47	55			
Dillon, T. A. -	125	22	18	§	163	31	27	§	70	13	13	§	137	15	12	§	125	20	15	§	620	101	85	16			
Dunne, P. -	41	11	9	§	84	20	15	§	84	20	14	§	56	11	6	§	70	19	15	§	335	81	59	53			
Ewart, D. -	72	10	8	§	74	11	10	§	66	8	8	§	53	8	5	§	49	8	7	§	314	45	38	19			
Facey, R. B. -	76	18	10	§	66	9	5	§	105	15	6	§	79	11	4	§	117	18	15	§	443	63	40	60			
Finlayson, W. -	68	21	18	§	Fever.				On leave.				68	21	14	§	68	21	14	§	204	63	46	82			
Fishbourne, E. E. -	59	15	8	§	96	20	16	§	103	17	13	§	27	9	5	§	79	18	14	§	374	80	56	45			
Fyfe, A. G. -	36	15	13	§	61	11	6	§	54	14	12	§	On leave.				64	15	3	§	215	55	34	51			
Gregg, G. D. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	12	10	§	29	8	8	§	Removing to Tre- lawny.				71	20	18	6			
Gurley, John -	75	19	9	§	86	16	11	§	54	17	12	§	58	13	8	§	44	12	10	§	317	77	55	55			
Gillam, W. -	Kingston.				Mr. Waddington arrived to succeed him.—Pay ceases.				Pay ceases.				86	12	9	§	60	8	3	§	449	56	44	17			
Grant, J. W. -	109	16	15	§	99	7	5	§	95	13	12	§	78	13	8	§	72	12	10	§	284	58	44	36			
Gordon, George -	-	-	-	-	54	13	10	§	80	16	12	§	63	28	20	§	81	24	19	§	365	116	83	46			
Hamilton, C. -	78	22	15	§	62	20	15	§	82	22	14	§	90	19	12	§	136	19	8	§	580	92	56	121			
Harris, James -	132	18	12	§	70	17	13	§	132	19	11	§	50	16	12	§	59	16	9	§	320	93	60	50			
Hawkins, Charles -	81	21	19	§	66	20	17	§	63	20	14	§	78	25	18	§	59	22	18	§	310	112	88	51			
Higgins, G. O. -	53	21	19	§	67	23	18	§	51	20	15	§	38	8	7	§	115	20	16	§	422	68	60	19			
Hewitt, W. -	122	22	22	§	97	12	10	§	50	6	5	§	71	25	19	§	77	18	9	§	300	75	55	64			
Hulme, J. R. -	91	22	17	§	61	16	10	§	On leave.				59	15	10	§	99	12	9	§	360	67	43	64			
Jones, T. W. -	81	9	7	§	64	18	11	§	57	13	6	§	62	19	16	§	81	24	21	§	391	93	81	27			
Kelly, D. W. -	61	11	9	§	92	23	20	§	95	16	15	§	75	18	8	§	55	11	8	§	361	77	45	71			
Kent, Henry -	79	19	11	§	94	19	12	§	65	10	6	§	77	19	15	§	79	17	16	§	388	94	73	38			
Laidlaw, Henry -	80	23	18	§	79	17	10	§	73	18	14	§	95	25	20	§	61	14	9	§	204	49	37	69			
Lambert, R. S. -	On leave in Kingston.				48	10	8	§	87	16	13	§	84	12	6	§	105	18	14	§	379	59	37	57			
Lloyd, Samuel -	112	14	11	§	118	16	14	§	110	14	8	§	72	10	5	§	90	12	5	§	422	46	25	83			
Lyon, E. D. -	92	11	5	§	36	8	4	§	62	10	6	§	68	18	16	§	53	21	17	§	230	81	60	51			
Marlton, W. F. -	80	9	6	§	109	8	7	§	71	7	2	§	72	10	5	§	District of Kingston.				50	14	13	100			
McLeod, A. N. -	30	11	6	§	55	18	14	§	24	13	7	§	-	-	-	§	-	-	-	§	50	14	13	100			
Moresby, Henry -	50	14	13	§	District of Kingston.				124	33	28	§	99	23	19	§	113	23	23	§	559	133	115	52			
Nolan, James -	118	26	21	§	105	28	14	§	30	10	6	§	36	6	4	§	36	8	4	§	197	49	27	52			
Odell, John -	62	15	7	§	33	10	6	§	45	10	6	§	54	11	8	§	53	14	11	§	248	55	40	57			
Oliver, T. M. -	24	2	-	§	72	18	15	§	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Pennell, R. C. -	Very severe attack of Fever.				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Philp, E. D. -	87	17	15	§	103	16	15	§	91	15	14	§	101	16	3	§	85	15	12	§	467	79	69	18			
Pryce, Samuel -	67	24	23	§	59	25	20	§	82	37	34	§	40	21	19	§	80	37	31	§	328	144	127	87			
Ramsay, W. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	On Police duty.				58	20	17	§	51	17	15	§	268	69	62	31			
Rawlinson, S. -	55	18	16	§	-	-	-	-	44	14	14	§	88	13	11	§	73	11	10	§	433	58	51	8			
Reynolds, John -	89	2	2	§	80	17	14	§	103	15	14	§	51	14	12	§	64	22	18	§	258	82	65	68			
Sowley, W. H. -	On leave.				67	22	16	§	76	24	19	§	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
St. John, R. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sick: leave during the month.				56	20	14	§	67	25	20	§	292	100	71	74			
Thomas, J. R. -	52	17	11	§	53	15	9	§	64	23	17	§	No Reports—Absent on special mission at the Caymanas.				-	-	-	-	138	33	19	45			
Thompson, Robert -	58	11	4	§	18	9	5	§	62	13	10	§	63	16	15	§	80	13	10	§	394	84	65	45			
Walsh, Henry -	70	16	11	§	103	23	17	§	78	16	12	§	81	25	20	§	133	23	21	§	372	123	108	16			
Welch, A. -	82	31	28	§	80	20	19	§	96	24	20	§	48	9	-	§	61	17	13	§	306	68	38	58			
Willis, George -	63	10	7	§	64	16	10	§	70	16	8	§	Accident				-	-	-	-	286	67	56	21			
Woolfrys, John -	134	31	26	§	109	30	25	§	43	6	5	§	Removing to Portland				61	14	9	§	61	14	9	23			
Waddington, H. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	3	2	-	76	3	2	4			
Palmer, Dr. A. L. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Thomas in the East.				-	-	-	-			
TOTAL																					-	-	-	17,290	3,799	2,876	3,908

Magistrates who have not inflicted Corporal Punishment are distinguished by this mark §.

In the week ending 3d March, 31 Returns without Corporal Punishment.

„ 10th „ 25 ditto - - - ditto.
 „ 17th „ 29 ditto - - - ditto.
 „ 24th „ 27 ditto - - - ditto.
 „ 31st „ 27 ditto - - - ditto.

(signed) *Sligo.*

(No. 2.)

EXTRACTED from the SPECIAL MAGISTRATES' REPORTS received during the Month of February 1836.

Date.	Place.	Name of Magistrate.	Complainant.	Defendant.	Complaint.	Decision.	District.
1836: Feb. 1	Montego Bay	W. Carnaby -	Amelia Cowan -	Mr. Buchanan -	-- For confining her a few hours.	-- Fined him 1 <i>l.</i> for illegal imprisonment.	St. James.
Jan. 28	Hazelnymph -	R. B. Facey -	Thomas Jackson -	-- --- Groves, overseer.	-- Throwing his victuals on the fire.	Fined 10 <i>s.</i> - -	"
" 29	Richmond Hill	"	Robert Plummer	William Rose -	-- For administering physic with violence.	Fined 40 <i>s.</i> - -	"
Feb. 1	Montego Bay	"	Ann Bonnell -	William Burgess	-- Illegally confining in house of correction.	Fined 20 <i>s.</i> - -	"
" "	Flower Hill -	W. Finlayson -	Sandy Cunningham	Mr. Crombie -	For assaulting him -	Mr. Crombie fined 3 <i>l.</i>	"
" "	Dover Castle -	J. Harris -	Robert Murphy	Jos. Lindo -	Assault and battery -	Fined 3 <i>l.</i> - -	-- St. Thomas-in-the-Vale.
" "	Court - -	"	William Grant -	Alex. Allanach -	Assault and battery -	Fined 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> - -	"
" "	Essex - -	R. S. Lambert	Peter Davies -	John Grant -	-- Defendant ordered complainant to be switched.	20 <i>s.</i> to the King -	St. Mary.
" 8	Spring Grove	R. Chamberlaine	Susanna Morris -	Mrs. Hylton -	-- For beating her daughter, 10 years old.	Fined 5 <i>s.</i> - -	Clarendon.
" "	Green Vale -	J. W. Grant -	Charles Robertson	George Rates -	-- For striking him with a rope.	Fined 1 <i>l.</i> - -	Manchester.
" 5	Boscobelle -	W. Marlton -	Maria McDonald	George Roach -	-- Assaulting complainant, and beating her.	To pay a fine of 40 <i>s.</i>	St. Mary's.
" 10	Middleton -	S. Bourne -	George White -	Richard Barnes	-- Locking up his wife without cause.	Fined 2 <i>l.</i> - -	St. Andrew.
" 11	Ducket Spring	R. B. Facey -	Robert Scarlett -	Henry Mebertens	-- For kicking and otherwise ill-using.	Fined 20 <i>s.</i> - -	St. James.
" 13	Port Antonio	A. G. Fyfe -	C. Wilson -	J. Prudden -	Not getting days -	-- Fined 6 dollars, and 16 days.	Portland.
" "	"	"	Jean Anderson -	John Baviar -	-- Severely switching her son.	Fined 5 <i>l.</i> - -	"
" 15	Ashley Hall -	J. Gurley -	-- Ann Parker, Mary Thomas & Cecilia Smith.	James Fraser -	-- Illegal coercion; the complainants were confined at different periods within the last 10 days, without any cause.	-- Fined 6 <i>l.</i> ; 2 <i>l.</i> for each complainant.	Clarendon.
" "	"	"	John Swaby -	"	-- The complainant was beat and kicked, and then confined in bilboas the whole of the night of the 9th instant.	Fined 5 <i>l.</i> - -	"
" 13	Rodney Hall -	J. Harris -	Liddy Young -	Alexander Kerr	-- Assault and false imprisonment.	Fined 4 <i>l.</i> - -	-- St. Thomas-in-the-Vale.
" "	"	"	Charles Williams	Charles Gordon	-- Assault and false imprisonment.	Fined 3 <i>l.</i> - -	"
" "	Bluefields Court	D. W. Kelly -	Robert Beckford	Gordon Owden -	-- Putting him in confinement, and not sending for special justice.	Fined 30 <i>s.</i> - -	-- Westmoreland.
" 15	Industry -	"	Mary Ann -	Miss Sarah Cowell	-- For striking her with a stick.	Fined 2 <i>l.</i> - -	"
" 20	Montego Bay	W. Carnaby -	-- James Griffith & Geo. Johnston.	Mr. Jackson -	-- Want of usual allowance of clothing.	-- Fine 10 <i>s.</i> on each case; and 10 <i>s.</i> on each case, Kitty & Brown, heard on 8th inst.	St. James.
" "	Mandeville Court.	J. W. Grant -	Helena Stewart -	P. P. Daly -	-- That her master would not give her time to attend to her child.	-- Fined 5 <i>l.</i> and admonished.	Manchester.
" 17	Mount Success	J. Harris -	James Davies -	James Falconer -	Assault and battery -	Fined 10 <i>s.</i> - -	-- St. Thomas-in-the-Vale.
" 22	Healthful Hill	W. Moresby -	The Gang -	-- --- Hendry, overseer.	-- Continually working gang after 4 o'clock.	Fined 10 <i>s.</i> - -	St. Catherine's.
" 19	Lethe - -	J. Odell -	Eliza Cummins -	Frederick Gore -	-- For imprisoning plaintiff for 24 hours at one time previous to Christmas, and for refusing to send assistance when delivered of child.	-- First charge not proved; fined 2 <i>l.</i> on second.	St. James.

LIST of FINES imposed on Overseers and others during the Month of February 1836, by the Special Justices.

St. James - - - 11	Manchester - - - 2	Westmoreland - - - 2
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale - 5	St. Andrew - - - 1	Trelawny - - - 1
St. Mary - - - 2	Portland - - - 1	St. Catherine - - - 1
Clarendon - - - 5		

(signed)

Eligo.

(No. 3.)

EXTRACTED from the SPECIAL MAGISTRATES' REPORTS received during the Month of March 1836.

Date.	Place.	Name of Magistrate.	Complainant.	Defendant.	Complaint.	Decision.	Parish.
1836 : Feb. 26	Moffett -	E. B. Lyon -	The Field Gang -	Mr. Wiseman -	- - Keeping them in the field above nine hours on several occasions.	Fined 5 l. - -	St. Thomas-in-the-East.
" 24	York Valley -	T. A. Dillon -	Jas. Cunningham	J. H. Reid, Esq.	- - Switching plaintiff without magistrate's sanction.	Fined 40 s. - -	St. Ann.
" 26	Old Yarmouth	J. Gurley -	Wm. Bayley -	- - Bernard M'Donald.	For assaulting him -	Fined 10 s. - -	Clarendon.
" 27	Court -	J. R. Thomas -	Jerry Hamlet -	John Earl -	Beating complainant -	Fined 5 l. - -	Trelawny.
Mar. 3	Prospect Hall	S. Bourne -	Forest -	- -	- -	- -	- -
" 5	Green Island Court,	R. Hooper -	Ned -	L. Chevannes -	- - Flogging them with a strap.	Fined 5 l. - -	- - St. Andrew's.
" "	Montego Bay	W. Carnaby -	Wm. Notin -	- -	- -	- -	- -
" 3	Lucky Valley	J. Gurley -	Thos. Daly -	- -	- -	- -	- -
" 6	- - Aberdeen Court.	C. Hawkins -	Thos. Wilson -	Alex. Davies -	Assault - -	Fined 20 s. - -	Hanover.
" 3	Kingston -	H. Moresby -	Eliza M'Garth -	Miss Deb. Cope -	Switching complainant -	Fined 20 s. - -	St. James.
" 9	"	"	- - Letitia Wildman and Juliana Addison.	Charles Draiseke	- - Imposing task-work : the complainants were compelled to labour from Thursday 10 A. M., through the day and night, carrying trash while the mill was about.	Defendant to pay 3 l.	Clarendon.
" 3	Argyle -	J. Odell -	Jane Young -	Robert Nelson -	- - For beating her, and not giving clothing, house or grounds, &c.	- - Sentenced to pay a fine of 5 l.	Trelawny.
" 7	St. Ann's Bay	W. H. Sowley	Daniel Bartolo -	John Pinnock -	- - Not giving proper allowance.	Fined 2 dollars -	Kingston.
" "	"	"	Charlotte Quarry	James King -	Assault - -	Fined 2 l. - -	"
" 2	Goshen -	H. Walsh -	George Clarke -	James M'Farlane	- - For striking plaintiff with supple jack.	Fined 20 s. - -	St. James.
" 7	St. Ann's Bay	W. H. Sowley	Sarah Cook -	Ann Higgin -	- - For strapping her last week.	Fined 15 s. - -	St. Ann's.
" "	"	"	Samuel Rose -	John Hunt -	For beating him -	Fined 3 l. - -	"
" 2	Goshen -	H. Walsh -	- - R. Lang, constable.	- Geo. Middleton, overseer.	- - For beating him over the head with a large stick.	- - Bound over in the sum of 100 l. to keep the peace for six months, and fined 5 l.	St. Mary.
" 14	St. Ann's Bay	W. H. Sowley	John Chrystie -	John Fulton -	- - For striking him over the eye with a bayonet.	Fined 5 l. - -	St. Ann's.
" 11	Williamsfield -	J. W. Jones -	Jessie Alexander Judy O'Flanagan Nancy Mulligan Celia Houry -	Wm. Allanack -	- For assaulting them.	Jessie Alexander - £4 - - Judy O'Flanagan - 1 - - Nancy Mulligan - 2 10 - Celia Houry - 2 10 -	- St. Thomas-in-the-Vale.
" 17	Montpelier -	R. B. Facey -	W. Spence -	Samuel Spence -	For assault - -	Fined 26 s. 8 d. -	St. James.
" 19	Montego Bay	"	Mary Field -	Henry Rose -	A violent assault -	Fined 5 l. - -	St. James.
" 21	Orange Field -	James Harris -	Henry Braham -	Henry Rees -	Assault - -	Fined 20 s. - -	St. Thomas-in-the-Vale.
" "	Rodney Hall -	"	Alex. Wilds -	Mr. Allanack -	Assault - -	Fined 10 s. - -	"
" 24	Burrow Field -	D. Ewart -	- - Bella Taylor and Molly.	Mr. Spinks -	- - Confining in cell contrary to the law.	To pay 3 l. - -	St. Thomas-in-the-East.
" "	Worcester -	W. Curnaby -	Charles Campbell	Mr. Thomson -	Switching complainant -	Fined 10 s. - -	St. James.
" 23	Montego Bay	W. Finlayson -	M. Lenan -	S. Corinaldi -	- - Flogging with a horse-whip.	Fined 5 l. - -	"
" 20	Spanish Town	G. O. Higgins	Catherine Hinde	Miss Colstaine -	- - Beating her severely with a stick.	Fined 3 l. - -	- St. Catherine.
" 29	Platfield -	R. S. Lambert	Robert Dixon -	Pat. Kenney -	- - Neglecting complainant when locked up.	20 s. to the King -	St. Mary.
" 25	Chester -	J. Odell -	December Hylton	George Drury -	- - For striking with a supple jack.	Fined 40 s. - -	St. James.
" 24	Rose Hill -	Manchester -	Alex. Thomas -	Mr. Samada -	False arrest - -	Fined 40 s. - -	Manchester.

LIST of FINES imposed on Overseers and others in the Month of March 1836.

St. James - - - 7	Trelawny - - - 2	St. Mary - - - 2
St. Thomas-in-the-East - 2	St. Andrew's - - 5	St. Thomas-in-the-Vale 6
St. Ann - - - 4	Hanover - - - 1	St. Catherine - - 1
Clarendon - - - 3	Kingston - - - 2	Manchester - - 1

(signed)

Sligo.

(No. 4.)

AN ACCOUNT of the State of the Grounds belonging to the Negroes on the following Properties in the District of Special Justice *Dunne*, in the Parish of St. David; viz.—

Hill-side.—Grounds as well attended to as at any former period, if not better, and provisions in abundance.

Clifton	-	-	-	-	-	Same.
May Hall	-	-	-	-	-	"
Ultimatum	-	-	-	-	-	"
Grove	-	-	-	-	-	"
Mount Sinai	-	-	-	-	-	"
Arutully	-	-	-	-	-	"
Richmond Vale	-	-	-	-	-	"
Windsor Castle	-	-	-	-	-	"

The above concludes the account of properties in my district.

St. David's, 23 March 1836.

(signed) *Pat. Dunne*, s. J. P.

(No. 5.)

EXTRACT from Mr. *Lambert's* Diary to 23 March 1836.

Richmond Estate.—Condition of negro grounds excellent, impossible ever to have been better; supply of provisions abundant.

Charlottenburgh.—Condition of negro grounds in every respect perfect; supply of provisions plentiful.

Alleppo Estate.—Negro grounds as above reported, in every respect.

Konigsberg.—Negro grounds inquired into; report favourable in all respects, better than any previous time.

Montrose.—Negro grounds found in perfect order; great anxiety reported on the part of negroes to keep them so; supply abundant.

Platfield.—Negro grounds reported in excellent order; plentiful supply of provisions; present condition never equalled.

Weyhill.—Negro grounds found to be in perfect condition, never equalled at any time; supply plentiful.

Sue River.—Negro grounds reported, as in every preceding case, perfect in every respect.

Dee-side.—Negro grounds in better condition than before the new law of 1st August 1834; supply of provisions plentiful.

Mount Patience.—All information withheld with regard to provision grounds; but from inspection they appear in perfect condition.

Lewisburgh.—Negro grounds in similar order to the others throughout the district.

Orange River.—Supply of provisions plentiful in the extreme.

Hopewell Estate.—Negro grounds in better condition than before 1st August 1834; provisions plentiful.

Essex Plantation.—Negro grounds reported as in excellent condition, exceeding that previous to 1st August 1834.

Rose Hill.—Negro grounds in perfect condition, better than before 1st August 1834; supply plentiful.

New Port.—Negro grounds in very good condition, equal to previous to 1st August 1834; provisions plentiful.

Luna.—Negro grounds in better state than before 1st August 1834; supply of provisions plentiful.

Job's Hill.—Negro grounds in perfect condition, equal to before 1st August 1834; supply of provisions abundant.

New Ramble.—Negro grounds in good condition, better than before 1st August 1834; supply plentiful.

Pembroke.—Negro grounds equal in condition to previous to 1st August 1834; supply plentiful.

Leinster Pen.—Negro grounds equally well cultivated as previous to 1st August 1834; provisions abundant.

Rock River.—Negro grounds very well cultivated, as before, equally to 1st August 1834; abundance of provisions.

New Port.—Negro grounds in very much better order than before 1st August 1834; plentiful supply of provisions.

Lewisburgh.—Negro grounds in good order, equal to before 1st August 1834; provisions plentiful.

(No. 6.)

REPORT of PROVISION GROUNDS.—March 23, 1836.

PROPERTIES.	Whether plenty of Provisions.	Whether more or less than before August 1834.
Mount Concord - -	Plenty - - -	More than before.
Mount Matthew's - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
Rent Caseley - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
Carew Castle - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
Hacker's Hall - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
Airy Mount - -	ditto - - -	On this estate they have fine provisions.
Boogy Ridge - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
Ragville - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
Springfield - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
Top Hill - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
Retirement - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
Louisiana - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
Retreat - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
Mense - -	ditto - - -	- - Some on this estate have not much provision.

Upon most properties there are two, three or four individuals who do not perhaps cultivate their grounds as could be wished, but they are generally idle, depraved and dissolute, who perhaps have been captured after being "run away" for eighteen months or two years. All the others take a pride in having plenty for market and plenty for use.

(signed) T. Watkin Jones, s. J.

(No. 7.)

REPORT on the State of PROVISION GROUNDS in the District of Special Justice, *Hanover*, 1836.

Name of Estate.	State of Provision Grounds.	Name of Estate.	State of Provision Grounds.
Bachelors' Hall -	- - This estate complains of the apprentices working too much ground.	Kew - -	- - Apprentices are working their grounds well.
Bamboo - -	- - Apprentices are working their grounds well, and have plenty of provisions.	Maggotty - -	- - This estate complains of the apprentices working too much ground.
Barbican - -	- - Apprentices are working plenty of ground, and have abundance of provisions.	Musquito Cove -	- - This estate complains of the apprentices working too much ground.
Beans - -	- - ditto, ditto, ditto.	Nevo Mills -	- - Apprentices have plenty of provisions.
Blue Hall - -	- - Apprentices are working their grounds well, and have plenty of provisions.	Orange Cove -	- - Apprentices are working their grounds very well, and have plenty of provisions.
Eaton - -	- - ditto, ditto, ditto.	Orchard - -	- - Apprentices have plenty of provisions.
Esher - -	- - Apprentices are working very good grounds, and have abundance of provisions.	Point - -	- - Very good grounds; abundance of provisions.
Fathog Quarter -	- - Apprentices have good grounds and plenty of provisions.	Prosper - -	- - Apprentices working very good grounds.
Flint River - -	- - A few apprentices only working good grounds.	Retrieves, Old Works.	- - Very good grounds; abundance of provisions.
Georgia - -	- - Apprentices not working so much ground as formerly, but still have plenty of provisions.	Ditto, New Works	- - ditto, ditto, ditto.
Great Valley - -	- - ditto, ditto, ditto.	Richmond - -	- - ditto, ditto, ditto.
Haddington - -	- - Apprentices are working their ground well, and have plenty of provisions.	Bailey's - -	- - Provision grounds in good order.
Haughton Court -	- - Apprentices have very good grounds, and plenty of provisions.	Round Hill -	- - Apprentices are working their grounds well.
Upper Hopewell -	- - Apprentices are working their grounds well.	Success - -	- - Very good grounds; plenty of provisions.
Lower ditto - -	- - ditto, ditto, ditto.	Tryall - -	- - Very good grounds; plenty of provisions.
		Welcome - -	- - Very good grounds; plenty of provisions.
		Williamsfield -	- - Very good grounds; plenty of provisions.

JAMAICA.

(No. 8.)

My Lord,

Windsor, Salt Gut P. O., 23 March 1836.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency, in reply to your Excellency's secretary's demand for a correct return, that the apprentices in my district are cultivating more provisions at this moment than ever was known in the "yokes of bondage;" one man cultivates now as much as four in ancient days. I have also to bring under your Excellency's notice that they now plant coffee, ginger, &c. Their houses are nice and clean, and they are improving the buildings in addition to nicely furnishing them.

I have every sanguine opinion that can be collected from even apprentice owners that such happy omens will tend to the welfare of every honest and loyal landowner in this island, and that, as I have long since said, by attention and care the apprentices will hereafter appreciate a good master, and stick to his interest in the days of absolute freedom.

They now fully appreciate kindness from their masters, "wherever they receive it." I write this information after taking some weeks to elicit the information with my own eyes.

To the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) Henry Walsh, s. m.

(No. 9.)

My Lord,

Montego Bay, 22 March 1836.

I AM glad to observe that the crop is very forward, the people perfectly tranquil and industrious. On Roehampton estate they took off eleven hogsheds of sugar with ease, and should the weather continue fine, will improve the next: on all estates they are behaving quite well; of course there are exceptions, but of no consequence.

The managers begin to find it their interest to conciliate, and I am glad to state that complaints against them are not now so frequent as they used to be.

To the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. B. Facey, s. j.

(No. 10.)

My Lord,

St. Elizabeth, 5th April 1836.

THE uniformity of proceedings in this district, and the absence of serious crime, deprive me in a great measure of subjects for weekly remark. I would observe, however, that this state of things does not divest me of employment.

My stated visits are of course independent of the well or ill doing of the apprentices, and as their anxiety to do right increases, they resort to me to keep them from doing wrong. Time was when they did wrong and then came to the magistrate to get them out of the scrape; now (as I have taught them) they rather suffer wrong, and come afterwards to me that I may see what was perhaps partially wrong corrected. They come, too, with a civility and submission that can scarcely be exceeded. I talk to them as quietly and calmly as I would to a friend in a parlour. They really seem often to appreciate the feeling, and to respond to it. I am struck with the quickness of their perception, and their advancing civilization. I shall soon, I trust, have to bear testimony to their improved morals, as well as manners. Most of them now understand not merely my words but my very looks.

I often wish their managers generally had half the ascendancy over them; a few perhaps have this, and I hope the means of attaining it are coming more into repute with the rest.

To the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) Jno. Daughtrey, s. j.

(No. 11.)

Sir,

Highgate, St. Mary's, 4th April 1836.

IN answer to your letter of 29th instant, No. 2,078, and relative to my sanctioning corporal punishments in the house of correction, Falmouth, I beg to say that I gave no such orders, and on my hearing that such was the case, I went to the house of correction and asked Mr. Sloly, the workhouse master, in, I believe, the presence of Mr. Hill, by what authority he did so, and that I neither had nor could give him any such power, and if I am not much mistaken, he said at the time he did not desire his authority from me.

W. G. Nunes, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) Thomas Davies, s. j.

(No. 12.)

EXTRACT of a LETTER received from Mr. Marlton, No. 3,301, dated 5th April 1836.

I WISH I could speak as satisfactorily about the valuation returns. I am sorry to say, my Lord, that it appears to me, the magistrates are disposed to place an exorbitant value on the services of the apprentices when applying to purchase their discharge, amounting to a prohibition

prohibition of that great boon under the abolition law. It is not fair, my Lord, towards the apprentice: unfortunately my only remedy is to refuse my consent, which does not much serve the apprentice: they are apt to blame me in the business. Two local magistrates easily carry the point against one special justice. Your Lordship will observe in the two cases of valuation on Saturday, we took 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* as the mean of three opinions. Eliza Lewis was very angry at the valuation, and told me I valued her high purposely to prevent her going free.

I earnestly hope some law will be passed to protect the apprentices, for I am satisfied the magistrates are valuing in this quarter much higher than formerly, on some combined opinion.

(No. 13.)

My Lord,

St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, Charlton, 3 April 1836.

I AM desirous of gaining information as to the rules, restrictions and internal regulations which ought to be observed, and which the law would consider legal and binding, in the various hospitals on the different properties. The managers and others contend the special justices have no right to interfere with the internal regulations and management of the hospitals, but that they are solely under the management of the medical practitioners.

The doctors, as far as I can collect, in cases of ulcers in the lower extremities, fevers, and other maladies which in their judgment require the sanatory restraint of confinement night and day, direct that the patient should be locked up in the hospital, to be properly attended to, and to prevent the prejudicial effects of the night air and the long night walks which the negroes are generally in the habit of taking. All this I conceive to be very prudent and very salutary, and the medical gentlemen should be left to the full and free use and exercise of their judgment and discretion in imposing all such necessary restraints and sanatory regulations in any and every case which to them may appear proper; but I do not believe that in any one instance (and I have doubts whether it would be competent for them so to do) have the medical gentlemen given unlimited and unqualified directions and permissions to the managers to have all persons indiscriminately, who apply for admission to the hospitals, locked up and confined in those places night and day, immediately on their applying for such admission, before the doctor sees them as well as after, and until the doctor declares them fit to leave the hospital, and discharges them accordingly; yet I very much fear that such is the course pursued by most, if not all the overseers, with the addition of giving them a small portion of time morning and evening to attend to their sores and to collect their food. In cases of serious illness every attention and every kind of nourishment is bestowed and given, but in ordinary cases, I fear, that if the inmates can supply themselves with food or procure it otherwise from their friends or acquaintance, well and good, but it is considered no specific duty on the part of the managers to see that this class of patients get their food from their own or others' resources, and in failure of which to supply them with meals at the expense of the property; and yet the small modicum of time, twice a day (as above alluded to), is only allowed and considered sufficient for the purpose, as well of cleansing their sores as for the procuring of food; and the patients are required to submit to be locked up night and day, whether the doctor orders it or not, until they are discharged, and if they do not, they are brought up before the special magistrate and charged with it as an offence, and the magistrate is expected to punish. The subject on which I have been writing has for some time been a source giving rise to doubts as to the legality of the manner in which hospitals were conducted. In cases where the medical attendant had specifically prescribed the sanatory restraint of confinement night and day for a particular individual labouring under a specific ailment, I have considered it my duty to enforce the directions of the doctor in this respect, and have punished (though but slightly, locking up for a short time) the individual who would not remain in the hospital; but in cases where the medical attendant has not directed that restraint (on a particular individual) on the full and free use and exercise of his natural liberty, I have always withstood the application of the manager to punish for disobeying an order to be locked up night and day, particularly at night, in the hospital. I have long wished for advice in this matter, but want of time has always prevented me from drawing up a case; but a circumstance occurred on Tuesday evening last (29th March) in which I declined to interfere, and which is the immediate cause of my addressing your Excellency on the subject.

Mr. Allan, the overseer of Byndloss, brought up before me a stout, hale, hearty-looking woman, who had a few small pustules on the upper part of her arm, apparently caused by a full habit of body, which had been neglected and were augmented to little sores; the doctor had seen her and prescribed that the sores should be touched with caustic, and the usual healing plaister applied, but not a word about being locked up either night or day in the hospital; Mr. Allan had ordered her to be locked up in the hot-house on the Monday evening, and to remain there until discharged. The woman feeling that nothing was the matter with her, and preferring the comforts and accommodations of her own house and the society of her relations and acquaintances, refused to go into the hot-house to be locked up, and on Tuesday morning also declined being detained in the hot-house, but went to the field and performed a day's good work; under these circumstances I did not consider the order of the overseer as a lawful one, and did not entertain the case. The conduct wished to be pursued by the managers is attempted to be justified by them on the ground that it would be productive of good result both to the apprentice himself and the

property;

JAMAICA.

property; to himself, if sick, his recovery would be much facilitated, and to the property, by preventing any from pretending indisposition (which is too frequently the case, to avoid labour), and by the speedy restoration to labour of the sick; but, on the other hand, it might be placing a dangerous power in the hands of managers to permit them to confine patients without the express orders of the doctors, and there might be many cases, in my opinion, such as the present one, where the doctor would not consider confinement necessary, and consequently would not direct it.

As the matter appears to be thus unsettled, I pray to be advised whether the medical attendant would be justified in framing any rules and regulations he might please for the regulation of the hospital and the treatment of the patients therein, and more particularly if such medical attendant could give unlimited and unqualified directions to managers to have all persons who allege themselves to be sick to be locked up in the hospital night and day immediately on their applying for admission, before the doctor sees them as well as after, and until the doctor discharges them.

I feel satisfied that it would be quite illegal in the manager confining a patient night and day unless the doctor gave a particular direction to that effect, or unless he could and did give general unqualified sanction.

To the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James Harris, s. j.*

(No. 14.)

My Lord Marquis,

Highgate, St. Mary's, 11 April 1836.

I HAVE the honour to write your Excellency in reference to letter of the 9th instant, that I have not at any time given Mr. Sloly, supervisor of the Trelawny house of correction, any authority for him to enforce penal labour by using the whip on female apprentices.

To the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Davies, s. j.*

(No. 15.)

My Lord,

Falmouth, 12th April 1836.

As it is likely, from the newspaper reports in the case of the *King v. Sloly*, for an assault upon Jane Reid, suspicion may arise that Mr. Justice Davies gave positive orders to inflict the cat upon females sent to the tread-wheel, I beg leave to state, for your Lordship's information, that he was always of my opinion that it was cruel and disgraceful. On one occasion Mr. Hill, Mr. Davies and myself were present, when the former observed that it was unauthorized by law, and advised Mr. Davies as special magistrate to put a stop to it, as he might be accused of countenancing such a violation of the abolition law; his influence was used, and so was mine, to no effect, as Sloly was determined to continue and to laugh it off, and the impression left on our minds then was, that no person holding a subordinate situation could continue to perform an act so cruel and contrary to law, had he not advisers on whom he placed more confidence than the visiting magistrates; but relying that he would not after that day be guilty of further misconduct, to my great surprise I was a day or two afterwards informed by the Rev. Mr. Knibb, that the flogging was still continued, and begged my interference as a local magistrate. I then waited upon Mr. Davies, who instantly went with me, accompanied by Mr. Roger Davies, also a magistrate, and made the written order in the book of the house of correction. Mr. Cadenhead's evidence being at variance with these facts, I have been led by a sense of justice to Mr. Davies to say, unsolicited, that he pointed out to Mr. Sloly the impropriety of his conduct, and that he used his best exertions, united with mine, to suppress it, and it was in consequence of Mr. Sloly's determined conduct that the order for its discontinuance was written in the strong terms which your Lordship, on reference to the report of the house of correction of the 27th June 1835, will perceive was made in my handwriting and signed by Mr. Justice Davies, Mr. Roger Davies and myself. I think it unnecessary to make any further remarks, as your valuable time may be encroached upon, relying that the statement of facts will remove any improper impression that may be entertained against Mr. Justice Davies.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Kelly, J. P. for Trelawny.*

P. S.—I enclose a letter from Mr. Knibb, which your Lordship may use at discretion.
To the Marquis of Sligo, &c.

(No. 16.)

My dear Sir,

10th April 1836.

WITH much pleasure, in reply to your request, I inform you that when I interested myself in the case of Catherine Reid and others, who were flogged on the tread-wheel, that in the first instance I went to Mr. Special Justice Davies, that he assured me that it was without his orders or knowledge, and that he instantly accompanied me to the house of correction, from which I was rather unceremoniously told to depart. It is merely justice to him which makes me send you this communication.

John Kelly, Esq.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *W. Knibb.*

(No. 17.)

6th April 1836.

MR. COCKING has remarked on the increased idleness of the free children of St. James's, and the necessity of an institution by Government of schools. I am under the impression that there are several in his neighbourhood, and to prevent misapprehension, I request to know whether there are not the following:

A Sunday and a day school at Mr. Blyth's, with a regular schoolmaster and his wife to do the business.

At Cornwall another similar institution, under Mr. Waddell's management.

At Lima another, under the direction of Mr. George Gordon, the attorney.

At Marley a Sunday school, under Mr. Smith the curate's charge.

Should these exist, surely there is not only apparent but real means furnished for improving their minds and teaching them industrious, good habits; the existence of which Mr. Cocking seems to deny.

(signed) *Sligo.*

(No. 18.)

My Lord,

St. James, 11th April 1836.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Hill's letter of the 7th instant, covering your Excellency's slip, No. 2,211.

Respecting the remarks which I made "on the increase of idleness among the free children in my district," I did not intend to insinuate to your Excellency that there were no schools to teach them to read and write; there is one at Hampden, Cornwall and Marley; none at Lima; and I believe that the children who attend them are improving very much in the art of reading and writing, but they are not brought up to industry, in any shape, during the intervals of hours when not at schools; what I wished to convey to your Excellency was, that schools of industry might be established to combine both education and handicraft pursuits, on the principle of those established in England. The free children are now progressing in years and numbers, and if they are not brought up to industry ere they reach the age of puberty, I fear that they will not make good members of society.

I know a number of estates where the children do not go to school; however, in about two weeks I will be enabled to inform your Excellency of the names of estates from whence children go to school, and those that do not.

To the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Cocking.*

(No. 19.)

ABSTRACT of VALUATIONS of APPRENTICED LABOURERS, 1st January to 31st March 1836.

NAMES OF MAGISTRATES.	Total Valued.	Paid.	Not paid.	NAMES OF MAGISTRATES.	Total Valued.	Paid.	Not paid.
Baynes, E. D. - - -	4	4	-	Fishbourne, E. E. - - -	6	2	4
Davies, Thomas - - -	11	7	4	Finlayson, W. - - -	10	4	6
Gordon, George - - -	1	-	1	Fyfe, A. G. - - -	7	7	-
Lloyd, Samuel - - -	9	7	2	Grant, J. W. - - -	1	-	1
Thompson, Robert - - -	21	16	5	Hewitt, William - - -	2	2	-
Moresby, H. - - -	9	8	1	Harris, James - - -	11	6	5
Thomas, J. R. - - -	16	14	2	Higgins, G. O. - - -	5	3	2
Kent, Henry - - -	4	2	2	Laidlaw, Henry - - -	7	6	1
Hamilton, C. - - -	3	2	1	Odell, J. - - -	3	2	1
Daughtrey, John - - -	2	-	2	Philp, E. D. - - -	21	17	4
Cooper, R. S. - - -	8	5	3	Reynolds, J. - - -	5	5	-
Carnaby, William - - -	9	6	3	St. John, J. H. - - -	1	1	-
Bell, W. A. - - -	7	7	-	Sowley, W. H. - - -	5	3	2
Woolfrys, John - - -	4	4	-	Walsh, Henry - - -	10	6	4
Nolan, James - - -	12	7	5	Welch, A. - - -	7	7	-
Dunne, Patrick - - -	15	6	9	Willis, George - - -	6	5	1
Hulme, J. R. - - -	19	7	12	Alley, W. H. - - -	4	4	-
Hawkins, Charles - - -	11	9	2	Lyon, E. B. - - -	22	20	2
Marlton, W. F. - - -	19	9	10	Jones, T. W. - - -	8	-	8
Kelly, D. W. - - -	8	7	1	M'Leod, A. N. - - -	1	1	-
Pryce, Samuel - - -	16	10	6	Facey, R. B. - - -	8	5	3
Rawlinson, S. - - -	6	5	1	Gurley, John - - -	5	4	1
Bourne, S. - - -	5	2	3				
Cocking, R. - - -	4	3	1				
Dillon, T. A. - - -	6	4	2				
Dawson, J. K. - - -	1	-	1				
					385	261	124
						385	

No valuations made by Messrs. Lambert, Ramsay, Chamberlaine, Oliver and Waddington.

RETURNS of VALUATIONS of APPRENTICESHIP made by the Special Magistrates, from the 1st of January to the 31st of March 1836.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.	Name of Apprentice.	The Estate, or Master's Name.	PARISH.	CLASS.	Nett Value Awarded.	If Paid or not.
BAYNES, E. D.:					£. s. d.	
	Catherine M'Culloch -	Mountain-river -	St. John -	non-prædial	42 - -	paid.
	Louisa A. Fisher -	Mount-pleasant -	-	-	27 6 8	-
	Ann Tulloch -	Sarah Aswell -	-	-	11 13 4	-
	Robert Tull -	-	-	-	11 13 4	-
DAVIES, THOMAS:						
	Sarah Jackson -	Tremolesworth -	St. Mary's -	prædial	44 - -	paid.
	William Jacks -	Clonmell -	-	-	33 - -	-
	Helen Jacks -	-	-	-	33 - -	-
	Margaret Hislop -	Nonsuch -	-	non-prædial	20 - -	not paid.
	Daniel Leish -	Moore-hall -	-	-	30 - -	-
	Henry Moore -	-	-	prædial	25 - -	-
	Elizabeth Greenland -	Agua-alta-vale estate -	-	non-prædial	15 - -	paid.
	Mary Green -	Nonsuch -	-	prædial	40 - -	not paid.
	Elsie Clarke -	Islington -	-	-	24 - -	paid.
	Ann Roper -	Eliza M'Farlane -	-	-	20 - -	-
	Susanna Roper -	-	-	-	20 - -	-
GORDON, GEORGE, JUN.:						
	James Johnson -	Leicester-field estate -	Clarendon -	prædial	182 - -	not paid.
LLOYD, SAMUEL:						
	Elizabeth Satterall -	Cedar-valley -	St. Andrew	prædial	39 - -	paid.
	Sally Roberts -	Arabella Booth -	-	non-prædial	25 - -	-
	Daniel -	Rev. A. Campbell -	-	-	20 - -	not paid.
	Thomas Mure -	Joseph Gordon -	-	prædial	26 13 4	paid.
	Lucy Campbell -	Temple-hall -	-	-	44 - -	-
	Anne Daly -	John Mais -	-	-	35 - -	-
	Fancy Ponnet -	-	-	-	15 - -	-
	Susanna Brown -	Joseph Gordon -	-	-	20 - -	-
	Milly Morgan -	John Mais -	-	-	43 6 8	not paid.
THOMPSON, ROBERT:						
	Susan Williams -	Salt-spring-pen -	St. Elizabeth	non-prædial	30 - -	paid.
	Isabella Smith -	Fonthill estate -	-	-	30 - -	-
	Harriet Royal -	Luana-pen -	-	prædial	32 - -	-
	Amelia A. S. James -	Newell-pen -	-	non-prædial	30 - -	-
	John Tennant -	J. W. Scarlett -	-	-	50 - -	-
	Peter Tennant -	-	-	-	25 - -	-
	Henry Tennant -	-	-	-	25 - -	-
	Mary Jones -	-	-	-	20 - -	-
	Joseph Corat -	-	-	-	15 - -	-
	Francis Tennant -	-	-	-	33 - -	not paid.
	Catherine Watson -	-	-	-	20 - -	-
	Thomas Daly -	Thomas Bennett -	-	prædial	44 3 4	paid.
	Henry Palmer -	-	-	-	44 3 4	-
	Mary Bennett -	-	-	-	32 - -	-
	Francis Campbell -	Isaac Levy -	-	-	30 - -	not paid.
	Susan Gibbs -	-	-	-	30 - -	-
	James Dennis -	Salt-spring-pen -	-	-	60 - -	paid.
	James Gale -	-	-	-	23 7 11	-
	Mary -	John M'Intyre -	-	non-prædial	19 6 8	-
	Jack -	-	-	-	16 8 9	-
	Henrietta -	Francis Sandcroft -	-	-	21 - -	not paid.
MORESBY, HENRY:						
	Mrs. Warren -	Mr. Tongue -	St. Catherine	domestic	44 - -	paid.
	Priscilla -	Nancy Skyers -	-	-	25 - -	-
	Allen Mitchell -	Ellis Caymanas -	-	-- h ^d watchman	77 - -	-
	Elizabeth Wiltshire -	Mr. Mather -	Kingston -	domestic	16 - -	-
	Eliza M'Farlane -	M. Mordecai -	-	-	20 - -	not paid.
	Nelly Byfield -	Robert Graham -	-	-	20 - -	paid.
	Edward Edie -	Johanna Roberts -	Port Royal -	prædial	50 - -	-
	Mary A. Holditt -	J. P. Da Costa -	Kingston -	domestic	5 6 8	-
	Elsy W. Frankson -	J. Martindale -	-	-	- 10 -	-
THOMAS, J. R.:						
	Mary Ann Arnold -	Orange-valley -	Trelawny -	prædial att.	21 9 -	paid.
	George W. Ricketts -	Eliz. Clarke, Falmouth	-	non-prædial	- 5 -	-

SLAVERY IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.

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SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.	Name of Apprentice.	The Estate, or Master's Name.	PARISH.	CLASS.	Nett Value Awarded.	If Paid or not.
THOMAS, J. R.—continued.						
	George Spence -	Jane Campbell, Falmouth	Trelawny -	non prædial	£. s. d. 30 - -	paid.
	Rachael Winter -	Irving Tower -	—	—	15 - -	not paid.
	Chr. Cunningham -	Roslin-castle -	—	prædial att ^d	36 - -	paid.
	Richard Brown -	Carrick-foyle -	—	—	48 - -	not paid.
	Eliza Reid -	Epsom-pen -	—	—	34 - -	paid.
	Sarah White -	Oxford -	—	non-prædial	19 6 8	—
	Elizabeth Wood -	Hague -	—	—	10 - -	—
	George Tenison -	R. Davis, Falmouth -	—	—	40 - -	—
	Rebecca Williams -	J. Davis, Lichfield-pen	—	—	13 6 8	—
	Samuel Meredith -	W. R. Grizzle -	—	—	25 - -	—
	Robert Clarke -	Miss Judith S. Hine -	—	—	42 - -	—
	Susan Richard -	Orange-valley -	—	—	23 6 8	—
	Mary Jenkins -	Hampshire-pen -	—	—	30 - -	—
	Margaret Blair -	Louisa Ellis, Falmouth	—	—	15 - -	—
KENT, HENRY :						
	Maria Rock -	Mount Teviot -	St. David -	non-prædial	34 6 8	paid.
	Samuel Barnett -	Mount Hybla -	Port Royal -	prædial -	50 1 1	not paid.
	Rosanna Gardiner -	Chester-vale -	—	—	20 12 3	paid.
	Mary Lumbeý -	Clifton-mount -	St. Andrew	—	53 - -	not paid.
HAMILTON, C. :						
	Ann Devaney -	Green valley plantation	Port Royal -	prædial -	26 13 11½	paid.
	Ann Rodney -	Sarah S. Dickson -	St. David -	—	38 - -	not paid.
	Rosanna Watson -	Little Hope -	Port Royal -	—	29 - 7	paid.
DAUGHTREY, JOHN :						
	James Williams -	Brighton -	St. Elizabeth	- - prædial, carpenter	60 - -	not paid.
	Catherine Urquhart -	Longwood -	—	prædial -	45 - -	—
COOPER, R. S. :						
	William Charles Morris -	Anthony Davis -	Hanover -	prædial -	78 - -	paid.
	Richard Innes -	Green-river estate -	—	—	18 18 4	—
	Rachael Myrie -	— -	—	—	59 15 7	not paid.
	Mary Munroe -	— -	—	non-prædial	6 12 6	paid.
	Eliza Brown -	Industry estate -	—	prædial -	20 18 4	not paid.
	Phyllippa Lawrence -	Eardley ditto -	—	—	20 18 4	—
	Alexander Fraser -	Prospect ditto -	—	non-prædial	16 2 2½	paid.
	Jane Morrison -	Eardley ditto -	—	—	15 - -	—
CARNABY WILLIAM :						
	Mary Reed -	Worcester estate -	St. James -	non-prædial	33 4 6	paid.
	Humphry Dodd -	Hampton ditto -	—	prædial att ^d	90 - -	not paid.
	Eliza Hall -	Irwin ditto -	—	—	46 1 4	paid.
	John Lynch -	Hampton ditto -	—	- - prædial and carpenter	84 2 3	—
	George King -	Heirs of Thos. Pedlar	—	prædial unatt ^d	41 4 6	—
	Susan Mortyn -	Irwin estate -	—	non-prædial	25 6 8	—
	Rosey Kerr -	- - Hugh Patrick, Bull estate	—	- - non-præ- dial, under 12	6 17 2	—
	Eliza Morris -	Mrs. John Evans -	—	non-prædial	27 18 6	not paid
	Joseph Bowen -	Joseph Bowen, Esq. -	—	—	31 6 3	—
BELL, WM. ANTHONY :						
	Christiana Robertson -	Barton estate -	St. Elizabeth	non-prædial	20 - -	paid.
	Margaret Robertson -	— -	—	—	23 6 8	—
	Rosey Rankin -	— -	—	—	1 13 4	—
	Jane Taylor -	Lancaster estate -	—	—	13 6 8	—
	Evelina Dunkley -	Miss Vassal -	—	—	11 16 8	—
	Rachael Eaton -	Mexico estate -	—	prædial att ^d	9 - -	—
	Robert Roe -	Margaret Roe -	—	non-prædial	arrangement.	—
WOOLFRIES, JOHN :						
	Elizabeth Reid -	Robert F. Coombs -	St. Ann -	prædial -	47 2 3	paid.
	Mary Perkins -	Castle-Daly -	—	—	47 2 3	—
	Ann Vernon -	Belmont -	—	non-prædial	50 15 -	—
	George Vernon -	— -	—	prædial -	17 13 4	—
NOLAN, JAMES :						
	Elizabeth Lewin -	Braziletto -	Vere -	prædial -	20 - -	paid.
	Juliana Ann Ward -	River-side -	—	non-prædial	30 - -	—
	Ann Denny -	Amity-hall -	—	—	16 13 4	—
	Elizabeth Goulding -	Springfield -	—	prædial -	60 - -	—
	Arabella M ^c Niel -	Ashley-hall -	—	non-prædial	50 - -	—
	Nancy Henry -	Bog -	—	prædial -	64 - -	not paid.

(continued.)

SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.	Name of Apprentice:	The Estate, or Master's Name.	PARISH.	CLASS.	Nett Value Awarded.	If Paid or not.
NOLAN, JAMES—continued.						
	Edward Bennett	Pusey-hall	Vere	non-prædial	£. s. d. 56 — —	paid.
	Henry Lewin	Sutton's-pasture	—	prædial	78 — —	not paid.
	Mary Ann Donaldson	Bog	—	non-prædial	43 — —	—
	Sophia Charlton	Paradise	—	prædial	70 — —	paid.
	Nelson Harris	Caswell-hill	—	—	102 — —	not paid.
	Peter Ambler	Amity-hall	—	—	64 — —	—
DUNNE, PATRICK :						
	Jane Holgate	Leith-hall estate	- St. Thomas- in-the-East	non-prædial	33 6 8	not paid.
	Cecilia Fisher	Eolus-valley ditto	St. David	—	33 6 8	paid.
	Susanna Carr	—	—	prædial	45 — —	—
	Henry Wilkie	Robert Law	—	non-prædial	28 19 9½	—
	Violet Wilkie	—	—	—	20 — —	—
	W. H. Scudder	Norris's estate	—	—	16 — —	—
	Ellen Brands	Reserve	Trelawny	—	16 2 3	—
	Francis Walker	Belle Clair estate	St. David's	prædial	35 6 8	not paid.
	Eleanor Walker	—	—	—	47 2 4	—
	Andrew Campbell	—	—	— carp ^r	84 10 —	—
	James Wilson	Richmond-vale estate	—	— mason	84 10 —	—
	George Harper	—	—	—	52 — —	—
	Priscilla Rae	—	—	—	28 17 9	—
	Martha Burgher	—	—	—	49 2 3	—
	Charles Harper	—	—	—	23 2 3	—
HULME, J. R.:						
	Susan Pickering	Cousin's-cove	Hanover	non-prædial	27 — —	not paid.
	Walter Barnes	Tryall	—	prædial	76 — —	—
	Sarah Hobson	Barbican	—	non-prædial	27 — —	paid.
	Duncan Cameron	Retrieve old works	—	—	20 — —	—
	Susan Young	Point	—	prædial	58 10 —	not paid.
	Phillis Reid	G. R. Johnson, Esq.	—	non-prædial	33 6 8	—
	Mary Dehaney	Kew	—	prædial	39 — —	paid.
	Rebecca Mason	Woodchurch	—	non-prædial	30 — —	—
	Elizabeth Sultan	—	—	—	11 — —	—
	Edward Chambers	Prosper	—	—	33 6 8	—
	William Chisholm	Bachelor's-hall	—	—	14 8 11	not paid.
	A. Chisholm	—	—	—	14 8 11	—
	J. B. Chisholm	—	—	—	11 — —	—
	Robert Chisholm	—	—	—	11 — —	—
	E. C. Bower	—	—	—	11 — —	—
	Jane Cameron	Retrieve old works	—	—	29 — —	—
	Abigail Lyon	Haughton-court	—	—	29 — —	—
	Rebecca Allan	Georgia	—	prædial	28 — —	—
	William Cowan	Fat-hog quarter	—	non-prædial	9 13 4	paid.
HAWKINS, CHARLES:						
	John James	Lancaster	Trelawny	non-prædial	36 — —	paid.
	Richard	Mahogany-hall	—	—	17 17 10	—
	Julian Carr	Dover-castle	—	—	26 13 4	not paid.
	James Gardner	Georgia	—	—	41 13 4	—
	Alexander Ratray	Braco	—	prædial	73 6 8	paid.
	Mary A. Murdoch	Stewart-castle	—	non-prædial	24 11 8	—
	John Cooper	Miss Cooper	—	prædial	58 17 3	—
	Rosetta Sadling	Hyde estate	—	—	47 18 11	—
	John Bainbridge	Arcadia	—	—	103 14 9	—
	Jane Gentile	Nightingale-grove	—	non-prædial	24 11 8	—
	Elizabeth Giles	—	—	prædial	49 18 4	—
MARLTON, WILLIAM F.:						
	Julian Wilson	Jane Ewers	St. Mary	non-prædial	24 — —	not paid.
	Jane Oldaker	Albion	—	—	29 — —	paid.
	Henry Forbes	Richmond-green	—	prædial unatt ^d	54 — —	not paid.
	Frances Murray	—	—	—	42 — —	—
	Sarah Ellison	Wm. A. Clements	—	non-prædial	26 13 4	—
	Milly Taylor	New-hall	—	—	19 6 8	paid.
	Jane Moncrieffe	—	—	—	29 — —	—
	Amelia Moncrieffe	—	—	—	29 — —	—
	Bella Cameron	—	—	—	16 2 3	—
	Robert Cameron	—	—	—	16 2 3	—
	Harriet Quinlan	Wentworth	—	prædial att ^d	25 10 —	not paid.
	Patience Hamlet	—	—	—	37 11 1½	—
	Sarah Naggs	—	—	—	17 6 8	paid.
	Eleanor Brown	Pemberton-valley	—	non-prædial	18 13 4	—
	Peter Neil	—	—	prædial att ^d	92 8 11	not paid.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.	Name of Apprentice.	The Estate, or Master's Name.	PARISH.	CLASS.	Nett Value Awarded.	If Paid or not.
MARLTON, WILLIAM F.—continued.						
	Annetta Montague - -	Wilderness - -	St. Mary -	non-prædial	£. s. d. 21 15 7	not paid.
	Phyllis Williams - -	Oxford - -	—	prædial att ^d	40 8 11	paid.
	John Williams - -	- -	—	—	60 13 4	not paid.
	Patrick Lewis Northover	- -	—	—	28 17 9½	—
KELLY, DANIEL WINDER:						
	Ellen McDonald - -	Glenburnie - -	Westmoreland	non-prædial	25 10 -	paid.
	Eleanor Tomlinson - -	James Tomlinson - -	—	prædial -	27 10 -	—
	Alic Davis - -	Henry G. Groves - -	—	—	8 16 8	—
	Edward Clarke - -	Clifden - -	—	prædial att ^d	42 18 8	—
	Sarah Samuels - -	Industry - -	—	—	38 10 4	not paid.
	Charles Beckford - -	Ashton - -	—	—	38 12 8	paid.
	Ann White - -	Paradise - -	—	—	39 15 7	—
	Ann Rotten - -	Mount Edgcombe - -	—	non-prædial	17 2 3	—
PRYCE, SAMUEL:						
	Eliza McDonald - -	Schawfield - -	Trelawny -	non-prædial	22 - -	paid.
	Mary Brown - -	- -	—	prædial -	33 - -	—
	Maria Spencer - -	Cambridge - -	—	non-prædial	25 - -	—
	Catherine Brown - -	Chester - -	—	—	20 - -	—
	Maria Simpson - -	Fontabella - -	—	prædial -	32 - -	not paid.
	Ann Leith - -	Golden-grove - -	—	non-prædial	22 16 8	—
	Eliza Ann Morris - -	Unity - -	—	—	16 13 4	paid.
	Eliza Innis - -	Hope - -	—	—	15 - -	not paid.
	Sarah Bruce - -	Tilston - -	—	—	10 13 4	paid.
	John Clarke - -	Fat-hog quarter - -	Hanover -	—	22 10 -	—
	Mary Ann Forsyth - -	Pantre-pant - -	Trelawny -	—	24 - -	—
	Caroline Burnett - -	Coffee-hall - -	—	—	35 - -	—
	Ann Palmer - -	Hampstead - -	—	prædial -	12 - -	—
	Mary Gordon - -	Reserve - -	—	—	29 - -	not paid.
	Eliza Dillard - -	Friendship - -	—	non-prædial	23 15 -	—
	Henry White - -	Peru - -	—	prædial -	40 16 8	—
RAWLINSON, STANLEY:						
	James Walker - -	Richard-hill - -	St. Ann -	non-prædial	65 - -	paid.
	William Grant - -	Coffee-grove - -	—	prædial -	60 - -	—
	Peter William Atkinson -	Penshurst - -	—	—	63 15 11	—
	Richard Brown - -	Hopewell - -	—	—	58 17 10	not paid.
	Elsie Gordon - -	Joseph Isaacs - -	—	non-prædial	32 4 5	paid.
	Isabella - -	Tobolski - -	—	prædial -	7 17 -	—
BOURNE, STEPHEN:						
	Agnes Davis - -	- - Pleasant-hill, or Mothersills	St. Andrew	prædial att ^d	58 10 -	not paid.
	Jane Sinclair - -	- -	—	—	30 - -	—
	Joe Waller - -	- -	—	—	36 - -	—
	Jeannette Barnett - -	Trafalgar - -	Port Royal	—	20 - -	paid.
	William Lowe - -	Violet-bank - -	—	non-prædial	18 6 8	—
COCKING, RALPH:						
	Mary Scoan - -	Adelphi - -	St. James -	non-prædial	20 - -	paid.
	Margaret Ramsay - -	Windsor - -	—	—	10 - -	—
	John Walker - -	Lima - -	—	prædial -	60 - -	—
	Hugh Gordon - -	- -	—	—	59 8 10¾	not paid.
DILLON, T. A.:						
	John Hogg - -	Devon - -	St. Ann -	prædial -	36 - -	paid.
	Alexander - -	Owens - -	—	non-prædial	8 17 10	—
	John Williams - -	Cullodens - -	—	prædial -	86 6 8	- - 68£. deposited with special justice.
	William Sims - -	- -	—	—	74 3 4	not paid.
	Rosanna Harrison - -	Boroughbridge - -	—	—	53 - -	paid.
	Henry Tracy - -	Retirement - -	—	non-prædial	28 - -	not paid.
DAWSON, J. K.:						
	William Grant - -	Grange-hill-pen - -	- St. Thomas-in-the-East	prædial -	73 12 3	not paid.
FISHBOURNE, E. E.:						
	Janetta Kirkpatrick - -	Orange-vale - -	St. George -	prædial -	22 10 -	paid.
	Amy Clarke - -	Windsor-castle - -	—	—	12 - -	—
	Theodore Wright - -	Osborne - -	—	non-prædial	12 10 -	not paid.
	Samuel Hynes - -	Reddington - -	—	prædial -	60 - -	—
	Eleanor Williams, or Allen	Harmony-hill - -	—	—	61 16 8	—
	Mary Allen - -	Hermitage - -	—	non-prædial	48 6 8	—

(continued.)

SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.	Name of Apprentice.	The Estate, or Master's Name.	PARISH.	CLASS.	Nett Value Awarded.	If Paid or not.
FINLAYSON, WALTER :					£. s. d.	
William Fisher	-	John Henry Deffell	St. James	non-prædial	42 2 6	not paid.
Simon Finchett	-	Miss Finchett	—	—	53 7 9	paid.
Charlotte Wilson	-	Miss H. Murray	—	prædial	48 — —	not paid.
Ann Grizzle	-	Miss Sill	—	non-prædial	20 16 8	—
Emily Bowen	-	Retreat	—	—	21 13 4	paid.
Thomas Bartiboe	-	Mr. Coates	—	—	42 4 6	not paid.
Elizabeth Ball	-	J. H. James	—	—	33 1 2	—
Mary Wynn	-	H. G. M'Pherson	—	prædial	31 15 7	—
Walter Minto	-	Phoenix	Hanover	non-prædial	10 2 3	paid.
Eliza Walker	-	Miss Sill	St. James	—	34 14 3	—
FYFE, A. G. :						
Elizabeth Jones	-	Prospect	Portland	prædial	15 4 2	paid.
Fartley Atley	-	—	—	—	15 4 2	—
Elizabeth Steel	-	Richard King	—	—	36 — —	—
Samuel Mendes	-	Norwich	—	—	21 1 8	—
Tibby Passley	-	—	—	—	58 17 9½	—
Maria Haddon	-	Unity	—	non-prædial	21 15 —	—
Henry Haddon	-	—	—	—	40 5 8	—
GRANT, J. W. :						
Susan Beckett	-	Mexico estate	St. Elizabeth	—	30 — —	not paid.
HEWITT, WILLIAM :						
John Bingley	-	Benjamin Crossley	St. George	—	9 6 8	paid.
Benjamin Bingley	-	—	—	—	5 8 11½	—
HARRIS, JAMES :						
Elizabeth Aldred	-	Riverhead	St. Thomas- in-the-Vale	non-prædial	34 8 10¾	not paid.
Christian Brown	-	—	—	prædial	24 8 10¾	paid.
George Davidson	-	Wallens	—	—	230 11 9	not paid.
Elizabeth Barton	-	Rio Magna	—	non-prædial	33 17 9½	paid.
Thomas Stewart	-	Bybrook	—	prædial	20 14 9¾	—
Thomas Johnson	-	Coldington	—	—	73 12 2¾	not paid.
Jessy Johnson	-	Knollis	—	non-prædial	39 11 8	—
Sally Gilbert	-	Hyde	—	—	31 2 2¾	—
Rosanna Thomas	-	Muse	—	prædial	92 8 10¾	paid.
Ann Pollock	-	Airy-mount	—	—	43 6 8	—
Maria Roach	-	Robert Roach	—	—	gift.	—
HIGGINS, GEORGE O. :						
Ann Chrystie	-	Waltham	Manchester	non-prædial	26 13 4	paid.
Christiana Waugh	-	Melrose	—	—	37 10 —	—
Mary Roome	-	Farm	St. Catherine	prædial	85 — —	not paid.
William Turner	-	Henry Dempster	—	non-prædial	77 6 —	—
Jane Pattison	-	The Grange	—	—	10 — —	paid.
LAIDLAW, HENRY :						
Catherine Williams	-	Green-park	St. Ann	prædial	51 — —	paid.
Jane Trusty	-	—	—	—	51 — —	—
Diana Hamilton	-	—	—	—	51 — —	not paid.
Letitia Vernon	-	Prosper-hall	—	—	45 — —	paid.
Mary Newby	-	—	—	non-prædial	11 13 4	—
Julian Buchanan	-	Fairfield	—	prædial	37 10 —	—
Susanna Nichols	-	Pleasant-valley	—	—	45 — —	—
ODELL, JOHN :						
Sarah Cope	-	Phoenix estate	Hanover	non-prædial	36 3 4	paid.
Mary Tryon	-	New Paradise	—	—	22 7 10	—
John Lowe	-	Mount Lebanon	—	prædial	72 2 10	not paid.
PHILP, E. D. :						
Catherine M'Donald	-	Retreat	Westmoreland	non-prædial	20 6 8	paid.
Janet Rankin	-	—	—	prædial	31 15 9½	—
Ann Rankin	-	—	—	—	24 4 5	—
Mary Geel	-	Alexander Riddell	—	non-prædial	28 6 8	—
Eliza Lewis	-	Cornwall	—	—	16 13 4	—
Grace C. Coates	-	Sarah Townsend	—	—	29 6 8	—
Ann Thomson	-	Meylersfield	—	prædial	42 15 —	—
Charlotte Burlton	-	Fontabelle	—	non-prædial	8 17 10	—
Mary Jones	-	Nonpareil	—	—	25 — —	—
Isabella M'Innes	-	King's-valley	—	—	8 18 —	not paid.
Ann Wright	-	E. A. Russell	—	—	30 — —	—
Jane M'Donald	-	Meylersfield	—	—	25 — —	paid.
Frances Cox	-	Mount Eagle	—	—	26 13 4	—

SLAVERY IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.	Name of Apprentice.	The Estate, or Master's Name.	PARISH.	CLASS.	Nett Value Awarded.	If Paid or not.
PHILP, E. D.—continued.						
	Catherine Johnson -	Elizabeth Johnson -	Westmoreland	non-prædial	£. s. d. 19 6 8	not paid.
	Mary Saunders -	Aaron Deleon -	—	—	19 6 8	—
	Isabella Capon -	Cairn Curran -	—	prædial	53 - -	paid.
	Mary Ottey -	Meylersfield -	—	non-prædial	25 15 8	—
	John Briscoe -	Mary Jelly -	—	prædial	34 13 4	—
	Jane Fraser -	Retreat -	—	non-prædial	24 11 -	—
	Andrew Hogg -	Spring-garden -	—	prædial	20 8 -	—
	Amelia Roberts -	Hope-wharf -	—	non-prædial	28 - -	—
REYNOLDS, JOHN :						
	Elizabeth Morgan -	Doncaster-plantation -	St. Elizabeth	prædial	19 - -	paid.
	Richard Isaacs -	Malvern-hill-pen -	—	—	46 11 8	—
	Robert Griffith -	Long-hill -	—	—	44 - -	—
	Henry Foster -	Kensington -	—	non-prædial	67 - -	—
	Ruthy Gale -	Emmans -	—	prædial	59 - -	—
ST. JOHN, JAMES H. :						
	John Jackson -	T. W. Bain -	Port Royal	non-prædial	40 - -	{ - - after va- luation, mas- ter agreed to take 30l.— paid.
SOWLEY, W. H. :						
	Jane Henry -	Seville estate -	St. Ann's	—	27 8 10	not paid.
	John Gaulton -	Drax hall ditto -	—	—	15 16 8	paid.
	Susanna Byfield -	- - - - -	—	prædial	46 13 4	not paid.
	Susanna Jane Wright	Beverley-plantation -	—	non-prædial	15 11 2	paid.
	Charlotte Rudd -	- - - - -	—	—	9 6 8	—
WALSH, HENRY :						
	Elizabeth Perry -	Pembroke-hall -	- - -	prædial	10 - -	paid.
	John Franks -	- - - - -	- - -	non-prædial	50 - -	—
	Mary Willis Franks	- - - - -	- - -	prædial	32 10 -	not paid.
	Thomas Price -	Gosben estate -	- - -	—	60 - -	—
	Mary Winship -	- - - - -	- - -	non-prædial	21 6 8	—
	Robert Grandison -	Lucky-hill -	- - -	prædial	100 - -	paid.
	William M'Lean -	Decoy estate -	- - -	—	65 - -	—
	Jane Richardson -	Pembroke-hall -	- - -	non-prædial	20 4 6	—
	Ann Bonner -	Endeavour-plantation -	- - -	prædial	43 6 6	not paid.
	Amelia Ready -	Miss Porter (att ^d to Derry-pen.)	- - -	—	34 13 4	paid.
WELCH, ARTHUR :						
	Richard Nembhard -	New Forest -	Manchester	—	53 6 8	paid.
	William Martin -	Miss Dover -	—	—	53 6 8	—
	Francis M'Intosh -	Kensworth -	—	non-prædial	33 6 8	—
	William Hall -	Stone's-hope -	—	prædial	20 - -	—
	Charles Brooks -	Blenheim -	—	—	53 - -	—
	Sarah Williams -	Woodlands -	—	non-prædial	23 6 8	—
	Mary Palmer -	Ramble -	—	—	23 6 8	—
WILLIS, GEORGE :						
	Sophia Prince -	Oxford -	St. Thomas in the-East.	—	34 8 11	paid.
	Sarah Blakeley -	Auchenfield -	—	—	34 8 11	—
	Alexander Kias -	Pleasant-hill -	—	—	21 11 8	—
	Jane Elmore -	Airy-castle -	—	—	16 2 3	—
	Janet M'Donald -	Friendship -	—	—	32 4 6	—
	Nancy Burke -	Airy-castle -	—	prædial	57 15 7	not paid.
ALLEY, WILLIAM H. :						
	Peter Stevenson -	Hanbury -	Manchester	non-prædial	21 6 8	paid.
	Christiana Wright -	Mount Nelson -	—	—	40 - -	—
	Sue -	Clawdon -	—	prædial	30 - -	—
	Sarah Myrie -	Oldbury -	—	—	46 13 4	—
LYON, EDMUND B. :						
	John Robertson -	Woodhall -	St. Thomas in the-East.	non-prædial	25 - -	paid.
	Alexander Robertson -	- - - - -	—	—	16 - -	—
	Amelia Graham -	Island-head -	—	prædial	37 6 8	—
	Thomas Francis -	Blue Mountain -	—	prædial, (tradesman.)	60 - -	—
	Mary Saunders -	Duckworth -	—	non-prædial	29 6 8	—
	Priscilla Thomas -	- - - - -	—	—	16 - -	—
	Charles Easley -	John Jackson -	—	prædial	21 - -	—
	Amelia Job -	Friendship pen -	—	non-prædial	13 - -	—
	Nanny Roster -	Prospect ditto -	—	—	18 - -	—
	Nancy Dalling -	- - - - -	—	—	18 - -	not paid.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.	Name of Apprentice.	The Estate, or Master's Name.	PARISH.	CLASS.	Nett Value Awarded.	If Paid or not.
LYON, E. B.—continued.						
	George Davis - -	John Buchanan - -	--St.Thomas- in-the-East.	non-prædial	£. s. d. 16 13 4	not paid.
	George Saunders - -	George Fitzgerald - -	—	—	41 - -	paid.
	Nelly Scholar - -	John Martin - -	—	—	14 8 11	—
	Margaret Sharp - -	Retreat - -	—	—	30 - -	—
	John M'Lean - -	Greenfield - -	—	- - prædial, (tradesman.)	70 - -	51 <i>l.</i> paid.
	Rosy Stewart - -	Mrs. Williamson - -	—	non-prædial	18 - -	{ 10 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , paid.
	Ellen Anderson - -	Georgia - -	—	—	25 - -	paid.
	Ann Ross - -	Ben Lomond - -	—	prædial -	37 6 8	—
	Margaret Ross - -	Shirley-castle - -	—	non-prædial	23 - -	—
	Catherine Johnson - -	— -	—	—	6 10 -	—
	Nancy Mitchell - -	Island-head - -	—	prædial -	28 17 10	—
	Fanny Elmslie - -	Surge-island - -	—	non-prædial	25 - -	—
JONES, THOMAS W.:						
	Rebecca Barrett - -	Rio Magno-pen - -	--St.Thomas- in-the-Vale.	prædial -	83 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	not paid.
	Margaret Low - -	- -	—	—	92 8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
	Mary James - -	- -	—	—	55 .7 1	—
	Lewis Beckford - -	- -	—	—	92 8 11	—
	Henry Grimwood - -	- -	—	—	77 12 9	—
	John Low - -	- -	—	—	69 16 3	—
	Cecilia Chambers - -	- -	—	—	92 8 11	—
	Eleanor Thomas - -	- -	—	—	15 - 11	—
M'LEOD, A. N.:						
	James Chisholme - -	Bushy-park - -	St. Dorothy	non-prædial	15 - -	paid.
FACEY, RICHARD B.:						
	Eliza Ramsay - -	Mrs. J. Bernard - -	St. James -	prædial -	26 - -	paid.
	Rebecca Chambers - -	Hazelnymph - -	—	non-prædial	11 1 3	—
	Mary White - -	- -	—	—	30 6 3	—
	Charles Barrett - -	Montpelier - -	—	prædial -	60 - -	—
	John Lansdown - -	William Mowatt - -	—	non-prædial	85 10 -	not paid.
	Sarah M'Donald - -	Kirkpatrick - -	—	—	29 - -	paid.
	Julian James - -	Childermas - -	—	prædial -	13 5 -	not paid.
	Thomas Dewar - -	Richmond-hill - -	—	—	70 - -	—
GURLEY, JOHN:						
	George Manning - -	Kellets - -	Clarendon -	—	15 - -	paid.
	Janet Williams - -	Green-vale - -	—	—	30 - -	—
	Elizabeth Bendley - -	Mr. James M'Carthy - -	—	—	60 - -	not paid.
	William Thomas - -	Provost R. River - -	—	- - prædial, (cooper.)	111 - -	paid.
	Leana Johnson - -	Green-park - -	—	prædial -	55 - -	—

—No. 209.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*.The King's House, St. Jago de la Vega,
18 April 1836.

No. 209.

My Lord,

THINKING that it might throw some light on the manner in which the new system is working, I have the honour to send you a comparative return of the number of convicts, or, rather, prisoners in the workhouses of this island in the month of July 1834, soon after my arrival, and on the 1st April 1836. I fear that a perfect list of those of 1834 can hardly be made out, as some of the returns may not be found, and some of those called for this year have not been sent in. It is to be remembered that many of those now in those places of confinement are under sentences of special justices for offences which probably were formerly punished by flogging on estates.

I have, &c.

The Lord Glenelg,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed)

Sligo.

Enclosure

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Enclosure in No. 209.

JAMAICA.

COMPARATIVE LIST of SLAVES and APPRENTICES in the Houses of Correction in the Island of JAMAICA, antecedent and subsequent to the 1st August 1834.

Enclosure in No. 209.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Under Sentence, &c. July 1834.	Under Sentence, April 1836.
MIDDLESEX	St. Catherine's - -	78	11
	St. Dorothy's - -	No house of correction.	3
	St. Thomas-in-the-Vale -	54	24
	Vere - - - -	None -	3
	Clarendon - - -	28	23
	Manchester - - -	24	9
	St. Mary's - - -	41	26
	St. Ann's - - -	77	5
	St. John's - - -	No house of correction.	
	Kingston - - -	103	12
SURREY - -	Port Royal - - -	11	3
	St. George's - - -	19	7
	St. Thomas-in-the-East -	82	14
	St. David's - - -	No house of correction.	
	Portland - - -	10	15
	St. Andrew's - - -	11	No Return received.
CORNWALL -	St. James - - -	8	21
	Trelawny - - -	13	22
	Hanover - - -	11	15
	St. Elizabeth's - - -	25	17
	Westmoreland - - -	49	No Return received.
TOTAL - - -		644	230

—No. 210.—

EXTRACTS of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*, dated Highgate, Jamaica, 25 April 1836.

No. 210.

THE very recent departure of the last packet leaves me nothing particular to say to your Lordship on the general state of the island, except that I am not aware of any particular change since last week.

Being very anxious to watch the progress of improvement in St. James's parish, I procured the opinion of a very intelligent solicitor, who has recently been down to the assizes of Montego Bay. This gentleman had abundant opportunity of unreserved intercourse with several of the better class of overseers and employés, and imagines that he has procured from them the amount of their own honest conviction as to the recent change in this island.

Some of them have confessed that it has brought to them, as well as to the negro, great advantages. The authority committed to the special justices relieves them from those parts of their duties, which, by such as had any kind of good moral feeling, have been considered by them to be the most degrading and the most revolting to themselves, besides being that which must inevitably have kept up a feeling of irritation between them and the slaves, namely, the infliction of punishment of a corporal nature at their pleasure. If an overseer in former times got a character for too great a relaxation of discipline, he was sure to lose his bread; and it is not every mind which is strong enough to risk the loss of a comfortable livelihood, and the probability of rising in this island to the higher ranks, accompanied perhaps by considerable wealth, for conscience' sake; the more particularly, as the examples he was in the habit of seeing round him considered such strictness of discipline, to give it no harsher term, a mere performance of their duty. This change will not be so looked upon by those who have acquired inveterate habits under the old relations; but if a set of new comers arrive to fill these responsible offices of overseers, bringing with them good feelings and sentiments, I think that the chance is great that they will be perpetuated, and a marked improvement take place in that branch of colonial society.

To the apprentice, these gentlemen have given it as their opinion that still

JAMAICA.

more important benefits will arise. The difficulty in getting any of them to work on a Saturday in most places is justly attributed to their requiring it for the cultivation of their grounds and the improvement of their houses, to which on many estates, I may say almost all, where they are comfortable, they pay great attention. It is therefore very rare indeed to see an individual work on Sunday. The consequence is that their attendance in places of religious worship is much more regular: they get thereby a moral, if not a literary education, and indeed I fancy that I can see the effects of it now throughout the island.

Mr. Cargill, the registrar of Chancery, has reported to me that his negroes are all, of their own proposal and accord, digging cane-holes for him after 4 o'clock (their time of shell-blow) every evening, and on alternate Saturdays, at the rate of 3*l.* per acre, 9*l.* having been formerly paid for the same work.

I also have the honour to enclose sundry documents; one the judge's notes of a trial of a Mr. Martin, an overseer.

Nos. 3 and 4 are additional examples of the obstacles willingly thrown in the way of the manumissions.

No. 5. is a report of evidence of cruelties committed in St. Andrew's workhouse, on which the bills against Whiteman, the white overseer, and one of the drivers were ignored by the Surrey grand jury last week.

Enclosure in No. 210.

(No. 1.)

REX v. WM. MARTIN, for Manslaughter of *Sophy*, an Apprentice in charge of the Prisoner, by want of proper Nourishment.

Enclosure in
No. 210.

Mr. Attorney-general for the prosecution.

John Anster.—Belong to Berkshire Hall; the prisoner is the overseer; knew a woman called *Sophy*; died on Monday this year in January; when the busha buried her there was no jury; saw the coroner at Rodney Hall the Saturday after she died; *Sophy* had a sore leg; she was not working, but picking yams; Sally Byfield was the doctor woman; busha ordered *Sophy* to cut grass when she was better; she was cutting grass for the stable; one morning she was sick and went to busha; she had been ordered out into the field to cut grass; when he came back from the field he found *Sophy* lying on the steps; he called the doctor woman, and said, "Take her away and make her cut grass;" and *Sophy* said she was not able; he then said, as she was not able to work she must be locked up in the hot-house; she was locked up two days and nights; busha ordered the doctor woman to take *Sophy* out of the hot-house and lock her up in the store; she was locked up in the store; this was two weeks before Christmas; the busha told the head carpenter to nail up a small hole under the door through which prisoner might have nourishment put in; I saw the carpenters nail up the hole; I heard the busha order the book-keeper get the nails out of the store; I never asked busha for any thing for *Sophy* to eat, nor any other person; Eleanor Prince used to give her something to eat before she was confined; she went out on Saturday night, and on Monday morning she was brought back and put into the store again, and kept there five days and nights; on Thursday night I heard *Sophy* crying out; when she got out, Eleanor Prince gave *Sophy* a fish and a yam; *Sophy* got out through the roof; on Monday I saw her lying down and swollen; lifted her up; she could not walk far; could not get her down; I then got another man, and we took her down to the hot-house; she began to rattle in the throat; went to the busha and told him she was quite sick; he replied, "Stop, I will let her feel something yet;" about 9 o'clock A. M. brought her to the hot-house; I then went to the shop; by the time I got there a woman cried, "The woman is dead;" busha called the head carpenter and ordered a coffin; she was carried that evening to the negro-house, and buried the next day; I was at work in the shop close to the store, and I never saw the door opened; never saw a white doctor there while *Sophy* was sick.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Panton*.

She was first sent to the hot-house one week before Christmas; in the store before Christmas; heard a bawling on Thursday in Christmas week, the day before Christmas; met her in the Pass on Sunday after Christmas; she was in the negro-house; she forced her way through the roof; the roof is all broken; I saw the holes she made; never saw her again till Monday after New-year's day, when she was brought in by order of Hamilton; I do not know where she was during this time; on the 4th January she died.

John Macintosh, apprentice to B. H.—Servant of the prisoner; recollect *Sophy* on the estate before Christmas; about a week before heard a noise in the store, a breaking; busha told me to bring a light, and we went to the store; *Sophy* was then in the loft; I went up and brought her down; she sat down, and busha sent me for a cord, and busha took the cord and gave her a lick, saying, she would do nothing for the estate nor for herself; I tied her hands on each side of the ladder by his order; left her tied; locked the door by his order; took her no victuals; she was locked up about half a week; I never saw her come out; saw her the day she died, after she was dead.

Cross-

Cross-examined.—I got the cord either Wednesday or Thursday before Christmas-day; it was dark; she had a stick in her hand knocking on the floor; I do not know if she had time to get out; busha and I went away for one day, and when we returned we heard she had got out; the cord was not strong, and she might have broken it.

Re-examined.—Busha dined out on Christmas-day; tied her either on Wednesday or Thursday; busha came back to the estate on Sunday; did not hear on what day she broke out.

Edward Hamilton, apprentice of B. H.—Knew Sophy; recollect Byfield coming for her before Christmas on a Wednesday; missed her in the field, and I told the busha; Byfield found her and brought her to me, but I went to the busha to give an account of where she had been; saw her locked up on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday; missed her on Monday; saw her on Sunday leaning against the wall of the house where she had been locked up; she was out the whole week and on Monday; on Monday I was called from the field, and found Sophy at the house of Eleanor Prince; I called, and she would not get up; she was quite swelled, her feet and face; sent John Anster to go and bring her down to busha; after breakfast went to the hospital and saw Sophy lying down there; returned to the field; about 3 o'clock I heard she was dead; do not know if she got any provisions in the store.

Cross-examined.—She was missing from her work before she was locked up; the shop is close to the busha's house, and conversation could be heard from one to the other; the field is not far from the shop.

Amelia Davis.—Recollect Christmas-day; had allowance served out; I had fish; gave some of it to Sophy; she was in the store; it was locked; she could not get the fish; she got no allowance, and therefore I took her the fish; saw her Sunday after Christmas; saw her in the gully; she went to drink water; she was quite swelled and bloated; I left her there; never saw her till the Monday after the new year; she was then in the hot-house, and purging out of the nose and mouth; she died about negro breakfast time; she made no noise; she was locked up a half an hour; she died, and was left there till negro supper time; he said he would lock all up; a woman and two men came and carried away the body.

Cross-examined.—I was sick in the hot-house; he locked me up in the store a whole day and night; the book-keeper locked the door of the hot-house.

Sally Byfield.—I attend the hospital; recollect Monday after Christmas when Sophy was brought to the hospital; Byfield brought her and John Anster with me; she was carried by us; she was then put into the hot-house; locked the door and gave the key to the book-keeper; she was much swollen; her hands crossed her breast; she could not use them; nothing was done for her, nor any thing given to her; she died soon; when I heard she was dead went to the book-keeper to open the door; she was locked up in the stores three days; one day she called she had nothing to eat; I went to the busha for something for her; he sent me to the book-keeper; he went to the busha and returned; got nothing from the book-keeper; she was a sickly body.

Cross-examined.—I was about the buckra house, the busha had the key, and there was nobody to give her any thing.

Solomon De la Motta, book-keeper at B. H.—Recollect Sophy being confined in a store on 23d December; she was there four days; she broke out after. On Sunday, 27th December, in the morning, I kept the key of the store in which she was confined by order of the busha; he knew she was locked up; the key was put in a box on the sideboard in the hall when I went out, that is the usual place of keeping. When she came out on Monday I found provisions in her basket, therefore she could not be hungry; I never heard her complain of hunger; I gave her nothing whilst she was confined, the busha did not give me orders to give her any thing; I saw one cocoa undressed in her basket; she was allowed fire in the day. I do not know if she got provisions from any one. I know Sally Byfield; she told me the busha said I was to give Sophy something out of the store. I went to busha for the key; he did not give me the key; he said he had no provisions to give her. I gave her no water; I told Byfield what the busha said; recollect John Anster; he said the medicine could not work if the people were locked up. I said I had nothing to do with this; he had better go to Martin, who then had the key of the store where she was confined.

Cross-examined.—Martin went to Port Maria on Friday to muster; he left the key behind; she had been confined two days before he left; saw the remains of fire when she got out. The hospital was broken, and therefore she was put in the store; the hospital is open morning and evening, and locked up in the day. This store was open morning and evening for about an hour and a half; any one can go out who pleases. The negroes have provision grounds. I have given her rum to enable her to get provisions. Martin has often given those in the hospital food from his table, if he knows them to be really sick. There is a doctor, and plenty of medicines. There were no provisions in the store when busha said he could not give Sophy any; Sophy was not prevented going out; she had the dropsy; the doctor had seen her; I saw him on the property since May last; I have only seen him on the estate three times.

Re-examined.—I saw the door opened every morning and evening except Sunday; saw Sophy in the store each day; never saw her tied. I was at muster on Thursday; did not open the store on that day; every other day I opened it. There were others in the hospital, but she was worse than the others; put there that she might not get out; never saw fire in the store; I never swore that I heard her complain of hunger. Know the doctor to be on the estate six months before Christmas, and once since I have been here during this

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court, and once shortly after I was on the estate. An express was sent to Dr. Ball to attend Alexander Brown, who was brought in very sick. Dr. Reid was sent to, but he was sick. The morning I went to muster, I opened the store; and Byfield, the hot-house woman, was left to do so in my absence.

Mr. Panton, for the prisoner, called

Anne Henry.—Live at B. H.; recollect the night before Christmas; I was in the great house; at half-past seven o'clock heard a great noise; sent to the hospital; went afterwards where the noise was; Martin was reading his book; he ordered me to get a light, and he and John went to the store where Sophy was; he sent for a string, which I gave the boy; he was not more than a minute in the place; he came back, and in a short time he sent me to ask the woman if she had come to her senses, and if she had, to loose her hands. I untied them; she had a basket with provisions; she asked for fire, which I said I would not give her then, but said she might have it in the morning. I do not know if she was allowed fire or not; she was always a sickly woman; she used to run away.

Cross-examined.—I am the house-servant on the property.

Dr. Reid.—I practise in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale; attend this estate. I have not been on the estate many times, as I have been very sickly since my arrival. I am not the partner of Dr. Cook; knew Sophy; she was labouring under various diseases, *prolapsus uteri*; did not see her after death; she was liable to be affected by general dropsy, and this would cause the appearance of the body. Once he gave the medicines I prescribed; this is usually the duty of the head book-keeper.

Cross-examined.—She had also chronic inflammation of the bronchial passage, a general break up of the system; she was not fit to work in the great gang; do not think grass-cutting would have been too hard for her in October, when I saw her. I ordered her a blister and other medicines; the hospital would have been a fit place for this woman in October, when I saw it. I think she died from the complaints I have mentioned; I told the busha she was only equal to light work.

De la Motta recalled.—Anster made an application to me for nails; one or two parts of the store were nailed up to keep out the cold; to supply some shingles. Sophy was put to cut grass for the stable; the door was nailed up where the button had been broken; the roof of the store was in a bad state, but underneath there was a dry place. It was usual to put others there for sickness as well as confinement; four, I believe, were put there because they had venereal, and should not get at those in the hospital. She was put in the store because she was in the habit of running away, as well as because she was sick.

Mr. Panton addressed the jury for the prisoner.

Mr. Attorney-general replied.

Verdict—Guilty of the assault and not providing medicines.

(No. 2.)

EXTRACT of a Letter received from Mr. Baynes, dated 20 April 1836.

I ALSO forward in six valuations; the award is satisfactory in five, but the sixth, Mr. Colman's woman, is unusually high; yet, as your Excellency will perceive, it is really no more than her value to her master. There is no doubt but that the proportional value of apprentice property has greatly increased in the last twelve months. Owners, at first doubtful of the success of the system, were content with a very moderate consideration; but they now feel themselves secure, at least for the apprenticeship, and consequently, when examined as witnesses, make their neighbour's case their own, and rate the apprentice at his full value, often remarking that they cannot give away the property of others. The magistrates are of course bound to go by evidence. The increased value they put upon their apprentices is a proof, notwithstanding all they may say to the contrary, of their sense of the stability of the present system. Begging your Excellency's indulgence for the hurried manner, &c.

(No. 3.)

VALUATION RETURN, Mandeville, 16 April 1836.

NAME OF APPRENTICE.	AGE.	HEALTH.	CLASS.
Frances Lewis, of Mayday - - - -	27	Good.	Prædial.

Adam Hogg, Esq. } Associate Justices.
William Peart, Esq. }

J. W. Grant, Special Justice.

Witness for property.—B. Samuda, overseer of Mayday, sworn, states that Frances Lewis is worth 16 *l.* per annum to the property; that he has always considered her a prædial, though, previous to the 1st August 1834, she was sometimes employed as a domestic.

Apprentice

Apprentice witness.—None. Apprentice stated that she was always a domestic, but that the overseer, as a punishment, sometimes sent her to the field.

On my stating that it was a question whether she was a prædial or a non-prædial, and being about to adjourn, she expressed a desire to be valued as a prædial.

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	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Hogg valued her at - - - - -	16	-	-
Mr. Peart at - - - - -	16	-	-
Mr. Grant at - - - - -	16	-	-
Four years and three months - - -	£. 68	-	-

Associating magistrates would not agree to any deduction for contingencies. I stated that I should lay the case before your Lordship, and afterwards adjourned the court.

(signed) J. W. Grant, s. j.

(No. 4.)

VALUATION RETURN, Morant Bay, 9 April 1836.

NAME OF APPRENTICE.	AGE.	HEALTH.	CLASS.
Jane Sherros, to Lysson's Estate - - -	18	Good	Non-prædial, house servant.

Thomas Thompson, Esq. } Associate Justices.
Thomas Blakely, Esq. }

Edmond B. Lyon, Esq., Special Justice.

Witness for estate.—James Irving, overseer of Retreat estate, sworn. I have known this girl for nearly 11 years; she has always been house servant. I think 12*l.* a year is the value of her services; she is about 17 years of age.

M'Kie, overseer of Lysson's estate.—She has been a domestic during the time I have been at Lysson's; her general health is good.

Witness for apprentice.—Mr. Lyon thought she ought to be valued at 12*l.* a year, as sworn to by Mr. Irving.

Mr. Thompson and Mr. Blakely both thought she was worth 5*s.* per week; to which, for the sake of unanimity, Mr. Lyon coincided; the difference between his and their opinions being only 1*l.*

Annual value agreed on - - - - -	£. 13.		
Two years and a quarter - - - - -	29	5	-
Deduct one-third - - - - -	9	15	-
Net sum - - - - -	£. 20	10	-

To be paid in a week or two.

(signed) Edmund B. Lyon, s. j.

(No. 5.)

My Lord,

Kingston, 18th April 1836.

MR. Special Justice Bourne called on me a few days ago, and stated that certain floggings of females had taken place in the workhouse at Half-way-tree, which your Lordship was desirous to have brought to trial as soon as possible. I lose no time in acquainting your Lordship with the result.

I sent in three bills to-day; 1st, against John Whiteman, the late overseer; 2d, against Nelson, the driver; and 3d, against Philips, who is also a driver: the two first were ignored, the latter has been found. I think it right to submit to your Lordship a statement of the evidence in support of the ignored bill; because I fear it may have been rejected on a ground which, if maintained, will utterly frustrate one of the most important enactments of the Abolition Act, namely, that which forbids the flogging of females on any account. In the case where the bill was found, the flogging was in the field, and was connected also with one or two revolting circumstances.

I have, &c.

(signed) William Wemyss Anderson.

I, of course, mentioned the cases to the Attorney-general, who signed all the bills.

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MEMORANDUM OF EVIDENCE in support of Bill, *THE KING v. WHITEMAN*, for Assault, ignored by the Grand Jury of Surrey on 18th April 1836.

1st. Jane Rentford, an apprentice at Half-way-tree, belonging to Mrs. Stocks, and now working at hire at Mr. Fraser's, the tailor, in Port Royal-street, was put in Half-way-tree workhouse some weeks before last Christmas, for not paying three weeks' wages to her mistress, which, she says, she could not pay because she was sick and could get no work. The sentence was by Mr. Lloyd, and (as she heard it) was for a week only, but she was kept there two weeks. During that time she was frequently worked in the tread-mill, and also out of doors, chained to another girl. While on the mill she was frequently struck by one of the drivers called Waddell, who, she says, has since run off. One day when she was struck she fell from the mill on the ground; while lying there Mr. Whiteman, the overseer, took the cat out of the driver's hand and struck her across the shoulders, which cut her, and blood was brought; he then kicked her and made her go on the tread-mill again; she was also struck by the other driver, Edward Philips, when working with the gang in the field at Molines. During her imprisonment in the workhouse the chains were upon her day and night. The only times they were taken off was whilst she was on the tread-mill. (This girl appears to be about 18 years of age, and her shoulders still bear the marks of flogging.)

2d. Thomas Bryan Rookwood, of Belle Cour Loop, was in the Half-way-tree workhouse same time as Jane Rentford. He went in 15th October and came out 15th January. Has seen Jane Rentford struck both by Waddell and Nelson, drivers there. Has seen her, Jane Rentford, several times fall off the mill, apparently from inability to work it. She begged for water, and said she could not continue, but the driver flogged her on again, and one day the witness saw Mr. Whiteman take the cat and strike the girl after she had fallen off, and he afterwards kicked her and made her go on the mill again. Has also seen the man, Philip, the driver, strike her with the cat in the field.

—No. 211.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Glenelg* to the Marquis of *Sligo*.

No. 211.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 28th June 1836.

I HAVE received your Lordship's Despatch, dated the 25th of April, and have read with great satisfaction the general report which it has been in your power to make of the progress in Jamaica of habits of industry, and of moral and religious education amongst the emancipated slaves. I deeply regret that your Lordship was placed under the painful necessity of qualifying those favourable accounts by referring to particular transactions of a very different character. With a view to avoid the combination in the same Despatch of subjects which are not necessarily connected with each other, I shall advert to those cases in separate Despatches, confining myself in the present to the acknowledgments which I have already made of the acceptable character of the general results communicated to me by your Lordship.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Glenelg*.

—No. 212.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Glenelg* to the Marquis of *Sligo*.

No. 212.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 28 June 1836.

IN pursuance of the intention expressed in my Despatch of this date, I proceed to advert to the trial of William Martin, as reported in your Lordship's Despatch of the 25th of April.

Martin was indicted and tried for manslaughter. As I have not before me any copy of the indictment, I can only infer the nature of its contents from the evidence given on the trial. From that evidence I learn that Sophy was an apprenticed labourer on an estate called "Berkshire Hall," of which Martin was the overseer; that while she was labouring under diseases of the most distressing and dangerous character, and had on that account declared her inability to work, Martin ordered her to be locked up, first in a place described as a hospital, and afterwards in a room described as a store; that in these places she continued for five days and nights; that she was released on Sunday, and was again locked up on the following day; that during these successive confinements she was not supplied either with food or water; that an attempt was made by a fellow-apprentice to convey food to her through an aperture in the door, which was thereupon immediately closed up by Martin's orders; that, as a further punishment

punishment for attempting to draw attention to her sufferings, Martin struck her with a cord, and tied her for a short time to a ladder; that an application was made to Martin on behalf of the prisoner that food might be sent her, which application he at first evaded, and afterwards refused; and that finally, the prisoner effected her escape by breaking through the roof of the place of confinement. It appears that within a few days afterwards she died.

These occurrences took place between Christmas and the 4th of January, about two or three months before the medical attendant on the estate had prescribed medicines for her disorder, which, however, were administered to her only once. She was buried without any coroner's inquest.

Martin was acquitted of the manslaughter, but found guilty of the assault, and of not supplying the medicines. It does not appear what was the sentence of the court.

I do not venture to impugn the finding of the jury, for although it is impossible to read the evidence without a persuasion amounting almost to certainty, that the treatment which Sophy received must have hastened her death, yet I am aware how much weight is necessarily given to medical testimony in all such cases as the present, and I perceive that it is at least very doubtful whether the jury could have found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter without contradicting the only evidence of that kind which was brought before them. This, however, is clear, that if the death of Sophy was not in point of fact expedited by the prisoner, his conduct was at least such as greatly endangered her life, and merited the same moral reprobation as if the crime, in the strict legal acceptance of that word, had been fully established against him. I am very far from supposing that this can be taken as a fair illustration of the ordinary conduct of overseers in Jamaica. On the contrary, I am persuaded that Martin's conduct will have excited a general feeling of indignation, and I need scarcely express my confident hope that he no longer retains the office which he has so grossly abused. I should therefore yield to the inclination which prompts me to pass over in disgust and silence this humiliating transaction in which the law has been so grossly violated, if there were not some practical inferences which it suggests, and to which I attach more importance in consequence of the observations of Mr. Harris, the special justice, in his report of the 3d April last, enclosed in your Lordship's Despatch of the 17th of that month.

The confinement of this unfortunate woman was defended in part on the ground that she was in such a state of health as to require medical treatment in the hospital, and of course I can have no disposition to deny that even a compulsory confinement of this kind may sometimes be indispensable to the preservation of the health or life of a patient. Yet even in this case much caution seems to be necessary, lest the hospital should often become a prison in reality, and a place of medical treatment only in name.

It appears to me, therefore, necessary, that if the existing law does not provide adequate remedy for the abuses to be apprehended from the overseer's power of placing apprentices in confinement in the hot-house or hospital, such a remedy ought forthwith to be provided by legislative enactment. On the plea of sickness no such confinement ought to be permitted, except with the previous written sanction of some duly qualified medical practitioner, and to him also should be committed at once the right and the duty of frequent and unreserved inspection of all such hospitals, not only in order to minister to the wants of the patients, but in order to direct their discharge when necessary. I do not apprehend that any doubt can be entertained as to the right and obligation of the special justices to inspect the hospitals, but if any uncertainty prevails on this point, it ought at once to be removed. They should also be open to any religious teacher under whose care the patient may have been accustomed to live.

If, after consulting the Attorney-general, your Lordship should be of opinion that the present state of the law is defective in these particulars, you will take the earliest opportunity of bringing the subject under the consideration of the legislature of Jamaica, and you will acquaint them that His Majesty has commanded me to impress upon them the necessity of such a revision of the existing law of the island as may be necessary to prevent the recurrence of any such abuse as that which has given occasion for this Despatch.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) Glenelg.

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—No. 213.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Glenelg* to the Marquis of *Sligo*.

No. 213.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 28th June 1836.

REFERRING to my Despatch of this date, I proceed, in pursuance of the intention which I have there expressed, to advert to the case of Whiteman, as reported in your Lordship's Despatch of the 25th April.

In this case it appears that two bills of indictment were thrown out by the grand jury of Surrey against Whiteman and Nelson, charged with flogging female apprentices in the workhouse at Half-way-tree. It is of course impossible to ascertain what evidence may have been given to the grand jury, or on what ground their decision proceeded; but if the witnesses whose depositions are annexed to Mr. Anderson's letter made similar statements to the grand jury, the rejection of the bill can be explained only on the supposition that the grand jury considered such proceedings to be consonant with the law of the colony.

The case, therefore, suggests two distinct questions; the first, whether the law could not be brought to the test of a judicial decision by some other form of proceeding; the second, whether it might not be either amended or relieved from the ambiguity with which it is at present invested.

On the first of those questions, your Lordship will have the goodness to consider, whether the Attorney-general could not proceed by way of ex-officio information. I am aware of no legal impediment to such a prosecution, and it seems to me that the interests of public justice require that it should be instituted.

If the law of Jamaica really authorizes this practice of whipping females on the tread-mill, or if any reasonable doubt exists respecting its legality, there is the most urgent cause for the interference of the legislature. Unfortunately this is not a solitary or insulated occurrence. Your Lordship has on several former occasions adverted to the prevalence of the same custom. You will therefore signify to the council and assembly of Jamaica His Majesty's wish that they should consider how far the law demands amendment, or requires explanation, in order to protect the female prisoners from this disgraceful and humiliating mode of punishment. It is really necessary that some effectual measures should be taken for the entire suppression of a practice so justly repulsive to the feelings of society at large, and so strongly stigmatized by the recorded votes and deliberations of both Houses of Parliament.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Glenelg*.

—No. 214.—

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*,
dated Highgate, 7th May 1836.

No. 214

IN making to your Lordship my usual report on the state of the island, I beg to say that there is little for me to add on this occasion to what the two last Despatches on the same subject have conveyed to you, as far as the negroes are concerned. I have only to regret the prevalence of stealing produce, which appears to be a serious evil. I do not imagine it to be of more frequent occurrence than it was, nor even so general; but it being now wisely made the interest of the policemen to apprehend the perpetrators, the detections are frequent, and I am confident that the serious check which this body will put on this evil will of itself repay the expenditure which the island incurs in keeping it up.

The documents enclosed, however, claim some notice.

No. 1. is the usual monthly return of miles travelled, with the addition of the number of lashes administered by each special justice.

Your Lordship will observe that the diminution of lashes is infinitely more in proportion than the others, being more than one-half, while the others do not nearly reach that proportion.

Enclosure in No. 214.

(No. 1.)

RETURN of the Number of Miles travelled, Estates visited, &c. by the Special Magistrates of Jamaica, for April 1836

NAMES of MAGISTRATES.	Week ending 7th April 1836.				Week ending 14th April 1836.				Week ending 21st April 1836.				Week ending 28th April 1836.				T O T A L S.				
	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	No Corporal Punishment.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	No Corporal Punishment.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	No Corporal Punishment.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	No Corporal Punishment.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where there are no complaints.	Number of Complaints.	Number of Lashes.
Alley, William H. -	-	-	-	Absent on leave	-	-	-	-	29	7	5	-	Ill	-	-	-	29	7	5	3	-
Baines, J. T. -	-	-	On leave	-	72	12	9	-	72	10	8	-	64	12	12	-	208	34	29	9	-
Baynes, E. D. -	72	8	6	-	56	16	6	-	64	9	7	-	77	18	9	-	269	51	28	70	167
Bell, W. A. -	66	10	5	-	59	13	8	-	74	21	18	-	74	18	16	-	273	62	47	69	40
Bourne, S. -	112	2	1	-	62	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	10	7	30	10
Brownson, W. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carnaby, William	25	14	11	-	43	18	14	-	40	15	12	-	43	19	17	-	151	66	54	52	50
Chamberlaine, R. -	-	-	No Return	-	56	5	2	-	51	16	11	-	88	14	7	-	195	35	20	31	20
Cocking, R. -	72	20	6	-	76	21	19	-	88	21	18	-	78	18	3	-	314	80	56	22	78
Cooper, R. S. -	48	15	14	-	34	10	9	-	56	18	13	-	51	13	11	-	189	56	47	20	-
Daughtrey, J. -	51	5	4	-	54	12	8	-	-	On leave	-	-	64	14	11	-	169	31	23	14	45
Davies, Thomas -	50	11	5	-	80	19	15	-	65	-	12	-	59	14	8	-	254	58	40	31	126
Dawson, J. K. -	27	9	7	-	60	21	15	-	42	-	9	-	35	11	10	-	164	53	41	36	30
Dillon, T. A. -	162	28	23	-	119	19	6	-	163	28	26	-	123	20	15	-	567	95	80	17	60
Dunne, Patrick -	86	16	10	-	106	19	11	-	84	19	15	-	80	20	11	-	356	74	47	55	30
Ewart, David -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	2	2	-	22	2	2	3	-
Facey, R. B. -	70	11	5	-	62	15	2	-	68	10	3	-	88	18	14	-	288	54	34	49	-
Finlayson, W. -	63	16	10	-	68	21	16	-	68	21	13	-	68	21	14	-	267	79	53	6	20
Fishbourne, E. E. -	52	13	9	-	55	14	13	-	-	Attending Assizes	-	-	50	16	12	-	157	43	34	26	120
Fyfe, A. G. -	34	6	3	-	100	11	4	-	-	On leave of absence	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	17	7	30	9
Gregg, G. D. -	15	3	-	-	67	12	4	-	-	On leave	-	-	On leave	-	-	-	82	15	4	10	-
Gurley, John -	57	12	8	-	44	4	2	-	71	10	8	-	44	13	11	-	216	39	29	40	30
Grant, J. W. -	86	18	13	-	82	8	7	-	98	12	11	-	148	10	9	-	414	48	40	23	-
Gordon, George, jun.	73	12	11	-	42	5	5	-	73	12	12	-	47	9	8	-	237	42	36	16	24
Hamilton, C. -	65	17	12	-	76	23	20	-	65	23	18	-	76	24	21	-	282	87	71	19	5
Harris, James -	68	15	8	-	130	17	8	-	65	16	9	-	138	18	12	-	405	67	47	102	233
Hawkins, C. -	58	15	12	-	69	13	9	-	68	23	20	-	81	28	22	-	265	74	60	39	140
Higgins, G. O. -	68	29	26	-	77	24	16	-	61	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	297	101	82	59	-
Hill, Richard -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-
Hewitt, William -	43	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	On leave	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	5	3	6	24
Hulme, J. R. -	70	22	18	-	68	17	11	-	76	25	18	-	71	17	11	-	285	81	58	41	25
Jones, T. W. -	95	22	14	-	80	21	15	-	63	17	14	-	41	7	3	-	289	67	56	76	35
Kelly, D. W. -	43	13	11	-	113	26	20	-	55	14	14	-	-	On leave	-	-	221	53	45	20	25
Kent, Henry -	72	17	13	-	58	9	4	-	134	20	16	-	80	12	7	-	344	58	40	53	-
Laidlaw, Henry -	76	15	12	-	69	15	13	-	73	16	10	-	72	14	13	-	290	60	48	32	55
Lambert, R. S. -	48	15	7	-	56	14	7	-	68	18	11	-	56	14	6	-	228	61	31	70	188
Lloyd, Samuel -	80	10	8	-	126	11	10	-	112	12	11	-	109	18	11	-	427	51	40	20	21
Lyon, E. B. f. -	65	8	3	-	74	10	9	-	-	Attending Assizes	-	-	63	13	6	-	202	31	18	38	89
Marlton, W. F. -	82	7	6	-	82	12	5	-	119	10	7	-	72	10	6	-	273	39	24	26	77
M'Leod, A. N. -	34	13	9	-	60	23	20	-	28	14	10	-	48	17	13	-	170	67	52	34	-
Moresby, Henry -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	359
Nolan, James -	87	20	16	-	118	23	20	-	86	22	16	-	132	25	18	-	323	90	70	46	35
Odell, John -	35	10	5	-	53	6	6	-	22	6	3	-	34	9	5	-	144	31	19	26	50
Oliver, T. M. -	75	17	15	-	58	13	10	-	66	17	15	-	64	17	15	-	263	64	55	63	40
Palmer, A. L. -	53	13	9	-	50	9	6	-	62	12	11	-	59	5	1	-	224	39	27	24	24
Pennell, R. C. -	-	-	Ill-health	-	-	Ill-health	-	-	48	9	8	-	42	7	4	-	90	16	12	18	60
Philp, E. D. -	101	15	12	-	86	13	13	-	103	12	10	-	87	16	13	-	377	59	48	14	80
Pryce, Samuel -	66	36	27	-	40	16	12	-	55	33	25	-	64	36	29	-	225	121	93	64	-
Ramsay, William -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Police duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rawlinson, S. -	44	13	10	-	74	13	11	-	60	20	16	-	67	20	11	-	245	66	48	26	219
Reynolds, John -	119	12	10	-	67	10	9	-	60	9	7	-	96	8	7	-	342	39	33	7	-
Sowley, W. H. -	69	20	15	-	60	17	11	-	92	25	23	-	85	20	16	-	306	82	65	39	271
St. John, R. -	-	-	Ill-health	-	60	16	13	-	79	10	4	-	32	5	2	-	171	31	19	23	264
Thomas, J. R. -	36	14	11	-	46	17	11	-	62	20	15	-	86	25	21	-	200	76	58	56	367
Thompson, R. -	39	12	7	-	51	9	4	-	39	6	5	-	31	9	8	-	160	36	24	25	-
Waddington, H. -	18	3	2	-	48	12	5	-	39	8	4	-	46	12	7	-	151	35	18	68	78
Walsh, Henry -	72	12	10	-	73	12	8	-	50	19	13	-	72	12	8	-	267	55	39	41	82
Welch, Arthur -	88	18	15	-	80	18	6	-	111	23	22	-	100	12	11	-	379	71	64	8	18
Willis, George -	42	11	6	-	66	13	6	-	67	13	8	-	38	9	5	-	213	46	25	54	99
Woolfry, J. -	61	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	Accident	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	14	12	8	-
TOTAL																	13,291	2,924	2,157	2,016	2,885

N.B.—Magistrates who have not inflicted Corporal Punishment are distinguished by this mark ||.

JAMAICA.

(No. 2.)

My Lord,

Spanish Town, 28th April 1836.

HAVING arrived in this town last evening, I take the earliest opportunity of giving your Excellency all the information in my power respecting the state of those districts through which I passed on my way from Westmoreland, in which parish I am happy to say that matters continue to improve daily; indeed, I do in truth consider the industry and demeanor of the apprentices in that parish equal to that of any peasantry all over the world, and, as far as I have heard the opinions of planters expressed, they are, in general, most favourable,—indeed, the crops on most of the estates are superior to those of last year, and many equal to the largest in former years. I question if Shrewsbury estate was at any former period expected to make more than 300 hogsheads of sugar; the present crop, which is nearly finished, is estimated at 330. Lennox estate is making about three times the quantity of sugar made last year.

In St. Elizabeth, the only sugar estate through which I passed, and at which I called, was Holland, where the overseer, Mr. M'Donald, is also the attorney. He continues to express his highest satisfaction at the general good conduct of the apprentices, and declares that he did not make a complaint against one for the last six months; his crop this year is the largest that has been made for several years. The pens in this parish, and I saw some of the largest, all look clean—indeed, beautiful.

Manchester.—My observation, and the reports of the planters with whom I conversed, authorize my speaking very favourably of the state of things in that parish, and, if I am to draw a general inference from what came under my immediate observation, I should imagine that the coffee crops which are now under preparation for market are abundant, and afford flattering proofs of the industry of the apprentices who have on many properties assisted, with hired labour, to collect the crops.

My route allowed me to go through only two sugar estates in Clarendon, namely, Clarendon Park and Denbeigh. On these estates the crops are about as good as ever, and the industry of the apprentices unquestionable; the managers are both intelligent gentlemen, and, I may venture to say, as capable of succeeding under the present system as they did under the old one. In St. Dorothy I had little or no opportunity of observing the general state of things, having only passed through the outskirts of a few properties, and I may say the same of that part of St. Catherine's on the road. After my return round the north side, I shall be enabled to make a report of that part of the country, and have to solicit your Excellency's indulgence on the present occasion for the hurried and imperfect state of this report.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) R. Daly, s. m.

(No. 3.)

Haughton Grove, West Interior District,
26 April 1836.

My Lord,

IT is with regret I have to acquaint your Lordship that the measles are very prevalent amongst the negro population throughout the district; and, owing to this affliction, the preparations for the ensuing crop on several estates are much retarded.

I am also concerned to have to state, upon the authority of some of the principal attorneys and managers, that, previous to the appearance of this infectious disease, it was proposed to the parents of free children under their respective managements to provide medicine and medical attendance for the latter, if they (the parents) would give in the course of the year four days' labour as a consideration therefor; but that this proposition was rejected generally, except by the head people.

From the non-acceptance of this offer, it is represented to me by the managers, that a great loss of labour is now resulting to the estates which they represent. The mothers of free children, on the appearance of sickness amongst their offspring, instead of procuring at once medical aid to check its progress, remain sitting down, in very many instances, in the negro-houses until disease assumes its most virulent form; and it is only then that they will carry a patient to the doctor. The time taken up under such circumstances, in order to effect restoration to health, is of course much more considerable than it otherwise would be; and some of the managers in consequence have stated to me that they will bring forward those parties who are acting in the way described, in order to have them made pay back the time lost. Previous to their taking such a step, I was anxious to obtain your Lordship's opinion and advice as to the course I should adopt, and have therefore endeavoured to explain, as fully as possible, the grounds on which they propose claiming a repayment of time.

I think it right, previous to concluding, to mention to your Lordship a circumstance which has been stated to me by a medical gentleman, and which occurred a few days back. An apprentice brought her free child in her arms to his house for the purpose of consulting him as to its state; but on moving aside the loose covering in which the child was wrapped, for the purpose of examination, to his astonishment it was dead! The child had evidently died on the way to his house.

I have, &c.

(signed) John Odell, s. j.

(No. 4.)

(No. 4.)

SPECIAL MAGISTRATES' REPORT.

Date.	Place.	Name of Magistrate.	Complainant.	Defendant.	Complaint.	Decision.	Parish.
Apr. 5	Montego Bay	W. Carnaby -	Becky Grant -	Mr. John Turnley	Cruelty and oppression -	Fined 5 <i>l.</i> - -	St. James.
" "	"	"	Sam. Cunningham	Same - -	- - ditto - - -	Fined 5 <i>l.</i> - -	"
" 1	"	W. Finlayson	Susan Edwards -	John Callard -	- - Not providing medical aid.	Mr. Collard fined 10 <i>s.</i>	"
" 4	Aberdeen -	G. D. Gregg -	Sophia Jackson -	Wm. Morris -	- - Being a domestic, has been sent to field.	Fined 20 <i>s.</i> - -	Trelawny.
" "	"	"	"	"	Assault - - -	Not proved - -	"
" "	"	"	"	"	- - For not supplying clothing.	Fined 20 <i>s.</i> - -	"
" "	Oakes - -	J. Gurley -	Elizabeth Thomas	Mr. John Keisock	Assault - - -	Fined 1 <i>l.</i> - -	Clarendon.
" "	"	"	Edward Reid -	"	- - Illegally confining him in a dark room on a plea of insolence, which was not proved.	Fined 1 <i>l.</i> - -	"
" "	"	"	Anthony - -	"	- - ditto - - -	Fined 1 <i>l.</i> - -	"
" "	Robin's River	D. W. Kelly -	Anne Clarke -	John Sterne -	- - Placing her in dark hole.	Fined 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> - -	Westmoreland,
Mar. 31	Buckingham -	E. B. Lyon -	Alex. Benjamin -	Rob. Messenger	Assault - - -	Fined 2 <i>l.</i> - -	St. Thomas-in-the-East.
" "	"	"	Wm. Beckford -	Michael Burke -	Assault - - -	Fined 1 <i>l.</i> - -	"
" "	Argyle Pen -	J. Odell -	Barbara Samuels	— Wintle -	- - Imprisoning for insolence, and not bringing her before the magistrate.	Fined 1 <i>l.</i> - -	St. James.
Apr. 7	Half-way Tree	A. G. Fyfe -	Susanna Campbell	Sarah Jacobs -	Severely beating her -	Fined 5 <i>l.</i> - -	St. Andrew.
" "	"	"	Same - -	Ann Ashford -	Preventing her escape -	Fined 1 <i>l.</i> - -	"
" "	Parnassus -	R. Chamberlaine	J. Sus. Clarke -	Mr. Bloomfield -	For giving her a slap -	Fined 3 <i>l.</i> - -	Clarendon.
" "	Whitney -	"	Fred. Gilbert -	Mr. Fothergill -	For an assault - -	Fined 2 <i>l.</i> - -	"
" 6	Plumb - -	R. B. Facey -	The Gang - -	B. J. Smith, Overseer.	- - For working them beyond time.	Fined 10 <i>s.</i> - -	St. James.
" 9	Montego Bay	"	Ann Dodd -	Charles Strawn -	For an assault - -	Fined 5 <i>l.</i> - -	"
" "	Rio Bueno -	C. Hawkins -	Joseph Smart -	Henry Hazell -	- - For striking him over the head.	Fined 1 <i>l.</i> - -	Trelawny.
" 13	Spanish Town	R. Hill - -	Wm. Waters -	John Fletcher -	- - For neglect during sickness.	Fined 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 8½ <i>d.</i>	St. Catherine's.
" 12	Kingston -	H. Moresby -	Ann Williams -	D. F. Mudie -	Assault - - -	Fined 2 <i>l.</i> - -	Kingston.
" 9	Savanna-la-Mar.	J. M. Oliver -	Thos. Leslie -	Mark Polack -	- - For striking with a supple-jack.	Fined 10 <i>s.</i> - -	Westmoreland.
" "	Morant Estate	A. L. Palmer -	- - Brunetta M'Kenzie.	Philip Browne -	- - For assault, and flogging complainant's child.	Fined 5 <i>l.</i> - -	St. Thomas-in-the-East.
" "	"	"	"	"	Imprisonment - -	Fined 40 <i>s.</i> - -	"
" "	"	"	"	"	- - For tying her child by the leg.	Fined 4 <i>l.</i> - -	"
" 11	Torrington -	J. Reynolds -	Ellen Ricketts -	Mrs. Mary Baylis	- - For having beaten her with a stick.	Fined 2 <i>l.</i> - -	St. Elizabeth.
" 9	Port Royal -	H. St. John -	Wm. Barker -	Sam. W. Bain -	Beating him - -	Fined 2 <i>l.</i> - -	Port Royal.
" 19	Aylmers -	E. D. Baynes	John Bendon -	Bernard Clements	Striking him with a stick	Fined 10 <i>s.</i> - -	St. John.
" 16	Four-paths Session.	R. Chamberlaine	Grace - -	Thos. Golborne -	- - For beating him with a stick.	Fined 10 <i>s.</i> - -	Clarendon.
" 13	Montpelier -	R. B. Facey -	Philip Ellice -	Geo. Adams -	Destruction of property	Fined 40 <i>s.</i> - -	St. James.
" 14	Hazelnymph -	"	Geo. Groves, Overseer.	Jas. Lawrence -	For neglect of duty -	Mr. Groves fined 40 <i>s.</i> for imprisonment.	"
" 9	Morant Bay -	E. B. Lyon -	Cecilia Taylor -	J. W. Cooper -	- - Illegal confinement in a damp cell.	Fined 3 <i>l.</i> - -	St. Thomas-in-the-East.
" 16	The Alley -	J. Nolan -	Jane Morgan -	James Rose -	For assaulting her -	Fined 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> - -	Clarendon.
" 18	Pusey Hall -	"	Thos. Gale -	J. W. Prince -	- - For getting him switched by constable.	Fined 5 <i>l.</i> - -	"
" 22	Croydon -	R. B. Facey -	Richard Bayley	Charles Gray -	For illegally confining -	Fined 20 <i>s.</i> - -	St. James.
" "	"	"	James Irvin -	Same - -	Same - - -	Fined 20 <i>s.</i> - -	"
" 23	Spanish Town	G. O. Higgins	J. Anderson -	Mr. Rowling -	- - Striking him several blows.	Fined 3 <i>l.</i> - -	St. Catherine's.
" 25	Moneague -	H. Laidlaw -	M. Ratigan -	Mr. J. Osborne -	Switching him - -	Fined Mr. Osborne 3 <i>l.</i>	St. Ann.
" 20	Kingston -	H. Moresby -	Felice - -	S. Alberger -	Assault - - -	Fined 1 <i>l.</i> - -	Kingston.
" 19	Lancaster -	W. A. Bell -	Jas. Dawkin and James Garwood	W. P. Georges -	For striking them -	Fined 20 <i>s.</i> - -	St. Elizabeth.
" 20	Stony Hill -	S. Lloyd -	Eliza White -	Charles White -	Assault - - -	Fined 2 <i>l.</i> - -	St. Andrew.
" 22	Hermitage -	"	Phillis Gordon -	David Fraser -	Assault - - -	Fined 1 <i>l.</i> - -	"
" 26	Salisbury Plain	"	Thos. Marsden -	Mrs. Eliz. Kay -	Assault - - -	Fined 2 <i>l.</i> - -	"

LIST of FINES imposed on OVERSEERS and others by the SPECIAL MAGISTRATES in April 1836.

St. James - - -	10	St. Andrew - - -	5	Port Royal - - -	1
Clarendon - - -	8	St. Catherine - -	2	St. Ann - - -	1
Trelawny - - -	3	Kingston - - -	2		
Westmoreland -	2	St. Elizabeth - -	2		
St. Thomas-in-the-East	6				42

JAMAICA.

(No. 5.)

WEEKLY CROP REPORT, ending 3d May 1836.

My Lord,

THE past week we have had continued fine seasons, and every thing remains quite tranquil in the district. The apprentices are receiving a great deal of money for extra labour. Where they are liberally paid they give the managers great satisfaction; in short, my Lord, they perform double the quantity of work in a day for 2s. 6d. which they did formerly for 1s. 8d.; they not only work extra hours, but with increased assiduity.

The work they like best is cane-hole digging, by which they can earn the most money; some even 5s. and 6s. 8d. per day.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) S. Pryce, s. m

(No. 6.)

My Lord,

New Ramble, St. Mary's, 3d May 1836.

I HAVE the honour to forward my report for the past week, and to represent the very good conduct of the apprentices. They are industrious, cheerful and contented. Mr. Charles Stewart, of Tryall, managing Bayley's four properties in my district, informs me he never had less trouble with negroes than at present, and they work to his entire satisfaction. The weather is favourable, the roads in good order, and the country flourishing. The managers and apprentices being on good terms, the compulsory labour is performed with cheerfulness and spirit. The half of Friday system gives general satisfaction to the labourers, and the managers see the advantage of it.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.

(signed) Wm. Marlton, s. j.

(No. 7.)

My Lord,

Windsor, 4th May 1836, Salt Gut P. O.

I HAVE the honour to forward your Excellency my report for the past week, and I am happy at being able to say that the black population have not yet deceived me; words cannot impress their respect for the laws, and their attention and respect for your Excellency's name.

Some few bad ones of course are to be found in my district, as amongst the population of all countries.

The sugar estates are promising well, and I do not think that there will be a very great deficiency; but a decrease must be expected, as the attorneys are trying to screw the crops out of the 48½ hours' labour, and that, in my opinion, is bad policy. I entertain no fear of the continued success of the authorities, provided the masters of all denominations do not thwart the apprentices.

It is with deep sorrow I am obliged to inform your Excellency that I cannot prevail on the masters to give the apprentices in my district half of Friday. I asked Mr. ———, and his answer is,—“Do not ask for any thing of an extra-judicial nature;” and others blink the question.

I assure your Lordship, with a little mercy, together with care and kindness on the part of the masters towards the apprentices, that every thing would work as well in Jamaica as in many old free countries.

The Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.

(signed) Henry Walsh, s. j. p.

—No. 215.—

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg,
dated the King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 24th May 1836.

No. 215.

My usual general report on the state of the island for this packet will contain little more than my former assurances of a favourable nature; in fact, complaints diminish every day, as all parties, apprentices, masters and specials, understand the law better. Crop is now drawing to a close in most parts of the island, though delayed by various causes in different parts of it. The seasons have been heavier than have been known for many years; though this will have a most beneficial effect on next year's crop, on the spring plants and on the growth of provisions it has much retarded this year's, and will, in many cases, turn the canes rank and spoil the sugar. An extensive visitation of

measles

measles in St. James's, Hanover and Westmoreland, will cause the termination of crop there to be later than usual. Though I have all along foretold that this crop would be a short one, and do imagine it will be so on the whole, I hear no complaints from individuals. In fact, the total failure of the sugar crop in the southern slave states of America has raised the price here so enormously that, where estates are unembarrassed, most advantageous sales have been made in this island for the American market. This has raised very much the spirits of people here, as it cannot be supposed that the prices at home will fall very short of those here. In fact, I trust that the high prices will make up to the full the deficiency in quantity, and that this year will be as good, if not better, than the average to the Jamaica planter. As usual, I enclose your Lordship some documents which may exemplify some of my statements.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are the circulars I have issued respecting the classification; that measure is much opposed here; I have, therefore, commenced it merely with the Chancery estates, and such estates as the managers are disposed to co-operate with me.

Enclosure in No. 215.

(No. 1.)

The King's House, 12th May 1836.

Enclosure in
No. 215.

Sir,

IN sending you the enclosed circular relative to classification, I am directed to state, that in the first instance, you will adopt the measures recommended on all estates within your district that are in Chancery, as orders have been given that such a mode should be adopted on properties so circumstanced.

You will then endeavour to accomplish it on the other properties; but, where opposition is offered, which is very likely to be experienced at some places, you can only of course report the circumstance to his Excellency, as it is not in your power to compel the parties to accede to the recommendation of the executors.

I have, &c.

To the Special Magistrates.

(signed) *W. G. Nunes.*

(No. 2.)

Sir,

The King's House, 12 May 1836.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to inform you, that it is his wish that you should make immediate arrangements for ascertaining the classification of the apprentices on the different properties in your district. His object in imposing this trouble on you is to obviate all the inconveniences which must otherwise attend the uncertainty under which so many of these individuals will labour, as to the class to which they belong, when, on the 1st of August 1838, the total emancipation of the non-prædials shall take place. Many, it is to be anticipated, who have no right to that privilege will seek on that day to be relieved from the apprenticeship term; those who have a claim to those services will be as anxious to retain them. Much impatience may be expected to arise on both sides; much difficulty, at that hurried moment, in deciding on their rights, and consequently, much excitement expected to be found in the minds of the apprentices, while their claims are under discussion.

His Excellency, feeling that most if not all of these inconveniences would be obviated by the measure adverted to, and that it would beside be much more easy to prove now, than in 1838, how individuals were employed for the twelve months previous to the 28th July 1833, has to request that you will take the steps by which he now proposes to have it effected.

It is observed by some persons, that the valutors having already made a classification when engaged in their duties, no other arrangement is necessary. In reply, it is sufficient to say that the valutors have no authority to decide any question between master and apprentices, excepting the value of the services of those apprentices whom they saw; and that your present commission appears to be more a registration of evidence than any decision; because, where you cannot agree with the agent of the proprietor, after taking evidence, the matter remains for decision in another manner.

As the law therefore has made it your duty, his Excellency has to request that you will arrange with the overseer, managers or attornies on the different properties in your district to have prepared two alphabetical lists of the apprentices belonging to the properties for which they are respectively concerned, one on a separate sheet of foolscap paper, in the form laid down in the accompanying specimen, and one in the plantation book, similarly ruled and written up. The names and ages will be entered on each, and on the first space column the estate classification will be set down, which, until controverted, will be supposed to be correct.

All the apprentices will be called up at the most convenient place, either in the field, if they are at work, or, if possible, somewhere at the works, where a chair and table can be

JAMAICA.

had. As each person's name is called, you will please to ask him, if he has any objection to the classification proposed by the overseer; if he says not, then mark the word "ditto" in the second column in each list; initial it in the book, and send him off at once to his work.

If there is any disagreement about classification, put the subject of it on one side, and go over all those about whom no difficulty arises, for the purpose of sending them to their labour the moment their respective cases are disposed of.

When this is done, take up the cases which are to be contested, and take evidence. If, after evidence, the parties agree, mark the individual down accordingly; if not, take very brief notes of evidence, and mark down the individual on both lists, as one whose rights are undetermined.

As soon as the mass of business is over, other means and another opportunity will be given for investigating those undetermined cases further.

When the whole cases are over on each estate, you will compare your list with that in the plantation books, and see that there is no discrepancy between them.

If you find no objection to it, get the overseer to sign the list, and sign them also yourself.

Bring away with you the sheet, and transmit it to his Excellency, to remain in his office, endorsing it outside with the name of the parish, property, attorney and overseer, also with the date on which you have taken the classification.

Having already received ample instructions as to the rules by which you will determine on the class to which each apprentice belongs, it is unnecessary here to say more than that all tradesmen on estates are prædials; all domestics and hospital attendants non-prædials, no matter whether they have had days given them or not; all town gangs of tradesmen are non-prædials.

Should any overseer refuse to permit the arrangement to take place, you will write to the attorney to request his interference, and if still it should be refused to you, you will then report the same to his Excellency, but by no means make any attempt to enforce the classification, as it can be only done under their instruction, as a voluntary and mutual arrangement.

Should any overseer decline to give you a written list to keep, you will postpone the arrangement to another opportunity, as it would take up too much time for you to make the list yourself at that moment.

His Excellency is aware that it will be impossible for you to make the usual number of visits to estates while this is going on. He requests, however, that you will make your visit to each estate once in the month at least during that time, and make the classification subservient to that amount of visits, if the small number of classifications which you shall be called upon to make will allow you to do so. You will, however, make your usual visits.

His Excellency expects that in your weekly reports you will insert the name of each property where you have adjudicated the classification; and such as you have been prevented from completing, by objections made by the overseer or attorneys, or for want of lists, giving him in every instance the name of the proprietor and attorney where such refusal takes place.

His Excellency considers that you should, on your next visit to each property, speak to each of the overseers on the subject, and endeavour to arrange, that all matters should be ready for the classification taking place at the visit terminating the fortnight. Those you do not see you should write to, taking care that you do not appoint too many for one day.

As you will be pleased to make it your most anxious effort to keep each individual as short a time as possible from his work, you will immediately, on your arrival at each estate, commence the duty, and send each person back to his work as quickly as possible.

Should any overseer intimate to you that the lists are ready sooner than the proposed time, his Excellency suggests that it would not be necessary to postpone the arrangement, but that you should take it on the first convenient opportunity.

To the Special Magistrates.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. G. Nunes, Sec.

N A M E.	AGE.	CLASS in Estate's Book.	Special Justice's Conclusion.	REMARKS.
Samuel Murphy - -	45	Prædial - -	Prædial.	
Ann Rogers - - -	32	Prædial - -	Non-prædial.	
John Thomas - -	36	Prædial - -	- - - -	Undetermined.

(No. 3.)

Sir,

The King's House, 12 May 1836.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to communicate to you, that it being the opinion of the Secretary of State, as well as his own, that it would be highly expedient that the classification of all the apprentices in the island should be ascertained, for the purpose of avoiding confusion, and possibly disturbance, on the 1st of August 1838, he requests

JAMAICA.

File Letter 12 May,
to Special Magistrates.

requests your assistance towards effecting this object. He encloses you herewith a copy of the letter to the special magistrates, instructing them in the manner in which they should proceed for the purpose, and hopes that you will be kind enough to give directions to the overseers and others under your orders to prepare, without loss of time, the two lists proposed in that circular, and direct them to appoint a convenient time with the special justices for visiting the estates and making the arrangement. His Excellency cannot anticipate that there will be any objection to the plan, as in fact it is nothing more than a registration of evidence, which will be open to any ultimate contest, in case it shall be considered expedient by the then proprietor in 1838. Evidence, it appears to his Excellency and the Secretary of State, of the manner in which they have been employed previous to the 28th of August 1833, will be easier obtained now than in 1838; and though some difference of opinions may exist about some few apprentices, the classification of the vast majority will be easily ascertained, and much advantage gained.

His Excellency thinks that the interests of the proprietors will be much benefited thereby, as he has reason to know that many have had days allowed them, as if they were prædials, under the idea that thereby their servitude would be prolonged; while, in point of fact, if non-prædials, that will make no difference, as their classification is gathered from their employment previous to August 1833, and cannot be altered by any subsequent arrangement. The special magistrates decide these points practically every day, at valuations and on many other occasions, within ordinary course of business. The proposed measure, therefore, will be merely doing it at once, rather than each day.

Should you, however, feel disinclined to afford his Excellency your assistance, he feels that you will not for a moment scruple to say so.

I have, &c.

To the Custodes.

(signed) W. G. Nunes, Sec.

(No. 4.)

EXTRACT of a Letter from *James Harris, Esq.*, Special Justice, to the Marquis of Sligo, dated St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, Charlton, 10th May 1836.

My report presents a smaller catalogue of offences than usual; but this is owing to my having been unable to do any duty for the last two days, on account of the heavy rains, and the rivers and gullies being impassable; however, out of ten properties visited, seven had no complaints.

From accounts, I am happy to say that there is a still increasing desire among some of the apprentices to labour in their own time for money; but it is feared that they will, if they can get continued employment, give up or very much neglect the cultivation of their grounds; and should they spend their money improvidently, which is also dreaded, great want will prevail among them. A remedy suggested is the compelling them to labour in their grounds once a fortnight during their apprenticeship; but I submit there is now no law in force to sanction such a measure.

(No. 5.)

My Lord,

Torrington Castle, 10th May 1836.

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith my weekly report, and to acquaint your Excellency that my district is perfectly tranquil. I have only to add, that in passing through Kensington plantation on Saturday last, I heard from the proprietor that upwards of 100 apprentices belonging to neighbouring properties were at work for him that day, and they behaved extremely well, at 1s. 8d. currency per day of nine hours.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) J. Reynolds, s. j.

(No. 6.)

EXTRACT of a Letter from *Henry Walsh, Esq.*, Special Justice, to the Marquis of Sligo, dated Windsor, Salt Gut P. O., 11th May 1836.

I HAVE the honour to forward your Excellency my report for the past week, and I am happy to acquaint your Excellency that the apprentices in my district have far surpassed any thing that could have been expected; I can assure your Excellency that few peasantry now equal them, and I have no doubt that ere long they will make a rapid improvement, and be fit to fill many functions that at present they are disqualified from holding by law.

The estates are promising well, and the apprentices show every symptom of industry; they are willing to do any thing for a kind master; they fully appreciate kindness, and at the same time "very sensitive." A pointer dog will shun his master if he is unkind to him; and I have no hesitation in stating that numbers love their dogs better than some masters love their apprentices.

My Lord,

St. Mary's, 20th May 1836.

IN conformity with my promise I proceed to state my opinion of the present, and what I conceive may be the future, state of Jamaica; my views of the future are founded upon experience of the past; and the present favourable aspect of things, as far as comes under my observation, leads me to expect a further gradual improvement. I am sanguine, an impetus having been given to the moral improvement of our peasantry, their advance in the knowledge of their duty as members of civilized society will be greatly accelerated; upon this most important basis are my hopes founded: without an orderly and industrious peasantry, Jamaica, under a system of unconditional freedom, must decline; but with such a body of labourers as inhabit our island, inured as they are to the climate; possessing, as I hope they will do, emulation and a laudable pride to maintain that position in society in which we shall shortly see them placed, and an increasing desire to obtain the comforts as well as the necessities of life, Jamaica must advance in prosperity; for these feelings can only be indulged, or the comforts of life obtained, by the active endeavours of those aspiring to them. I am perfectly aware there are many obstacles to be overcome, and that by many individuals these obstacles are considered insurmountable; but the best way to succeed is not to lose time in contemplating the difficulties, but at once to commence and pursue a straightforward system best adapted for their removal. The apathy for which the negro is so remarkable, the suspicion with which he regards any offer made him for the improvement of his condition, judging the motive to be self-interest, and many other peculiarities which distinguish his character, and which, in my opinion, are more the fruits of slavery than of his nature, may, as I have found in many instances, be made to give way to better principles; but without entering any further into the discussion, I shall proceed to call your Excellency's attention to facts, from which I infer, from the past and present, our future prospects are encouraging; in other words, that a decided improvement has taken place in the apprentices since 1st August 1834, and matters at this moment wear a favourable aspect, and that these facts being established, justify me in the views I take of the future. I am not aware that my opinion is very popular; on the contrary, I rather think not; however, I have given incontrovertible proof it is my real one, by having invested part of my funds in the purchase of a sugar estate, and further, that I am at this moment in treaty for the purchase of two others (sugar estates); although, being willing to back my opinion at the risk of my all, I would not for a moment have it supposed I am egotistical enough to say, or wish to imply, that I am right, and that all those differing from me are wrong; I, therefore, in submitting my ideas to your Excellency, do so without wishing or having any intention to decry those of others, if the result of experience; those of theorists, in this case, are not worthy of notice.

The facts to which I beg to call your Excellency's attention are, first, of a general nature, detailing my proceedings in contemplation of and preparing for the Abolition Act; with the results, when determined upon, it became my business to prepare for its adoption, which I did by explaining to the negroes the enactments therein intended more immediately for their own government and protection, and their total dependence on their masters for many things of importance to them, to which they had been accustomed, but upon which the Abolition Law was silent. I however promised that they should be continued, and, as a proof of my sincerity, abolished the use of the whip as the means of coercing females, and strictly forbid the use of the punishment therewith upon males, except in cases of extreme necessity; this commencement was by no means premature, as some would have it; on the contrary, having by it secured the confidence of the people, the transition from one state to the other took place without any material difference in the working of the estates; we had, as a matter of course, to pay wages to the apprentices for work done in their own time, which they nearly all agreed to; and those who at first objected have long since come into the terms of the others better disposed, or, perhaps, better informed; and, generally speaking, the position I have assumed is strongly supported by not only the apprentices continuing to labour for a fair remuneration during their own time, when required, but a marked attention to their own domestic comforts, which I could illustrate by facts which exist to my knowledge upon my own and other estates under my management. Perhaps the following particular detail may be interesting to your Excellency; it has reference only to estates under my control. I would merely preface it by stating, that the apprentices upon the whole of them are building new, or rebuilding or enlarging their old houses, and provisions are abundant, whilst many are becoming daily more pressing to be employed during their own time; it is notorious they are much better clothed on Sundays and holidays than formerly. I commence with Orange Hill estate, in St. Mary's, with 246 apprentices: crop, 1835, equal to 340 hogsheads of sugar; the same crop expected 1836. Aqualta Vale estate, same parish, 266 apprentices: crop, 1835, equal to 266 hogsheads of sugar; 300 expected for crop 1836. Esher estate has produced 400 hogsheads of sugar per annum for the last three years; same quantity expected this year; not capable of making more. Hazard estate, 1835, 130 tierces of sugar; will make the same this year. Donnington Castle estate, 170 tierces, 1835; expect the crop this year will be 220 tierces. The foregoing estates, your Excellency will observe, are in St. Mary's; those which follow are in St. George's. Fort Stewart estate, 1834, 240 hogsheads; 1835, 285; expected for 1836, 330 hogsheads. Windsor Castle, 1834, 115 hogsheads; 1835, 120 hogsheads; and expect for 1836, 130 hogsheads. Caen Wood, my own estate, made, 1834, 130 hogsheads; 1835, 150; will make this year 170; and expect in 1837 to make 200 hogsheads. Paradise estate: crop, 1835, 110 hogsheads; expect

expect this year 150 hogsheads. Friendship Hall, coffee property : an increased crop this year. Mount Pleasant, in Portland : 140 tierces for 1835; expect the same this year; this is an impoverished estate. Spring Garden estate, Portland : 1835, made 60 hogsheads; expect this year 100. Hermitage : made 110 for crop 1835; will make 120 this year. These facts can all be authenticated if required; and I trust that your Excellency will allow that I have made out my proposition. There still, however, remains a great deal to be done; but we have a long time to do it; and while we watch the progress of events, it ought to be our main care to cultivate the feelings and minds of the apprentices; above all things, to substitute a spirit of emulation for the fear of corporal punishment, and to bring about that reciprocity of feeling between masters and apprentices as shall eventually render the special magistrate's situation a sinecure; and again to prepare for the final change in 1840, by the enactment of wise and equitable laws best adapted to meet the exigencies of that important period.

I have, &c.

To the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) John Oldham.

(No. 8.)

REPORT of PROCEEDINGS of the Assistant Board on Contested Cases,
for the Week ending 21st May 1836.

DATE of Sitting.	NAMES of Commissioners.	CONTESTED CASES DISPOSED OF.			
		PARISH.	No.	NAME of CLAIMANTS.	NAMES of COUNTER-CLAIMANTS.
Wednesday 18th May.	Honourable Mr. Bernard.	St. Catherine -	544	- - George Pratt Burnell.	Alice Burke.
	Honourable Mr. Allwood.	Westmoreland	58	Peter Hogg -	- - John Pritchard, by James Grant, his attorney.
	Mr. Middleton.	St. Ann -	477	John Macknish -	John Anderson, executor.
		St. Ann	746	Thomas Seaton -	- - John Archer, Edward Trueman Guy, David Finlayson and William Finlayson.
		Kingston -	957	- - Catherine Law- rence.	- - Dorothy Macfarlane and Thomas Pinnock.
		Kingston -	1,104	- - Alexander Daw- son Sympson, and Thomas Sutton Taylor Ibbott.	- - Hinton Spalding, John Ferguson, Lucius O'Brien and John Escofferey.
		Hanover -	70	- - Henry Edward Walcott, executor of Ann G. Morris.	Richard Chamber.
		Westmoreland	61	Susan R. Goodin	Robert Locke.
		St. Elizabeth -	717	- - Anna Williams, jointly with Row- land Williams, & Rachael Johnson Hylton.	John Gale Vidal.
		Westmoreland	513	- - John Dobson, executor of Isa- bella Tarlington.	- - Sarah Bucknor and William Innes.
		St. Ann -	407	- - Thomas Baf- fington.	- - Seba Shelly, executor of Donald Campbell.
		St. Catherine -	29	Amelia Cowan -	Daniel Saa.
		Kingston -	1,977	- - William Daly, by James M'Feat, his attorney.	- - Robert Smith, execu- tor of Zacharias Daly.

Number of cases reported on previous to this Return - - - - 75

Number included in this Return - - - - 13

TOTAL number reported on - - - - 88

Transmitted by Packet previous to this Return - - - - 75

Not yet transmitted - - - - 13

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COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*.

No. 216.

My Lord,

The King's House, St. Jago de la Vega,
13th June 1836.

IN consequence of the debates in the House of Assembly respecting the whipping of females, being conscious that it has been carried on to a greater extent than I have been able to ascertain, I determined that close inquiries should be made on the subject. I therefore prepared a circular to the special magistrates in whose districts the workhouses were; but before they were sent off, a message from the House, requesting a return of them, was sent over to me, and afforded me a means of making a more accurate and successful inquiry; as, when stated to be by order of the House, less opposition would be made by the supervisors. I have the honour to enclose you a list of 24 cases, which I first sent over. In relation to them, I have to say, that in the case of Jane Reid, at Falmouth, it was sworn that it was by order of the special justice Davies that it was done. This, I understand, will be impressed on your Lordship in the memorial of the House to His Majesty, in refutation of my calumnies, as they are termed, as being a justification for the offence. It is useless for me to say that such could be no excuse; but I must add, that Mr. Davies has declared to me most solemnly, that he never gave any such order; that Mr. Kelly, the late member for Trelawny, wrote to me to certify that he was present when Mr. Davies remonstrated against it, and that Mr. Hill also has assured me that on the Saturday before the Monday on which Jane Reid was flogged, he was present when four women were flogged, and that Mr. Davies had then remonstrated in his presence with Mr. Sloly for so doing. I must confess that I was much annoyed at finding out that Mr. Davies had been present at another female punishment, and not notified it to me. The cases quoted as having recently occurred in Kingston House of Correction, however, require a further remark; the enclosed letter from Mr. Moresby will show your Lordship what obstruction he met with in the house of correction of Kingston. I have reason to think that it has prevailed there extensively, but that such extreme caution has been used, that whenever the special justice has approached the prison, it has been stopped. I have called upon the mayor of Kingston to explain the cause of the obstruction, and if he does not do so, I will probably order the supervisor to be indicted for his conduct. Some circumstances having transpired which excited some suspicion in my mind, I directed Mr. Hill to proceed to the house of correction of this town, and investigate closely what had taken place there in respect of the punishment of women. The result I have the honour to enclose, together with a return of some additional cases of female (juvenile) apprentices, who were very improperly and illegally flogged in St. Andrew's.

I have, &c.

The Lord Glenelg.

(signed) *Sligo*.

Enclosure in No. 216.

Enclosure in
No. 21C.

Mr. Speaker,

I AM commanded by his Excellency the Governor to present to the House, in compliance with their message of the 3d instant, the particulars of twenty-four cases of female apprentices who have been reported to his Excellency to have been subjected to corporal punishment in this island since the passing of the Abolition Act.

Half-way-tree, since June 1835.—Agnes Davis, flogged by Edward Phillips in the field on Monday, and again on Thursday, proved in evidence that many other women were flogged at the same time.

Between 15th October and 15th January.—Jane Rentford, by Nelson, the boatswain, with a cat when on the tread-wheel; she fell off the rail, and cried for water, and the boatswain flogged her again across her shoulders with the cat. Whiteman, the overseer, was present, and ordered it. When she entered the gate on her first committal she was struck across the shoulders by Waddle, a driver, in Whiteman's presence; one day also she fell from the mill on the ground; Whiteman, the overseer, himself took the cat out of the driver's hands, and struck her across the shoulders till the blood was brought; he then kicked her, and made her go on the mill again. In the field, at Malines, she was also flogged by the driver Phillips.

Henny was severely flogged on the mill by Woolfrys, the driver, by Whiteman's orders.

Charlotte, apprentice to Mr. Osborne, severely flogged by Nelson, by orders of Whiteman;
her

her clothes much torn; she fell from the mill exhausted, and they flogged her on again; she begged for water, but the boatswain continued to flog.

Amelia Black, apprentice to Andrew Simpson; on coming into the workhouse her head shaved by Mr. Liddel; he kicked her with his feet in presence of Neptune and Mrs. Liddel. When put on the mill was struck by Neptune in presence of Whiteman and Liddel, who did not stop it. Neptune next day struck her more severely; saw many females with marks of the cat on their back.

St. Mary's, April 1835.—Eliza Martin, held down in the field and flogged with a cat on her back. John Gordon, tried at quarter session at Port Maria, and sentenced to pay 40 s. for the offence.

St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, 14th January 1835.—Sophia Williamson, from Charlemont; Sarah Graham, from Rio Magno; Eleanor James, from Rio Magno; Strawberry Farrar, from Roza Mount; severally severely flogged, and the matter investigated by the local magistrates.

Falmouth, 20th June 1835.—Sarah Jarrett and three other women same day. Sarah Jarrett was brought to bed of a child within the month after the punishment was inflicted.

25th and 26th June.—Jane Reid was flogged on both those days by order of Mr. Sloly, the supervisor, for which he was indicted, but died before sentence was pronounced.

Mandeville, about 10th September.—Mary Sarjeant and Sarah Crozzle were seen in Mandeville workhouse by a special justice with a severely lacerated back, the result of flogging, and as the justice entered fell from the wheel to the ground in a state of debility; the driver ran to flog her, and had his cat uplifted, when the magistrate stopped him and reported the case. Mr. William Telford died before the preliminary inquiry terminated, and could not therefore be prosecuted. It appeared from evidence that Sarah Crozzle was flogged twice; that the driver or boatswain occasionally flogged her to make her move quicker.

St. George's, 25 May.—Anna Maria Thompson. At the inquest held on the body it was found by the supervisor that he had seen her flogged, and that the driver had orders to flog any one who did not perform his work. Dr. Robertson swore he saw on the body marks of severe flagellation. Moody, the driver, swore he had flogged her four times in the week.—*N.B.*—Flogging not supposed by the jurors to have occasioned her death.

Betsy Waldron sworn; she has also been flogged.

Kingston House of Correction, 26th February 1835.—Janet Williams. The boatswain of the house of correction swore that she had more flogging than the other women on the tread-mill, because she was more obstinate; his shoulder was sprained, and so he could not use his strength; but he licked her and others at the same time.

Aglar, reported on the committee of the house of correction at the same time to have been flogged. No allusion whether other females had or had not been flogged. It was, however, admitted that such were the general orders.

Though these facts were admitted, the grand jury of Kingston threw out the bills against the supervisor and his assistants at the Surrey court of assize.

Kingston, 19th May 1836.—Sarah Young, flogged by Mr. Coffee and Edmund Wolf.

It appears in evidence that several other women were flogged with a cat by the same person.

About the middle of April.—Elizabeth Emanuel frequently flogged by Mr. Coffee, as well for short work at the mill as for talking, for which she was again flogged by Mr. Coffee, not only on the legs but the back; he has seen Mr. Aitchison frequently stand by while Coffee did this.

In the beginning of April.—Phœbe Goldson was flogged with the cat by Joe Smart, a driver, for not dancing quick enough, the cat always being near when Mr. Coffee sits.

Mr. Speaker,

I AM commanded by his Excellency the Governor to bring down to the House some further particulars of the infliction of corporal punishment on female apprentices.

These documents principally relate to occurrences in the house of correction of St. Catherine, which have come into his Excellency's possession since he complied with the wishes of the House to have such information.

EXTRACT of EVIDENCE taken in Spanish Town House of Correction 12 June 1836, being Examinations before Special Justices Moresby, Higgins and Hill, on the Discipline in that Institution since the Abolition of Slavery.

Colin M'Kenzie, constable and head task-master, sworn, states, that in April 1835 he was appointed task-master to the mill; his particular duty was to look after the mill, directing its labour, with a boatswain under him; a woman, of Dr. Whittaker's, condemned to hard labour on the tread-mill, being obstinate and not willing to go through the work, was tied up, but Mr. Clinch seeing it, declared it improper, and straps for the hands (about half a dozen) were procured, and the women were strapped up; these straps are still in use. At this time the boatswain attended the mill with a cat in his hand, but deponent cannot say whether this woman of Dr. Whittaker's, who was refractory, was ever licked with the cat;

JAMAICA.

but males and females at this time were occasionally struck on the feet and upwards to the posteriors by the boatswain in attendance, to make them proceed with regularity through the labour of the mill; that sometimes the magistrates, who might casually visit, have given various orders with respect to the prison discipline, which deponent has always considered it was his bounden duty to execute, and that on several occasions Mr. Charles Gordon, a magistrate of the parish, had directed deponent to use the cat in coercing females as well as males on the tread-mill; that this has been done in Mr. Charles Gordon's presence, by his express orders, to one and all the females on the tread-wheel; this has occurred when they hung down; on these occasions they have been well licked, the boatswain striking all the parts of the legs that were bare; that on some of these occasions it has happened that some one of Mr. Charles Gordon's own women have been on the wheel; that this coercing females with the cat having been done in defiance of Mr. Special Justice Moresby's orders to the contrary, deponent has told Mr. Gordon that he would not use this discipline but by express orders from Mr. Gordon himself as a magistrate, and then he would not do it unless Mr. Gordon was present; these orders have been given under these circumstances by Mr. Gordon and by deponent; the punishment of the cat has been inflicted on females not once but several times.

Mr. Burrowes, the superintendent, has never been present at these times; but on all occasions when he has heard the infliction of the cat in the discipline of the wheel he has felt it his duty expressly to prohibit it; that when the cat has been used on the legs of females it has occurred that they have been so cut and swollen that they have been unable for two or three days to resume the labours of the mill; that a woman of Mr. Smith's, of Belle Vue, of the name of Jane Taylor, in particular, was cut and swollen by this sort of discipline, and she was disabled from the labour of the mill for about two days; this took place about the end of last year; this woman was flogged by orders, and in the presence of Mr. Charles Gordon.

Emily Cowan, matron, sworn, states, that she has seen the women usually brought into the house of correction, has examined them, when they have stated they have been unable to go through penal labour on the mill, and when she has considered they have not been able to endure the work has referred their cases to the doctor; deponent remembers Mr. Charles Gordon coming here on one occasion, and ordering that when women were obstinate that the cat should be used to coerce them; that on one occasion she knew that a woman brought to her with swollen feet was unable to work on the wheel, and deponent has reason to believe it was from using the cat to coerce her; knows that a similar occurrence happened with a woman of Dr. Whittaker's, named Jane; this occurred when the tread mill was first established.

Prospect Hill, 3d March 1836.—Catherine Shaw, Susannah White, Isabella Williams, Becky Walker and Little Farry, put on the back of William Bryant, and flogged by Mr. Chevvannes, reported by Mr. Bourne.

N. B.—Catherine Shaw aged 12 years; the rest, likewise, children.

Jamaica ss., St. Catherine.—*Martha Whittaker*, apprentice to Dr. Whittaker, of Spanish Town, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that about two weeks before last Christmas she was sentenced by Mr. Special Justice Moresby to fourteen days on the tread-mill in the house of correction in this parish, and that while undergoing the aforesaid punishment she was flogged with a cat on the legs by the driver thereof.

Deponent further declares, that her legs and hands were so mangled, and otherwise severely injured by the flogging she then received, that she was unable to work the mill for the remaining term of her punishment; and that after she was liberated from the house of correction she was for two weeks unable to do any work, and that she was for that time under the medical care of her master, Dr. Whittaker, who expressed much surprise at her having been so severely punished, and declared that if he thought she could have been punished in that manner he would not have brought her before the magistrate.

Sworn before me this 13 June 1836,

(signed) Geo. Ouseley Higgins.

her
Martha ~~X~~ *Whittaker*.
mark.

Jamaica ss., St. Catherine.—*Jane Browne*, apprentice to Dr. Whittaker, of Spanish Town, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that she was sentenced about the beginning of last year by the special justice to punishment on the tread-mill in this parish; that while undergoing the aforesaid punishment she was flogged by the driver thereof with a cat on the legs. Deponent further declares, that her legs were so swelled and otherwise severely injured by the flogging that she was brought before the doctor, and was by him exempted from working the mill for upwards of a week.

Deponent also states, that at the same time several women were similarly punished by flogging, and for the same offence.

Sworn before me this 13 June 1836,

(signed) Geo. Ouseley Higgins.

(signed) her
Jane ~~X~~ *Browne*.
mark.

Jamaica ss., St. Catherine.—*Amelia Browne*, apprentice to Miss Johanna Ellis, of Spanish Town, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that a few days previous to last Christmas she was sentenced by Special Justice Moresby to ten days' tread-mill in the house of correction

rection of this parish, and that while undergoing the aforesaid punishment she was severely beat both with a stick and a cat on the legs, and also about the head, both by the driver and overseer thereof; and deponent further declares, that she was so severely injured by the blows she then received that she was unable to work the mill for the remaining term of her punishment, namely, five days; and that when she was liberated from the house of correction she was under treatment of Dr. Reid for the injuries she had received in it for the space of one month.

Sworn before me this 13 June 1836,
(signed) *Geo. Ouseley Higgins.*

(signed) *her*
Amelia X Browne.
mark.

My Lord,

Kingston, 5 June 1836.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter dated 3d June 1836, No. 3,573. I have to state in answer, that immediately on the receipt of the above letter, I directed the constables attached to my office to bring before me any woman they might know who had been lately sentenced by me to hard labour on the tread-mill. I have the honour to enclose the affidavits of three of them. I also proceeded yesterday to the house of correction to obtain the information desired by your Excellency; and on making the necessary inquiries from Mr. Aitchinson, the superintendent of that institution, I was informed by him that the flogging of females had been discontinued since he, Mr. Aitchinson, had held the situation of superintendent; but he afterwards stated that for several months past he had received a verbal order from the committee not to carry into effect against women that part of the fourth rule of the institution wherein whipping is sanctioned.

This statement so contradictory of the affidavits I had previously taken and the information I had received, that I requested Mr. Aitchinson to accompany me to Mr. Coffee, the head boatswain of the institution. Mr. Aitchinson demurred, but on my proceeding to the tread-mill where Mr. Coffee presides, Mr. Aitchinson peremptorily and publicly ordered Mr. Coffee not to answer any questions I might put. I still proceeded, and asked Mr. Coffee if it was the practice to flog females either with the cat, pointing to one hanging up close by, or with a stick, whenever they refused, either from incapacity or obstinacy, to dance the mill. Mr. Coffee said he could not disobey his superior by answering me.

I enclose your Lordship a copy of a letter I have felt it my duty to forward to his honour the mayor, complaining of the treatment I received from Mr. Aitchinson when in the execution of my duty, and I have no doubt, my Lord, that his honour will give me that protection and assistance I have always as yet received from his hands.

I have, also, my Lord, personally applied to his honour, the mayor, for the affidavits of the subordinate officers of the house of correction, which, with any other information I may obtain, shall be forwarded with all convenient despatch for the information of your Excellency.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Moresby, s. J.*

Sir,

Kingston, 5th June 1836.

It becomes my painful duty to call your serious attention to the unjustifiable and outrageous conduct towards me of Mr. Aitchinson, the superintendent of the Kingston House of Correction; and at the same time, I beg to claim from your honour, as the chief and presiding magistrate of this city, that protection which is so essentially necessary for the proper discharge of those important duties, as special and local magistrate, his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to assign me.

In the execution of those duties I yesterday visited the house of correction, for the purpose of obtaining certain information respecting the interior discipline of that institution, and on applying to Mr. Aitchinson, the superintendent, for the information desired, I received such answers to my questions as to induce me to require further evidence from the subordinate officers of that institution. I, for that purpose, begged Mr. Aitchinson would conduct me to the chief boatswain, Mr. Coffee, that I might in his (Mr. Aitchinson's) presence ask such questions as I thought necessary for the object I had in view.

Mr. Aitchinson not only refused to allow Mr. Coffee to answer what questions I might put, but in a most peremptory and insolent manner denied my authority, and defied me before the whole of the prisoners then working on the mill.

I have to call your honour's attention to the eighth clause of an Act passed the 4th July 1834, entitled, "An Act for repairing and regulating of Gaols, &c." in which your honour will see that in making the inquiries I thought essential, I was by no means trespassing beyond the bounds of my authority as a magistrate, but on the contrary, I could in that capacity "enter and examine" the Kingston House of Correction. Mr. Aitchinson, the superintendent of the above institution, has not only acted contrary to the spirit and letter of the above-cited clause, in publicly defying my authority, and refusing to allow me to proceed in my examination, but in so doing has also added personal insult and outrage. As I was previously aware of the character of the man placed at the head of that institution, I took the precaution to have with me James Richardson, a constable, for the double purpose of witness and personal security.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Moresby, s. J.*

JAMAICA.

Sir,

Kingston, 6th June 1836.

I HAVE received your letter of the 5th instant, complaining of the conduct of Mr. Aitchinson to you at the house of correction; and I shall lay it before the common council at their next meeting. I am extremely sorry this occurrence should have taken place, and I beg to bring to your notice that members of the corporation only have any right to interfere with the rules and discipline of that institution.

You may visit it without interfering; and if you see any thing wrong, it is proper that you should report it to them. Whenever you desire any necessary information at that institution, either myself or any other member of the corporation will be happy to accompany you to it.

Henry Moresby, Esq. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) H. Mitchell, Mayor.

Jamaica ss., St. Catherine.—*Susannah Thomas*, apprentice to Miss E. Grant Barrett, of Spanish Town, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that in the month of March in this year, she was sentenced to punishment on the tread-mill in the house of correction of this parish by Mr. Special Justice Hill; and that while undergoing the aforesaid punishment, being unable from weakness to work the mill, she was twice severely flogged by the driver thereof.

Sworn before me this 14 June 1836,
(signed) Geo. Ouseley Higgins.

her
(signed) *Susannah* ~~X~~ *Thomas*.
mark.

Jamaica ss., St. Catherine.—*Ellen Palmer Dufrany*, apprentice to Miss Dufrany, of Spanish Town, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that about the end of last month she was sentenced to three days' tread-mill by Mr. Special Justice Hill, and that while undergoing the aforesaid punishment, being unable from illness to work the mill, she was severely flogged by the driver thereof.

Sworn before me this 14 June 1836,
(signed) Geo. Ouseley Higgins.

her
(signed) *Ellen Palmer* ~~X~~ *Dufrany*.
mark.

Jamaica ss., St. Catherine.—*Mary Anderson* apprentice to the Crawle Pen, in the parish of St. Catherine, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that on the 28th May in this year she was sentenced by Special Justice Higgins to 14 days on the tread-mill in this parish, and that while undergoing that punishment, being unable from illness to work the mill, she was flogged by the driver thereof. Deponent further declares that her legs were so severely injured by the blows she there received, that she was taken before the doctor, and was by him exempted from working the mill for the space of two days.

Sworn before me this 14 June 1836,
(signed) Geo. Ouseley Higgins.

her
(signed) *Mary* ~~X~~ *Anderson*.
mark.

Jamaica ss., St. Catherine.—*Elizabeth Robinson*, apprentice to Miss Watson, of Spanish Town, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that about the end of last year she was sentenced by Special Justice Moresby to punishment on the tread-mill in the house of correction of this parish, and that while undergoing the aforesaid punishment she was flogged with a cat on the legs by the driver thereof. Deponent further declares, that her legs were so swelled and otherwise severely injured, that she was brought before the doctor, and was by him exempted from working the mill for the remaining term of her sentence, namely, one week; and that after being liberated from the house of correction, she was unable, on account of the injuries she had received by the flogging, to do any work for her mistress for the space of two weeks. Deponent also declares, that several women were at the same time similarly punished by flogging, and for the same offence.

Sworn before me this 15th day of June 1836,
(signed) Geo. Ouseley Higgins.

her
(signed) *Elizabeth* ~~X~~ *Robinson*.
mark.

Jamaica ss.—*Harriet Lake*, apprentice to Miss Robinson, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that she, deponent, was sentenced to the tread-mill by Mr. Special Justice Moresby fourteen days ago, that is, on Monday 30th May 1836, and that while working on the mill, she, the deponent, saw Mr. Coffee flog the people on the mill; she, the deponent, received one lick with a cat on the back for not dancing perfectly on the mill. The deponent further states, that there was only one other woman dancing the mill with deponent, and she, deponent, did not see Mr. Coffee fire a lick at the other woman.

Sworn before me this 13 June 1836,
(signed) H. Moresby, s. j.
Kingston.

her
(signed) *Henrietta* ~~X~~ *Lake*.
mark.

Jamaica ss.—*William Dallas*, apprentice to John H. Smith, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that he was sentenced to the dark hole in the house of correction, Kingston, for 10 days, by Mr. Special Justice Moresby, and then when he came out in the morning he had opportunity of seeing the people work on the tread-mill; and that the deponent declares he distinctly saw Mr. Coffee flog the females with a cat, by the order of Mr. Aitchison the superintendent; he, the deponent, swears he heard Mr. Aitchison give orders expressly to flog the whole of them.

Sworn before me, this 14th June 1836, (signed) *H. Moresby*, s. J.
Kingston. his
William Dallas.
mark.

Jamaica ss.—*Jessy*, apprentice to Mr. Verlay of Kingston, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that she the deponent was sentenced to 14 days on the tread-mill by the local magistrates, in April last; that, when working on the mill, she the deponent has frequently seen the females on mill when unable to work flogged with a cat on the back, sometimes three or four licks; she the deponent states that she was never flogged, because she never dropped from the mill.

Sworn before me, this 14th June 1836, (signed) *H. Moresby*, Kingston. her
Jessy.
mark.

My Lord,
I HAVE the honour to enclose three additional affidavits respecting the system of flogging females on the tread-mill; and I have also the honour to state, that the information I have received from persons committed to the Kingston House of Correction, leaves little doubt that the practice of using the cat on the legs and backs of females when dropping from the mill, has been for some time in operation, and I can find nothing in the printed rules of that institution to forbid its continuance.

To His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo, I have, &c.
&c. &c. &c. (signed) *H. Moresby*.

Jamaica ss., St. Catherine.—*Ellen Francis*, apprentice to Taylor's Caymanas, in the parish of St. Catherine, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that in the month of June last year, she was sentenced by Special Justice Captain Gillam to punishment on the tread-mill in the house of correction in Spanish Town, and that while undergoing the aforesaid punishment, being unable from illness to work the mill, she was severely flogged on the legs with a cat by the driver thereof. Deponent further declares, that her legs were swelled and otherwise severely injured by the flogging she then received; that she was, for the space of two days, under the doctor's care, and was by him bled.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of June 1836, (signed) *Geo. Ouseley Higgins*, s. J. her
Ellen Francis.
mark.

Jamaica ss., St. Catherine.—*Rosa Anna Brown*, apprentice to Charles Gordon, of the parish of St. Catherine, Esquire, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that in the month of August last year she was sentenced by Special Justice Moresby to punishment on the tread-mill in the house of correction in Spanish Town, and that while undergoing the aforesaid punishment on the mill, she was frequently and severely flogged on the legs with a cat by the driver thereof. Deponent further declares, that whilst in the house of correction, her master, a local magistrate of this parish, several times visited that institution, and that at each visit he gave orders to the driver to flog her with a cat, and that on one occasion he himself struck her with a supple-jack.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of June 1836, (signed) *Geo. Ouseley Higgins*, s. J. her
Rosa Anna Brown.
mark.

Jamaica ss., St. Catherine.—*Chole Brown*, prædial apprentice on Gordon Penn, St. Catherine's parish, being duly sworn, states, she, deponent, was sentenced to three days on the tread-mill in the house of correction, Spanish Town, by Special Justice Moresby, some months since, in the year 1836; and deponent states, she was frequently flogged on the feet with a cat by the boatswain attending the mills, a man named Ellis; that she, deponent, was so flogged because she did not know how to dance the tread-mill.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of June 1836, (signed) *William Marlton*, s. J. & J. P. her
Chole Brown.
mark.

JAMAICA.

Jamaica ss., St. Catherine.—*Mary Ann Smith*, apprentice to Turnbull's Pen, in the parish of St. Catherine, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that about the middle of last year she was sentenced by Mr. Special Justice Moresby to punishment on the tread-mill in the house of correction of this parish, and that while undergoing the aforesaid punishment she was flogged with a cat on the legs by the driver thereof. Deponent further declares, that another woman was at the same time similarly punished by flogging.

Sworn before me, this 17th of June 1836,
(signed) *Geo. Ouseley Higgins.*

Mary Ann ~~X~~ *Smith.*
her mark.

EVIDENCE taken at the Mandeville House of Correction, 6 June 1836.

George Deverell, superintendent, sworn.—On the 1st of August 1836, was appointed superintendent, since which time women have been repeatedly sentenced to hard labour on the tread-mill by the different special magistrates; has never given orders that women should be flogged when on the wheel, and has never seen this done in any one instance; on the 3d September last, a woman, named Sarah Ousel, was sentenced to hard labour on the tread-mill by Mr. Browne; the boatswain attending the tread-mill (a convict) switched her on the feet with a whip, as she was continually dropping off, and would not stop on the wheel; this was done without his (the superintendent's) knowledge, and on his becoming aware of the matter, gave direction that such a thing should not again occur.

William Wright, boatswain attending the tread-mill, sworn.—States that Mr. Telfer, the late superintendent, on one occasion, when a woman named Mary Serjeant, belonging to May Day Hill, was sentenced to hard labour on the tread-mill by Mr. Browne, gave him orders to flog her with the whip always when she dropped off the tread-mill; the woman fainted away once; she was very often in such a state of exhaustion as to fall off the tread-mill and hurt her back on the stones; on such occasions Mr. Telfer stood by and ordered him to flog away until she again went on the mill; considers she was flogged in a "woeful" manner; one morning she fainted on the tread-mill, and he carried her into a room where she lay all day without any thing to eat until four o'clock; she did not come to herself until this time; he got orders to flog every woman who would not stick on the tread-mill; when the woman from Coffee Grove was on the tread-mill, and would not stop on it, he flogged her; the present superintendent ordered him never to flog women who were sent to the tread-mill, and when he mentioned before Mr. Browne, the special magistrate, that he had flogged the woman from Coffee Grove, he "checked him."

William Davis, the second boatswain, sworn.—Remembers a woman, named Mary Serjeant, being on the tread-mill when Mr. Telfer was superintendent; she would not stop on the tread-mill, and Mr. Telfer stood by and ordered them to flog her always when she came down; the woman fell down from exhaustion, and always hurt herself on the stones; him and the head boatswain took the flogging time about; cannot remember how many lashes on her feet they gave at a time, but always continued to flog until she got up; considers that she was flogged very severely; flogged her on the legs up as far as the knee, and when she was lying on the ground, all over the body; her clothes we never took off or lifted up to flog her; sometimes they put on handcuffs, and then put a rope over the handcuffs, with which she was hung up to the tread-mill; on one occasion, when she was hanging up in this manner, she fainted; he had her taken down and put into a room, where he thought she was dead; her skin was stiff and would not stretch; considers that if an old lady had not come and bathed her with hot water and given her medicine, that she would have died; Mr. Telfer stood by when this woman was flogged, and saw it well done; remembers when the Coffee Grove woman was on the tread-mill; him and the boatswain flogged her when she would not stop on; this was in the time of the present superintendent, but he did not know that they flogged her; him and the head boatswain did not know that they were doing wrong, as Mr. Telfer told them to flog every one who would not stop on the wheel; Mr. Deverell ordered him never to flog any woman sent in to the tread-mill.

(signed) *J. W. Grant, s. j.*

Mile Gulley Pen, Manchester, 8 June 1836.

— No. 217. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg.

My Lord,

Highgate, June 23d, 1836.

No. 217.

IN making to you my usual report on the general state of the island, I have nothing to add to my recent representations that tranquillity and good conduct prevail generally among the negroes. The unusually heavy rains which have prevailed since the departure of the last packet have much retarded the progress of the crop. I fear that it will not be entirely finished till the end of August. The great floods which have ensued have destroyed whole fields of canes. The classification has been proceeding rapidly, but as I have in no manner

manner forced the thing, many who refused at first have now intimated their approbation of it. Far from unsettling the minds of the negroes, I am told that it has had precisely the contrary effect, as the negroes now feel that their overseers cannot impose upon them. I have a vast many refusals, and several assents, from those who at first refused; there are not a dozen cases undetermined in all that has been done, and not one difference of opinion between the manager and the magistrate; but several will, I dare say, be found on the estates of those who have refused. Those who have acceded, fearing nothing, have had it done, and they will reap the fruits of it; I wish that the proprietors would write out from home to have it done on all their estates.

I fear that the system of illegal valuation, which I have so frequently before reported, is still very prevalent; besides the cases sent home herewith, I shall have some to send home, I trust, ready by next packet. I have written for explanations which I require first. Amidst all the representations of an unfavourable nature which it is my duty to make, I am happy at being able to mention a circumstance of pleasing character. An old woman came to me some time ago, representing that she had a claim for 500*l.* on her master's estate, and that she could not receive it. Her story appearing plausible, I got a solicitor, Mr. Dewdney, of Kingston, to undertake the matter for her; by his zeal and exertions he got the woman an offer of 300*l.* down, without the risk and cost of a lawsuit, and the chances of those most nefarious and fraudulent devices, so prevalent in this island, of priorities. She wished to accede to the offer, and I sanctioned it of course. The woman is an apprentice, and when she got the money, declared she would not liberate herself, but gave the whole money away at once to her son and daughter in equal shares. Should so friendly a feeling between master and apprentice prevail generally in Jamaica, it would be a fortunate thing for the island.

I enclose, as usual, various documents, some of which may possess some interest; one, No. 5, you may perhaps have made out at home; it shows the effect of high valuation in a marked manner; it was sent for from the House as an argument against my representations of the high valuations; the result, however, was, I am told, totally unexpected. No. 8 confirms a most satisfactory instance of industry among the negroes. The extent to which flogging of women has been carried in St. Ann's parish, without my knowledge, exceeds far all calculation. The supervisor swore that he never saw or knew of such a thing. It must follow, that he knows very little of his duty to let such things occur, without his knowledge, in the workhouse; but I understand that it is not intended to visit him with any punishment. I have ordered proceedings to be taken against the magistrate who was proved to have ordered all these inflictions. He has not qualified under the new custos, Mr. Wilkie, and I have withdrawn his commission to prevent his doing so. Some proceedings I have also ordered against the supervisor of the house of correction of Kingston, as well for cruelty and the infliction of punishments not ordered by the special justice, as for obstructing Mr. Moresby in the execution of his duty. The bills I ordered to be sent in against the supervisor of St. Mary's workhouse, for cutting off the women's hair there, were thrown out by the grand jury; I do not know what course the Attorney-general means to pursue in this case.

The Lord Glenelg,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Sligo.*

Enclosure in No. 217.

LIST of DOCUMENTS enclosed in this Despatch.

- (No. 1.)—Case of high valuation, with Protest of Mr. Special Justice Gurley against it.
- (No. 2.)—Case of valuation, reported by Dr. Hulme.
- (No. 3.)—Valuation of Cecilia Richards, by Mr. Finlay.
- (No. 4.)—Extraordinary valuation, by Mr. Lemonius.
- (No. 5.)—Calculations of valuations, paid and unpaid, from 1 August 1834 to 31 May 1836, showing the number prevented from purchasing their freedom by the over-price put on them.
- (No. 6.)—Report of Inspector Daly, showing the improved state of things.
- (No. 7.)—Mr. Lyon's Report of the neighbourhood of his district.
- (No. 8.)—Dr. Hulme, confirming a most satisfactory Report of the quantity of work done by the apprentices in their own time on Pew Estate in Hanover. This was originally received from another person, and sent to him to be inquired into.

Enclosure in
No. 217.

JAMAICA.

- (No. 9.)—Mr. Nolan's favourable Report of his district.
 (No. 10.)—State of Mr. Cooper's district, and allusion to the eight hour system.
 (No. 11.)—Fines for oppression in May.
 (No. 12.)—Reply to the Message of the Assembly, requesting to know how many children have been apprenticed to their masters.
 (No. 13.)—Report of the number of miles travelled and estates visited by stipendiary magistrates in the month of May.

(No. 1.)

PROTEST of Mr. Special Justice *Gurley* against the Valuation of *Sally Carty*.

I PROTEST against this valuation, in the first place, my Lord, as it has appeared in evidence that the woman is working in the second gang; that she has five children, and is now pregnant with the sixth. I protest against it, in the second place, because I am myself hiring a stout able woman, without any incumbrance, for 16*l.* per annum, without being liable for contingencies, such as clothing, medical attendance, &c. I protest against it, in the third place, because the remainder of the apprenticeship of 60 able hands was purchased in this district not long since for 700*l.*; and, lastly, I protest against it, because the apprenticeship of Edward Mason, which I reported on the 6th instant, was not valued at 10*l.*, although he is a far more able servant, according to the evidence, than Sally Carty.

VALUATION RETURN.

Chapelton, Clarendon, 16 April 1836.

NAME OF APPRENTICE.	AGE.	HEALTH.	CLASS.
Sally Carty, of Fearon's Pen - - -	35	Good -	- - - Prædial attached.

John Macnaught, Esq. }
 William Rose, Esq. } Justices.

John Gurley, Special Justice.

Witness for Estate.—*Henry Gardner*, a constable to Fearon's Pen, sworn, states, that Sally Carty is working in the second gang; she has five children, and is now pregnant with the sixth; her health is good on these occasions.

This evidence was not objected to by Mr. Hayle, of Fearon's Pen.

Mr. Macnaught - - - £. 18
 Mr. Rose - - - 18
 Mr. Gurley - - - 10

Case not decided, and referred to his Excellency the Governor.

(signed) *John Gurley, s. j.*

The remaining term of apprenticeship being four years three months and a half, if the valuation of the local magistrates had been completed, the gross amount would have been,

£. 77 5 -
 Deduct third for contingencies 25 15 -
 Net Award - £. 41 10 -

(No. 2.)

My Lord,

Chelsea, May 31, 1836.

An apprentice, named John Pickering, was brought forward for valuation on Saturday last. The overseer of the property (Cousin's Cove) stated that he was an excellent cooper, and considered him worth 30*l.* per annum. The enclosed document was then put in by Mr. Dickson. The magistrate appointed by the estate refused to value him under 40*l.* per annum; myself and the other magistrate agreed that he ought to be valued at the rate he was hired out for by the estate; viz. 25*l.* per annum. It appears he has been hired for the above for the last nine years. As we could not agree, I thought proper to refer the case to your Excellency.

Another apprentice, a mason belonging to a gang of jobbers, and who has been employed in various places at his trade, and, when not required in that capacity, has assisted in the cultivation of ginger on the settlement to which he belongs, was brought up for valuation. The magistrates could not agree whether he should be valued as a prædial or a non-prædial.

I shall be much obliged by your Excellency's opinion on the subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John R. Hulme.*

John Pickering, hired by me from Mrs. N. McCallum since 1827, at 25*l.* per annum; estate paying clothing and doctor's bills.

Lucea, May 28, 1836.

(signed) *W. A. Dickson.*

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
 &c. &c. &c.

(No. 3.)

(No. 3.)

JAMAICA.

VALUATION RETURN.

St. Catherine, Spanish Town, May 28, 1836.

NAME OF APPRENTICE.	AGE.	HEALTH.	CLASS.
Cecilia Richards, of Craig Elleekie - -	40	Not good	- - Prædial, unattached.

A. Finlay, Esq. } Associate Justices.
 Richard Hill, Esq. }

George O. Higgins, Esq., s. j.

Witness for Estate.

Mr. *George Grant* sworn.—Cecilia Richards is a prædial, unattached; her age is about 40 or 41; her health is, I think, at present good; was ill for a few weeks some time ago; cannot say what she is worth, but my father generally gets 3s. a day hire for his apprentices; her character is good.

Mr. *Sad* sworn.—Is in the habit of hiring apprentices from Mr. Grant, and generally gives him 3s. a day for each apprentice; I offered him the other day 2s. 11 d., and he refused; would not give more than 25 l. a year for C. Richards, even though she might realize 3s. a day.

J. R. St. John, Esquire, Island Engineer, states, that he gives at present 3s. a day for able-bodied apprentices; if they are not strong he requires two for one, and three for two; would not give 3s. a day for Cecilia Richards; would estimate at the rate of three for two.

A certificate was produced from Dr. Turner, stating that C. Richards had no complaint of importance.

Apprentice's Witness.

Susannah Johnson sworn.—C. Richards is her sister; she has been very sickly latterly; she has had eight children; only one of them is living; she is much troubled with a pain in her back, and also with a disease arising from frequent abortive births.

A certificate was produced from Dr. Taboir, stating that C. Richards has a complaint of some standing, unfitting her occasionally for active employment; that she is liable to its recurrence, and its effect must certainly be that of reducing the value of her services.

After some consideration, it appeared that Mr. Hill and Mr. Higgins agreed in valuing her at 16 l. 13 s. 4 d. a year.

Four years and two months - -	£. 69 10 -
Deduct one-third for contingencies - -	23 3 4
	<u>£. 46 6 8</u>

Mr. *Finlay* states, that he considers her worth 69 l. 18 s. 11 d. without any deduction, and that he will not sign her certificate for freedom at any less sum.

(signed) Geo. O. Higgins, s. j.

(No. 4.)

Retirement Pen, Trelawny, Rio Bueno P. O.

7 June 1836.

My Lord,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter, and in reply beg to say, that the case of many apprentices will not allow a yearly value to be put upon them; for instance, that of Catharine Baily, who, though she is between 60 and 70 years of age, has been valued at 64 l. by Mr. Lemonius, for the following reasons, and upon the following calculation: Catharine Baily's conduct very good, and most faithful servant, and driver to the small gang, and consequently her services are *bonâ fide* invaluable to her mistress; besides which she is past the age of breeding, and consequently worth ten per cent. more than if she were a young woman; however, for argument's sake, she is valued at 2 s. 6 d. per day for 200 days in the year, and for four years is 100 l.; deduct for her age and every thing else 36 per cent. Now, let us look at the difference; take a very bad character of the same age; why, her mistress is glad to get rid of her at any price; consequently all an apprentice has to do is to become bad, to enable him or her to purchase her freedom cheap. Now the way I calculated this woman was not what she is now worth, but what she cost her mistress, and the services she has rendered; for surely a good apprentice ought to have calculated *fifty long years of good and faithful service*. Not that I believe in her old age she will benefit by the change, but, as she says herself, *hope of freedom* supported her for and through fifty years of labour, and she is afraid she will die before she obtains it; and now that she has a little money, her former good conduct is brought in judgment against her, as she says, and I think very properly, is a very hard case, and it was for this reason I objected to the valuation placed upon her.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
 &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
 (signed) G. D. Gregg, s. j.

VALUATION RETURN.

Retirement, 1 June.

NAME OF APPRENTICE.	AGE.	HEALTH.	CLASS.
Catherine Baily, female, of Mrs. Earnshaw, of Dry River - - - - - }	65	Good -	- - - Prædial.

Mr. Lemonius, } Associate Justices.
Mr. Scharsmidt, }

G. D. Gregg, s. m.

Estate's Witness - - - - - None.

Apprentice's - - - - - None.

After some consideration it appeared that Mr. Lemonius

valued her at - - - - - £. 64

Mr. Scharsmidt - - - - - 16 - -

Mr. Gregg - - - - - 10 -

1/3)90 - -

£. 30 - -

To this I objected, as the woman is very old and totally unfit for work.

Sum not paid.

(signed) G. D. Gregg, s. j.

(No. 5.)

RETURN of the Number of Apprentices who have been valued for the remainder of their Apprenticeship, between the 1st of August 1834 and 31st May 1836.

998 - - - for £. 33,998. 5. 4½. paid, averaging £. 34.

624 - - - for £. 29,455. 1. 4½. not paid, averaging £. 47.

(No. 6.)

My Lord,

Bluefields, Westmoreland, 24th May 1836.

I DID myself the honour of sending a report to your Excellency on the 28th of last month, giving such information as I could obtain in a journey which I had then made by the south-side road from this to the seat of government. On my return by the north, I endeavoured, by all the observation and inquiry in my power, to obtain every further information relative to the conduct of the apprentices, and all other circumstances connected with the interests of the country generally. I travelled through the parishes of St. Catharine, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. Ann, Trelawny, St. James, part of Hanover and Westmoreland. I can with perfect security assure your Excellency, that, with very few exceptions, the reports I received of the conduct of the apprentices were highly satisfactory; and my own observation enables me to state, that I consider the most marked improvement in the general demeanour of the apprentices is becoming quite conspicuous. On Sundays all the places of worship appear crowded, and the Sunday schools also well attended.

On some estates they have fallen off in the estimated crops, which is more frequently imputed to the dry weather last year than any neglect of the apprentices, particularly in Trelawny; they appear, in certain districts there, to have suffered much from the above cause; but I cannot here omit a circumstance which should, I think, make some impression on the minds of persons who may be hostile to the new system. Mr. Shirley, who was so reprobated by many, has two estates in Trelawny, on which they are making six to seven hundred hogsheads of sugar, this present crop, which is more than double the returns of any other estates in that parish. In St. James the crops are, in some parts, reported to be short of what was expected, but I do believe, from my own general observation, that there was a very great insufficiency of cane planted for the last crop in most parts of the island. It is, however, a very happy feature in the present state of things, and an admirable one, that, in almost every part of the country through which I passed, the planters are, with almost new vigour, extending their cane fields and other cultivation considerably; indeed, my Lord, it is quite impossible that matters could be progressing more favourably. In Westmoreland, the crops are generally turning out equal to the earliest expectations of the planters, unless the present very heavy rains may give an unexpected check to them, and a very good understanding appears to exist between the masters and apprentices in this parish. It appears to me that there are more schools in this parish at present than any other through which I have passed. There are Episcopalian, Moravian, Presbyterian, Methodist or Wesleyan, and Baptist schools, all of which appear to be well attended, and zealously conducted by the gentlemen of the above different religious persuasions, who preside over them—the effect of which must be productive of much future good to this community.

I have, &c.

(signed) R. Daly,

Inspector Cornwall Police and s. m.

(No. 7.)

My Lord,

Palmetto River, Blue Mountain District,
St. Thomas-in-the-East, 25 May 1836.

HAVING last week visited several estates in the Plantain Garden River District, I conceive it my duty to acquaint your Lordship with the result of the inquiries I made.

Sunning Hill estate appeared to be in very bad order, which was attributed by experienced planters in the neighbourhood to the mismanagement of the overseers lately in charge. To remedy which evil, the proprietor, Mr. R. Cargill, has recently appointed Mr. Miller overseer of Friendship, the adjoining estate, attorney, who has only taken charge within the last two weeks. Mr. Miller informed me Friendship estate will be deficient 33 hogsheads this year in the amount annually made; but spoke very highly of the conduct of the people, and the very rare occasion he had for complaint of their industry or general behaviour; and, as a proof of his confidence, observed, that he will this year have planted 60 acres in canes, the largest field ever put in at one season on this estate.

The Rhine estate is doing exceedingly well; I saw Mr. Barclay, the attorney, and the overseer, and received the same assurance from both. The crop will be the same as last year. The great gang were spoken of as rather indolent; but the second gang in terms of great praise, and as doing as much work as the great gang. As an inducement for peculiar local attachment as a means of assuring labour on the estate after the apprenticeship, Mr. Barclay is building, at the expense of the estate, very superior shingled and floored houses, 16 feet by 22, with hall and bed-rooms, according to the number of their families, for some of the principal apprentices; a plan, I conceive, that must necessarily be attended with a most beneficial result.

It is impossible for any property to be more flourishing or in better condition than Plantain Garden River estate. The crop this year will equal that of the last three years, which, singularly enough, have not varied more than two to three hogsheads. The apprentices were described as very orderly and industrious. Green Castle has a jobbing gang who are in constant employment, and digging cheerfully 75 cane holes daily; an evident proof of great industry, from the size of the cane holes in the River district being much larger than the average of other parts of the parish.

A new feature in the history of the country, and I trust a favourable omen for the future, is that the Maroons are now, in some degree, supplying the great demand for labour that the confidence of managers and the high price of sugar has created, by coming in considerable parties to contract for field labour in Plantain Garden River district. Major Mackenzie with a party, and Captain Minott with another, have taken several contracts. I had some conversation with Captain Minott, a very intelligent Maroon, who came to Green Castle to contract for clearing the extensive pastures of that estate, and from what I learned, he was disposed to do it on very reasonable terms. The Maroons have always been represented as a very indolent race, averse to any settled or continuous pursuit; but I trust that stigma will be now and for ever removed, and that, as an example has been so early set by them, its influence will extend to their brethren at present in servitude, and have the effect of inspiring confidence in masters, and of enabling them to perceive that their true interest does not consist in visionary and impracticable schemes of white immigration, but in encouraging and attaching by conciliation and kindness the servants who are at present domiciled on their properties, and who are alone capable of successfully continuing the manufacture of sugar.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Edmund B. Lyon, s. j.*

(No. 8.)

My Lord,

Chelsea, Lucea, May 31st, 1836.

I BEG to return the enclosed paper, and have to state, for your Excellency's information, that with regard to the 1st Fact, the occurrence alluded to took place on Friday the 13th, and not Saturday.

Fact 2.—Quite correct.

Fact 3.—The apprentice does not belong to the estate, but he performed the work exactly as it is stated. It may not, perhaps, be deemed superfluous for me to add, that several of the estate people and jobbers employed on the estate have dug from 150 to 200 cane holes in their meal times alone during the last week, and without devoting any part of their half Friday or Saturday to them.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *S. R. Hulme, s. j.*

JAMAICA.

17 May 1836.

1st Fact.—River estate, Saturday, 14 : The overseer had called over his list in the field, when an apprentice not connected with the property came and asked to dig cane holes ; the reply was, " We give 3 s. 4 d. per hundred, go, if you choose," and the man went ; in the evening the man returned, and was paid by daylight, long before dark, so that he could not have worked more than ten hours (even though he had not taken any time for meals), yet he received 8 s. 4 d., having dug 250 holes.

2d.—Same estate and day : An apprentice not connected with the property, having worked on his own estate his 4½ hours, came to dig cane holes. He could not have commenced before twelve o'clock, and being paid with the former apprentice, he could not have worked so late as six, P. M. ; yet he received 4 s. 2 d., having dug 126 holes.

3d.—Same estate and day : An apprentice belonging to the estate finished his full day's task, 120 feet of trench, two feet broad and two feet deep, and then desired to dig cane holes for himself. He was also paid with the others, and received 3 s. 4 d., having dug 100 holes.

(No. 9.)

My Lord,

Olive Park, Vere, 1 June 1836.

I HAVE the honour to enclose my weekly diary. I have great pleasure in stating for the information of your Excellency, that the conduct of the apprentices in this parish is praiseworthy to a degree ; most of the estates will finish crop this week, which is, at least, six weeks earlier than last year, making on many estates a larger crop, although a great falling off was at one period expected, from the unusual early arrow of the canes, occasioned by heavy seasons.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

- (signed) *James Nolan, s.j.*

(No. 10.)

My Lord,

Green Island, 31 May 1836.

MY diary for the week ending this day, and monthly list of properties, are herewith transmitted for your Lordship's inspection. In the latter your Lordship will perceive that ill health has prevented my visiting many of the estates in this district during the month, but I have the satisfaction of knowing, from the reports I have received of those not visited, that they are in general perfectly tranquil, and progressing quietly in the works usual at the close of crop.

The continuance of heavy rains has caused some damage in the cane fields, being low ; and the little rivers of this part of the country have been, I am informed, much more swollen than has been known for many years. Some of the roads are in such a state that one or two estates are unable to get down their sugar.

The prevalent ground of complaint among the apprentices is still being cheated of time, a complaint I fear too often justly made. The eight hour system is the curse of the negro, and the juggling instrument of his manager, who, under pretence of working him on that system, often takes from 45 to 50 hours of his time ; but he has no means of proof, and his only hope is in the chance of its abolition by law.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *R. S. Cooper.*

(No. 11.)

(No. 11.)—LIST OF FINES inflicted on Overseers and others, by Special Magistrates, during the Month of May 1836.

Extracted from Special Magistrates' Reports, received in May 1836.

DATE.	PLACE.	NAME of MAGISTRATE.	COMPLAINANT.	DEFENDANT.	COMPLAINT.	SENTENCE.	PARISH.
April 29	Crawl	W. Finlayson	Margaret Lanson	Mr. Miller	For working her more than eight hours	Mr. Miller fined 1 l.	St. James.
" 30	Spanish Town	Mr. Higgins	Edward O'Malley	Mr. McBean	Breach of contract	Fined 2 l.	St. Catherine.
May 7	Montego Bay	W. Carnaby	Richard Henry	Mr. Grant	Beating him on the head with a whip	Fined 5 l.	St. Catherine.
" 6	Crawl	W. Finlayson	Richard Johnson	Mr. Harvey	Assault	Fined 20 s.	St. James.
" 6	Charlton	J. Harris	{ M. Cadien, book-keeper }	W. Lewis, apprentice	Insolence and insubordination	{ Complaint dismissed against Lewis, Mr. Cadien fined 2 l. for assault }	St. James.
" 11	Rochampton	R. B. Facey	Joc Sharp, apprentice	W. Duncan, overseer	Assault and battery	Fined 2 l.	St. Thomas-in-the-Vale.
" 12	Ashley	J. Ginley	William Hawlan	Nicholas Timlin, black	For an assault	Fined 10 s.	St. James.
" 13	Swansea	James Harris	Thomas Winter	Mr. Fraser	Assault and confinement in cell	To pay 5 l.	Clarendon.
" 12	Malbegany Vale	A. Hamilton	William Barclay	ditto	ditto	" 5 l.	ditto.
" 14	Spanish Town	G. Higgins	Millee Lewin	ditto	ditto	" 5 l.	ditto.
" 10	York	S. Pryce	Beatrice	Edmund Duncan	Assault and Battery	Fined 20 s.	St. Thomas-in-the-Vale.
" 14	Islington	H. Waddington	Wellington Carr	Mr. C. R. Jackson	For maltreating him	To pay a fine of 5 l.	Port Royal.
" 11	Montego Bay	W. Finlayson	Thomas Leslie	Mr. Gordon	Striking him with a whip	Fined 2 l.	St. Catherine.
" 28	Morant Bay	Daniel Ewart	Robert Clayton	Miss Tan	Striking him with a supple-jack	" 10 s.	St. Catherine.
" 31	Retirement	W. Finlayson	John Hight	John Sulhrie	Insulting and assaulting him	" 10 s.	Trelawny.
" 24	Westpalia	H. Kent	Coneso	Mary Gallimore	For an assault	" 5 l.	St. Ann's.
" 30	Moncague	H. Laidlaw	Nancy	Mr. W. Anderson	Assault with supple-jack	Mr. Anderson fined 3 l.	St. James.
" 28	Kingston	H. Moresby	Mr. Delvalle	Susan, apprentice	Insolence and absence	{ (Hard labour, six days) for not giving week's pay }	St. James.
" 25	Chester Castle	J. Odell	Charles Campbell	Mr. Grignon	Assault	Mr. Grignon fined 1 l.	St. Thomas-in-the-East.
" 23	Top Hill	Samuel Pryce	S. Barker	J. Solomons	Assault	To pay 1 l.	St. James.
" 30	Torrington	J. Reynolds	Edward Binham	Mr. Gilbert	Beating her son Alick on 18th	Mr. Gilbert fined 5 l.	Port Royal.
" 27	New Grouna	W. Sowley	Hector Parke	Mr. Borth	An assault	Fined 40 s.	St. Ann.
" 18	Running Gut	W. Finlayson	Jane Williams	Jane Menzies	Assault	To pay a fine of 5 l.	Kingston.
" 10	Salt River	R. S. Lambert	Edward White	Mr. Smith	Assault	Fined 2 l.	St. James.
" 27	St. James	-	George Headley	Charles Hopkins	An unprovoked and wanton assault	" 5 l.	St. James.
" 30	St. Catherine	-	A. McBean	Henry Favoinis	Locking him up in dark hole	" 20 s.	Trelawny.
" 27	St. Thomas-in-the-Vale	-	Bessy Stewart	W. H. Mallings	For beating her with a supple-jack	" 5 l.	St. Elizabeth.
" 18	Clarendon	-	Richard Davies	Wentworth Hyde	Locking him up in dark cell	" 5 l.	St. Ann.
" 10	-	-	Eleanor Higgin	ditto	ditto	" 5 l.	ditto.
" 27	-	-	Angelina Moffatt	ditto	ditto	" 5 l.	ditto.
" 18	-	-	Amelia Allan	Mr. Knowles	For working them more than nine hours	" 1 l.	St. James.
" 10	-	-	Charles Douglas	Richard Rogers	Refusal to allow days, and false imprisonment	" 30 s.	St. Mary.
							1 Cases.
							1 "
							1 "
							32 Cases.
							TOTAL
							St. Elizabeth
							St. Thomas-in-the-East
							Kingston
							1 "
							32 Cases.

Mr. Speaker,

His Excellency the Governor begs to inform the House, that by the reports he has received from the special magistrates, who were called upon, in compliance with the fifth Message of the Assembly of the first instant, to furnish returns of the number of children apprenticed under the 18th clause of the Abolition Act, it would appear there have been only seven cases of that description.

His Excellency is very happy to find that so few instances have occurred of mothers who are apprentices being unwilling or unable to support their free children, affording as it does a most satisfactory proof of the industrious disposition which has stimulated them to the exertions necessary to avoid availing themselves of the provisions under that Act, to prevent the destitution of their offspring.

(No. 13.)

RETURN of the Number of MILES TRAVELLED and ESTATES VISITED in the Month of May 1836.

NAMES of MAGISTRATES.	Week ending 5 May 1836.				Week ending 12 May 1836.				Week ending 19 May 1836.				Week ending 26 May 1836.				TOTALS.				
	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where no Complaints.	No Corporal Punishment.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where no Complaints.	No Corporal Punishment.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where no Complaints.	No Corporal Punishment.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where no Complaints.	No Corporal Punishment.	Miles travelled.	Estates visited.	Estates where no Complaints.	Number of Lashes.	Number of Complaints.
Alley, W. H.	93	12	7	-	120	12	8	-	115	12	9	-	60	9	6	-	388	45	33	37	33
Baines, T. J.	83	13	12	-	40	8	7	-	83	13	12	-	81	14	12	-	287	48	43	40	-
Baynes, E. D.	84	18	12	-	25	9	7	-	25	5	2	-	46	13	10	-	180	45	31	39	49
Bell, W. A.	66	16	12	-	46	8	4	-	77	21	19	-	71	11	10	-	260	56	45	110	63
Bourne, S.	-	-	-	-	50	6	2	-	30	6	5	-	24	3	-	-	104	15	7	20	49
Brownson, W. H.	No duty; has been ill since his arrival.																				
Carnaby, W.	33	13	9	-	45	17	12	-	Medical certificate				-	-	-	-	78	30	21	40	21
Cocking, R.	75	29	26	-	85	27	27	-	72	26	22	-	76	25	19	-	308	107	94	-	19
Chamberlaine, R. J.	80	12	8	-	57	9	7	-	91	11	7	-	54	11	8	-	282	43	30	-	47
Cooper, R. S.	Medical certificate of indisposition																				
Danson, H. W.	-	-	-	-	102	21	19	-	18	6	5	-	Medical certificate				120	27	24	-	7
Daughtrey, J.	41	8	7	-	60	14	13	-	60	13	12	-	63	13	11	-	224	48	43	-	13
Davies, T.	70	15	10	-	62	15	13	-	60	15	10	-	40	9	5	-	232	54	38	36	28
Dawson, J. K.	42	11	9	-	34	17	12	-	36	9	6	-	33	11	9	-	145	48	36	20	33
Dillon, T. A.	131	21	18	-	121	26	21	-	113	20	14	-	151	29	27	-	496	96	80	255	23
Dunne, P.	84	21	15	-	38	12	6	-	102	20	16	-	54	14	9	-	278	67	46	-	42
Ewart, D.	Medical certificate				77	9	5	-	85	8	4	-	39	7	3	-	203	24	12	-	21
Facey, R. B.	90	12	8	-	85	15	8	-	69	7	4	-	105	14	13	-	349	48	33	55	40
Finlayson, W.	68	21	13	-	49	17	15	-	69	22	14	-	69	22	15	-	255	82	57	-	133
Fishbourne, E. E.	80	12	9	-	61	16	11	-	83	19	15	-	48	11	10	-	272	58	45	260	28
Fyfe, Alexander G.	46	7	3	-	54	15	8	-	80	10	4	-	47	9	7	-	227	41	22	20	79
Gregg, G. D.	74	13	9	-	83	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	91	15	8	-	248	39	24	48	24
Gurley, John	On leave				-	-	-	-	90	12	12	-	18	15	3	-	108	26	15	-	20
Grant, J. W.	111	20	20	-	74	6	3	-	111	26	21	-	79	14	13	-	375	66	57	30	21
Gordon, Geo. jun.	38	5	4	-	On leave				-	-	-	-	34	4	2	-	72	9	6	39	9
Hamilton, C.	67	24	17	-	78	26	18	-	65	23	14	-	76	24	21	-	286	96	70	20	27
Harris, James	92	17	10	-	89	10	7	-	85	18	12	-	94	12	5	-	360	57	34	57	87
Hawkins, C.	54	16	11	-	88	23	20	-	68	20	14	-	66	16	13	-	276	75	58	74	33
Higgins, G. O.	84	26	21	-	62	21	14	-	91	30	28	-	51	19	12	-	288	96	75	-	55
Hill, Richard	{Town duty, Spanish Town}																				
Hewitt, William	Medical certificate.																				
Hulme, J. R.	79	27	22	-	50	9	6	-	39	14	9	-	70	15	8	-	238	65	45	24	22
Jones, T. W.	98	21	11	-	62	12	9	-	-	-	-	-	Medical certificate				160	33	20	44	36
Kelly, D. W.	82	12	7	-	61	14	13	-	76	22	18	-	91	19	16	-	310	76	64	-	19
Kent, Henry	66	7	4	-	83	18	16	-	74	18	16	-	86	10	5	-	309	53	41	20	30
Laidlaw, H.	95	22	17	-	76	16	13	-	56	13	11	-	70	16	13	-	297	67	54	28	27
Lambert, R. S.	51	17	11	-	48	13	7	-	51	14	11	-	38	10	9	-	198	54	38	164	39
Lloyd, Samuel	122	19	19	-	71	8	3	-	134	18	15	-	74	12	6	-	401	57	43	142	17
Lyon, E. B.	82	18	11	-	68	9	6	-	100	20	11	-	58	15	13	-	308	62	41	-	66
Marlton, W. F.	92	12	7	-	80	10	9	-	77	10	4	-	91	10	5	-	340	42	25	30	48
McLeod, A. N.	22	16	10	-	22	11	7	-	86	21	16	-	24	14	9	-	154	62	42	-	58
Moresby, H.	Town duty, Kingston																				
Nolan, James	60	17	16	-	-	-	-	-	On leave				-	-	-	-	44	18	17	-	104
Odell, John	55	9	5	-	16	5	4	-	23	3	1	-	34	8	5	-	128	25	15	30	21
Oliver, T. M.	67	17	15	-	75	17	16	-	63	15	11	-	53	10	8	-	258	59	50	175	37
Palmer, A. L.	No duty.																				
Pennell, R. C.	60	12	7	-	47	10	3	-	65	11	7	-	54	12	8	-	225	45	25	391	73
Philp, E. D.	102	17	14	-	69	12	10	-	90	13	11	-	93	16	15	-	354	58	50	20	8
Pryce, S.	89	40	33	-	58	30	27	-	71	21	19	-	72	34	27	-	290	133	106	125	56
Ramsay, W.	Attending police duty.																				
Rawlinson, S.	78	26	24	-	57	19	15	-	65	16	16	-	54	17	15	-	254	78	70	25	9
Reynolds, John	On leave				100	13	10	-	86	14	14	-	77	11	10	-	263	38	34	-	7
Sowley, W. H.	67	19	15	-	76	19	13	-	84	22	18	-	90	9	8	-	317	69	54	210	27
St. John, R.	37	4	-	-	82	11	8	-	84	17	11	-	45	9	9	-	248	41	28	319	23
Thomas, J. R.	58	18	15	-	66	24	20	-	57	18	13	-	42	14	10	-	223	74	58	230	76
Thompson, R.	60	11	9	-	31	9	6	-	77	17	11	-	45	11	10	-	213	48	36	-	43
Waddington, H.	{Removing to St. Ann's}				73	22	17	-	87	18	11	-	61	5	4	-	221	45	32	36	56
Walsh, H.	81	15	11	-	58	11	9	-	67	16	12	-	84	21	21	-	290	63	53	25	25
Ward, Arthur	30	8	6	-	57	16	12	-	99	27	24	-	83	27	25	-	269	78	67	123	19
Willis, Geo. jun.	48	13	9	-	48	13	10	-	56	17	11	-	42	13	9	-	194	61	39	40	39
Woolfry, John	21	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	Ill from a fall				-	-	-	-	21	4	2	-	3
																	13,323	2,974	2,267	4,091	2,028

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lord *Glenelg* to the Marquis of *Sligo*.

My Lord,

Downing Street, 11th July 1836.

REFERRING to my Despatch of the 28th ult. I proceed, in pursuance of the intention which I have there expressed, to advert to the proofs and illustrations given in your Lordship's Despatch of the 25th April, of the unfairness with which certain valuations have been made of the services of apprenticed labourers seeking to purchase their discharge.

I am not disposed, on the present occasion, to enter upon any minute discussion of the particular valuations which your Lordship has now reported, both because with reference to those cases no practical result could be attained, and also because I do not think myself at liberty, except on the most conclusive evidence, to impugn the discretion and integrity of the gentlemen who acted on those occasions. Giving them the full benefit of those favourable presumptions to which they are entitled, I am not the less solicitous to direct your Lordship's attention to the general principles involved in these cases or suggested by them, because on looking back to the correspondence between your Lordship on the one hand and myself and my predecessors in office on the other, I cannot but perceive that, in fulfilment of your apprehensions, a practice has to a certain extent prevailed, of which the tendency is silently to impair one of the essential enactments of the law for the abolition of slavery.

The effect of the 8th and 9th clauses of the Jamaica Abolition Act was brought by your Lordship under the notice of the Secretary of State, in your Despatch of the 18th of October 1834. On the 30th of December following, the Earl of Aberdeen instructed your Lordship to act with the greatest circumspection, but at the same time with the utmost decision, for the prevention of fraudulent valuations, by removing from the commission of the peace, or by subjecting to a prosecution, any magistrate who might be duly proved to have made a corrupt or dishonest use of the authority confided to him.

On the 8th of August 1835 my attention was called to the same subject by a letter of that date from the Church Missionary Society. Your Lordship's Despatch of the 22d of June 1835 reached me nearly at the same time. On the 17th August I transmitted to you the letter from the Church Missionary Society, and solicited the further explanation which your report of the 22d of June seemed to me to require.

Those explanations were given at large in your Lordship's Despatch of the 13th of October, and the result was, to induce me to acquiesce in your general conclusion, that the evil of excessive valuation was susceptible of no other remedy than that which I was confident would be found in your unceasing watchfulness over the proceedings of the magistracy, aided by the resort, if necessary, to the extreme measures indicated by Lord Aberdeen. I hoped indeed with you, that the evil itself was very generally passing away, and that reliance might be placed in the improving disposition of the local magistracy to concur in the effective execution of this part of the Abolition Act.

The reports which have reached me in the course of the present year, and amongst them those contained in your Despatch of the 25th April, have tended to diminish this confidence. It is impossible to advert to some of the more recent valuations without admitting the conviction, that they have been greatly exaggerated beyond the real value of the services rendered. Thus it appears from your Lordship's Despatch of the 8th of February, that the services of Ann Monteith, a prædial labourer of the age of 22 years, were valued on the 4th of October last, at 83*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; that another woman, also a prædial labourer, belonging to the estate called Tyre, whose age was between 30 and 40, was valued at 73*l.* 15*s.* Throughout the whole of the enclosures to that Despatch, proofs are to be found of the prevalence amongst some of the ordinary magistrates of opinions and of feelings on this subject, of which I will only say that they are incompatible with the proper and impartial discharge of the duty confided to them.

It is, for example, disputed whether the two ordinary magistrates may not so entirely overrule the vote of the special justice upon the question of value, as to deprive him altogether of any influence in the ultimate decision. It is maintained that if a valuation be once made, it is not only conclusive of the question of price at that time, but prevents the revival of that question at any future period. Some magistrates have thought themselves entitled to refuse any allowance whatever

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on the score of contingencies ; in other words, they require that the apprentice should purchase his discharge precisely on the same terms as if the health and life of man, and his ability to labour, were not precarious and uncertain. Others again appear to have adopted the opinion that, in the anticipation of what they would regard as an unduly low valuation by the special justice, they were entitled to counteract any such error by assigning a price not corresponding with their own real estimate, but calculated so as to bring out what they would esteem as a fair average.

I need not pause to show that the prevalence of such opinions as these, and of the practices in defence of which they are alleged, is entirely at variance with the design of Parliament, and the spirit of the British Statute for the Abolition of Slavery. I cannot therefore be satisfied to acquiesce in such an interpretation or in such an execution of the law.

The evil with which we have to deal consists in this, that upon the present system, a preponderating authority is given in all valuations to gentlemen who, though uninterested in the particular appraisement, are yet so generally connected with property of the same kind as to be exposed to a constant bias in favour of keeping up and increasing its exchangeable value. It is no injurious reflection on any man to suppose him accessible to motives of which our daily experience shows that the influence is almost universal.

The most obvious remedy for this evil would be simply to transfer the arbitration on these questions to persons, to whom no sinister bias of any kind can be reasonably ascribed. In the colonies which are subjected to the legislative authority of the King in Council, a special justice and the employer are each required to nominate an appraiser, and the chief civil judge of the colony has the nomination of an umpire between them, the judge being also entitled, upon the default or refusal of the employer, to nominate the appraisers on his behalf. The appraisers are then sworn to make a fair and impartial appraisement, which must be effected within seven days after their appointment. If they cannot in that time concur in a valuation of the labourer's services, the umpire is, within the next seven days, to make a valuation, which is to be conclusive. The judge, however, may within one month, upon proof of any fraud or injustice, or any error as to the nature of the appraiser's duties, or of the misapprehension of any material matter of fact, set aside the appraisement, and direct a new valuation. The appraisement is to be void if the money be not paid in three months.

These provisions appear to me to obviate all the difficulties which have arisen in Jamaica, and to afford, not indeed a perfect guarantee, but a substantial security for accuracy in the appraisements of the services of labourers seeking their discharge from apprenticeship. However, if this method should be thought objectionable, there might be no insuperable difficulty in confining to the chief justice the right of nominating appraisers in different parts of the island, who should report to him their adjudication, with the evidence and reasons on which they proceeded, the chief justice being authorized to revise and correct any such assessments in a summary way.

Your Lordship will communicate this Despatch to each of the two Houses of the Colonial Legislature, and you will acquaint them that it is His Majesty's recommendation and wish that they should adopt efficient measures for ensuring to the apprentices seeking to purchase their discharge the full enjoyment of that right, which I believe it to have been the intention no less of the Colonial Legislature than of the Imperial Parliament to confer on them. I trust that they will not hesitate to give complete effect to the original enactment on this subject by such additional enactments as shall appear most conducive to the advancement of the object, which I am confident that they, in common with His Majesty's Government and the British Parliament, have in view. In the mean time your Lordship will consider yourself fully authorized to act on the instructions to which I have referred, as having already been addressed to you on this subject, should any case come under your notice demanding such an exercise of your authority.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo.

(signed) *Glenelg.*

Enclosure 1, referred to in No. 218.

JAMAICA

EXTRACTS of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of Sligo to Lord Glenelg,
dated Jamaica, 13th October 1835.

In reference to your Despatch, 17th August 1835, respecting the valuations of apprentices, I have the honour to state as follows:—

Enclosure 1, in
No. 218.

In my Despatch, 18th October, I made some allusion to the valuation, in which I think I am borne out by subsequent observation, excepting in one point, namely, that I have had no extraordinary valuation to complain of in Kingston lately. In more immediate reference to your Despatch, I would say that though 162 have declined to pay the valuations placed upon their services for want of means, it does not follow that they have on that account been over-valued. In those returns sent home you will observe that several of those which have remained unpaid are for the smallest sums, as far as my memory serves me, for I have not the original returns up here to refer to, one or two of those that remain unpaid were as low as from 5 *l.* to 10 *l.* On my arrival here I was told, and believed it, that the negroes had a great aversion to be valued; it was one of the arguments, or, more properly speaking, one of the assertions made in order to procure a *per capita* division of the compensation money. Subsequent experience has satisfied me that no such feeling exists, and that the assertion was nothing more than an easy method, not uncommonly resorted to by West Indians in England, to get rid of any argument they could not otherwise dispose of; on the contrary, I have reason to think that vast numbers have sought to be valued, either from curiosity or desire to see if they can make satisfactory arrangements to transfer their services from one master to another they fancy they would prefer, or from some vague idea of they know not what advantage it may confer on them. Many cases of over-valuation have been referred to me by the special magistrates, when the local associated magistrates have combined to defeat their attempts to place a fair value on the services of an apprentice. The reply of the local magistrates has been invariably one that your Lordship has not unfrequently before heard advanced with respect to the negro character, that that person who differs in opinion with them “does not understand the negro character;” so in this case the answer has been, “We are conscientious men, do you suspect us? You new comers do not understand the value of a negro’s services as well as we who have been here so long.” They say that their decision was conscientious; it would be a dangerous thing for me, in my opinion, to meddle with the conduct of magistrates supposed to be acting under the influence of an oath. The special magistrates have in many instances succeeded in reducing the amount, but still there are various instances of valuations where the intention of the law is evidently defeated; but it is hard to find a remedy. In my recent Despatch, 20th September, I represented to your Lordship a case of valuation where the associate magistrate declared openly that since the second Act in Aid was disallowed, he would allow no more than 12 per cent. deduction, though the law declared that 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ was the proper reduction. If ever there was a case for interference in the way of depriving a magistrate of his commission, that was one; but at the same time I have a great aversion to any arbitrary exercise of even legitimate authority, unless the culpability of the individual to be degraded is clearly proved, not only in my own opinion, but in that of others. Should your Lordship, however, think that this case is one where an example ought to be made, I am quite ready to carry into effect your wishes, and to act in future on that principle. I feel that the spirit of the Act has been by indirect means nullified in reference to this part of it; at the same time I feel it very hard to lay hold of the thing; in one instance, that of the manumission of Margaret Bucknor, for which transaction, among others, it became my duty to remove Mr. — from the special commission, the overseer of Rock Spring estate, where the woman lived, threw all sort of obstacles in the way of her getting free, and announced before the magistrates that he would do so. A few days afterwards a cause coming on in Chancery, which related to Rock Spring, I discovered that it was in Chancery; I immediately as chancellor removed him from the charge of overseer there. I think that latterly, however, the evil has diminished; in fact very few now come forward with any complaint of the sort. The principal difficulty arises from the liberal swearing of the overseers and book-keepers; one last week swore that a lad of 19 years, a common field labourer, was worth 40 *l.* a year to the estate, a curious valuation, when it is known that gangs have lately been sold for 20 *l.* each, currency, and that, I fancy, gangs can now be had at that price or 25 *l.* each. The magistrates diminished the valuation to, I think, 14 *l.* a year. There is a proof of the difficulty of my interference; had the associate magistrate refused to agree to a lower sum, and urged the evidence as the foundation of his judgment, how could I have punished him? yet nowhere would there have been a case more deserving of punishment. There are some cases of this sort, indeed one is now before me for examination, where most excessive value has been adjudged; but in the majority of cases I think there is not much to complain of; had the law laid down that the court of arbitration should consist of two special justices and one local magistrate, it would have been better, as far as that goes. I quite agree in the opinion expressed in the church missionary letter; I feel myself bound, however, to say, that unless this abuse is pushed to a greater extent than it has been as yet, which is not impossible, I do not think it worth while, for the purpose of remedying it, to create the great discontent which any fresh enactment by the British Parliament on the subject would occasion. I trust that, by the strict watch I keep on the valuations, I shall be able in a great measure to remedy it. I have the honour to enclose

JAMAICA.

to your Lordship a copy of a valuation sent in last week, for the purpose of showing the plan on which I wish to have the returns of valuation made to me.

On the whole, therefore, I cannot but recommend that the valuation system be left as it is for the present ; I will, however, watch it even more narrowly than before, and communicate any result which I may thereupon come to.

VALUATION before *James Harris*, Special Justice, and *T. Watkin Jones* and *Henry Lowndes*, Associating Justices.

Charles Graham, an apprentice to Tullock estate, St. Thomas-in-the Vale, a prædial, employed as carpenter 12 months previous to 28th August 1833, 40 l. annual value of services, proved by William Duncan, overseer of Tullock, on oath.

Four years and 10 months - - - - -	£.193	6	8
Contingencies one-third, deduct - - - - -	64	8	10½
Net sum awarded - - - - -	£.128	17	9½

N. B.—The money not paid, Charles Graham requiring to consult his friends previously.

Given under our hands and seals this 3d day of October 1835,

(signed) *H. Lowndes.*
T. Watkin Jones.
James Harris.

Enclosure 2, referred to in No. 218.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Sligo* to Lord *Glenelg*, dated The King's House, St. Jago de la Vega, 8th February 1836.

Enclosure 2, in
No. 218.

YOUR Lordship's attention has been often before called by me to the different circumstances connected with the valuation of apprentices ; and I have already stated to you that though certain objections might be pointed out, I did not think that, on the whole, there could be any more fair way of their being valued devised than that laid down by the disallowed Act in Aid, namely, that of deducting from the valuation of the three magistrates one-third, for what are called contingencies, such as chances of life, clothes, physic, medical attendance, house, food, &c. Since that Act was disallowed, most of the local and all the special magistrates have continued to value according to its principles. Some few, however, of the local justices did not do so ; but I took no notice of them, as I expected that a fresh enactment on the subject would be made during the late session. That expectation not having been realized, I feel it now my duty to represent the matter to you, and state for your information several specific instances where I think that the fair spirit of the abolition law has not been adhered to.

In the case of Fisher, Mr. Croft appears to have been the opposing justice, though the other two justices agreed to the deduction.

The next case is one which demands peculiar consideration,—it is that of Emily Williams. As you will see at page 805 of the Votes of Assembly for 1834, three attempts were made in that year, ineffectually, for her liberation. There appears something perfectly unaccountable in this whole affair. I cannot attach any blame to any individual, but I do think that the judgment of Messrs. Clement and Finlayson does appear to be most extraordinary. They are both most respectable gentlemen, and so much the more do I wonder at their opinions. Mr. Bernard, the custos, I had directed to be summoned, as the law points out where a difference appears to exist, to attend the valuation, after Mr. Moresby had found it to be impossible to complete it. Mr. Bernard, however, refused to attend ; and in the letter, No. 8, of the papers relative to that valuation, your Lordship will see that he thinks that whenever a valuation is undertaken, the special justice is bound to submit, even though he should think that the sum estimated by the two local magistrates should exceed by far the real value. My view is quite the reverse ; I consider that the duty of the special justice is to see to the protection of the rights of the apprentice, and that it is necessary, before any valuation can be considered perfected, that all the valuing parties must agree, as is the case in a jury trial. I think that no valuation can be proved to have taken place, except by the production of the certificate of the special justice. This is the first time that an opinion such as that of Mr. Bernard's has been given ; and I felt it perhaps more strongly, as I considered it a very constrained construction of the law, and that it was part and parcel of that incomprehensible concurrence of circumstances which had for so long a time prevented this poor woman from gaining her freedom. I was sorry that it should have come from him, on account of his high station in the parish, and of his being an assistant judge of the grand court, as I think that his opinion must have, deservedly, much weight, and that its being generally adopted would be the most fatal blow to the well working of the abolition system ; I state it all unreservedly, requesting your Lordship's directions on the subject. It is to be remarked that the two special justices, Clinch and Moresby, have both valued her at about 50 l., and that her liberation has been subsequently effected by private contract with her former mistress, Madlle Duperny, for that sum. It was advanced for her by a Mr. Snaguinetto, a merchant in this town ; and she has bound herself to serve him for five years, on condition of his giving her that money to procure her release. I think that this private arrangement proves the opinions of both the special justices to have been correct.

There

There is, however, another point, in reference to valuations, on which I shall be glad to receive your Lordship's instructions. It is held here by some, that if an apprentice was valued on the 1st of August 1834, and the valuation put on him was deemed by him excessive, or that he had not the means to pay the amount, he was thereby debarred from having any valuation at any subsequent period, when the term of his service may have perhaps diminished one-half. This is argued on the grounds of the words "final and conclusive." I apply them to convey the intention of the legislature that there should be no appeal to the courts above on such valuation, in consequence of such appeal amounting, from its expense, to a denial of justice to the apprentice, and think that it did not at all contemplate the prevention of subsequent valuations. I have so ruled it, and shall continue to do so, until I receive your Lordship's opinion on the subject.

My Lord,

Montego Bay, 26th January 1836.

I beg leave to solicit the honour of your Excellency's attention to two valuation returns which accompany my report for the last week; I allude to the valuations of William Fisher and Simon or James Finchett, which took place on the 20th instant.

In the first of these valuations, namely, that of William Fisher, Messrs. George Cragg and James Gray were associated with me as magistrates. The annual value of Fisher's services was fixed at 25*l.*, besides the expenses of feeding, clothing, &c. When fixing the deduction for contingencies, Mr. Cragg stated that he would only allow a deduction for the risk of life and the advance of money; but Mr. Gray and I concurred in opinion that the usual deduction of one-third should be made, which was accordingly done.

Mr. Cragg in consequence declined to sign the discharge, considering the amount fixed as contrary to evidence; and Mr. Grignon, the attorney for the proprietor, protested against the decision of the majority of the magistrates.

In the other case, namely, that of Simon or James Finchett, an opposite principle was adopted. The annual value of Finchett's services was also fixed at 25*l.* The associating magistrates were the Hon. John Manderson, Mr. William Dewar, and myself. When settling the deduction for contingencies, I suggested the usual rate of one-third; but Messrs. Manderson and Dewar would allow no more than 9*l.* 16*s.*, being 11*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* less than the usual rate; and I felt it to be my duty to protest against the deduction fixed by the majority of magistrates as being insufficient. Finchett afterwards paid the full sum awarded into my hands, under protest, when I signed and delivered the discharge to him.

It must obviously be a matter of great importance in valuations to have a uniform principle of deduction fixed. In the two cases which have been referred to, the circumstances were precisely similar in all important points; yet, from a difference in opinion between the two sets of associating magistrates, the valuation of one apprentice is fixed at 42*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, while the valuation of the other is extended to 53*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*

Without further detail, I now humbly request your Excellency's instructions with regard to the two valuations in question. James Fisher, on the one hand, pays to his master, or lodges in my hands; the sum of 42*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; am I at liberty to deliver the discharge to him? and will it be sufficient, although signed only by a majority of the magistrates? And, on the other hand, as Finchett has already placed the full sum of his valuation in my hands, ought the difference of 11*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* to be paid to the proprietor, or returned to Finchett?

I have, &c.

(signed) W. Finlayson, s. J.

RETURN of the Valuation of William Fisher.—20 January 1836.

George Cragg,	} Associating magistrates.
James Gray,	
W. Finlayson, s. J.	

William Fisher, an apprentice to John Henry Deffel, Esq. of Saltspring estate.

A non-prædial, having been employed as coachman for several years.

Annual value of services fixed at 25*l.*, besides the expenses of feeding, clothing, &c.

Mr. Grignon, upon oath, stated that he allowed 25*l.* annually for the applicant; and that he fed, clothed, and paid his medical accounts.

Mr. Mouchett, upon oath, concurred in Mr. Grignon's statement; and Mr. Fowler, upon oath, valued his services at 20*l.* clear of all charges.

Amount of unexpired term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 63	3	8
Deduct one-third	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	1	2
Net sum awarded								£. 42	2	6

Mr. Craggs declined signing the discharge, considering the amount fixed (42*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*) as contrary to the evidence.

Mr. Grignon, as attorney for Mr. Deffel, protested against the decision of the majority of the court, inasmuch as they decided to deduct certain sums of money from the value for feeding, clothing, &c., which were paid by himself.

(signed) Walter Finlayson, s. J.

JAMAICA.

RETURN of the Valuation of *Simon or James Finchett*.—20 January 1836.

The Hon. John Manderson,	} Associating magistrates.
William Dewar, Esq.	
William Finlayson, s. J.	

Simon or James Finchett, an apprentice to *Miss Finchett*. Mr. *Gedelia*, attorney.

A non-prædial, having been always a tradesman.

Annual value of services fixed at 25*l.* per annum, clear.

Mr. *Gedelia*, upon oath, produced a letter from Mr. *Hislop*, stating that he agrees to pay 25*l.* a year, clear.

Mr. *Fowler*, upon oath, valued his services at 26*l.* per annum, clear of all expenses.

Amount for unexpired term - - - - -	£. 63	3	9
Deduct for contingencies fixed by a majority of magistrates -	9	16	-

£. 53 7 9

The special magistrate protested against the deduction for contingencies, as not being sufficient. The sum of 53*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* was paid, under protest that the applicant was entitled to a deduction of one-third for contingencies.

(signed) *W. Finlayson, s. J.*

My Lord,

Spanish Town, 3d December 1835.

I HAVE the honour to call your Lordship's attention to a case of valuation which took place before me and Messrs. Justices Clement and Finlayson on Saturday, 21st November ultimo:—Emily Williams, domestic apprentice to Miss Dufraney, claimed her freedom under the 9th clause of the Abolition Act. I was associated with two justices of this district, Messrs. Clement and Finlayson; 10*s.* per week was agreed upon as a fair valuation of her services, which for 136 weeks (the remaining) term of apprenticeship, and deducting one-third for contingencies, leaves the total of 48*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* as the estimated value of the claimant's services for the unexpired term of apprenticeship.

Mr. Finlayson valued the claimant at 60*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, giving no reasons which I can now call to my remembrance for so excessive an estimate.

Mr. Clement valued the claimant at 61*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* on the most extraordinary position, that, in addition to the value of the services of the claimant, the necessary allowances of food, &c. should be thrown in as an addition to that valuation, which, at two maes per week, raises the value of an apprentice 22*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* more than the estimated value of her services.

I have taken the liberty to call your Lordship's attention to the above case, in order to ascertain from your Lordship, whether so sudden a charge, and so great an increase of value, in the estimation of apprentices should be in common fairness continued to be acted upon.

I have, &c.

To His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *H. Moresby.*

Gentlemen,

The King's House, 7 December 1835.

HIS Excellency the Governor desires me to refer you to the accompanying letter from Mr. Moresby, relative to a valuation at which you assisted, and to request you will favour him with an explanation, first as regards the grounds upon which Mr. Finlayson's award was made, and secondly, as to Mr. Clement adding a sum to the value, which the remission of the further services of the apprentice would relieve the person from, who had previously the right of such services.

I am, &c.

David Finlayson, Esq., and
William F. Clement, Esq.
Justices of the Peace.

(signed) *W. G. Nunes, Sec.*

Sir,

Spanish Town, 10 December 1835.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, enclosing one from Mr. Moresby, relative to the valuation of an apprentice named Emily Williams, at which I assisted, and informing me that his Excellency the Governor desires an explanation of the reasons on which my award was made.

In stating that 10*s.* were agreed upon as a fair valuation of the services of the apprentice, Mr. Moresby labours under a mistake, for I dissented from that valuation, as it appeared the apprentice was a valuable servant, to whom her owner had been in the habit from time to time of entrusting goods to a considerable amount, to be carried into the interior of the island for sale, by which large profits were realized.

It further appeared from the evidence of Mr. Henriques, who was afterwards examined as to the value of the services, that he had repeatedly entrusted her on her own credit when carrying her owner's goods into the country with merchandize from his store, to the amount of from seven to eight doubloons for sale on her own account; and that he had also undertaken to advance for her the amount her services might be valued at, which he afterwards qualified by stating that he would not like to pay more than 50*l*.

From my knowledge of the difficulty of procuring servants sufficiently trustworthy for the sale of goods, I considered the valuation of Mr. Moresby as too low, and was of opinion the sum fixed by me as a proper valuation of the services of Emily Williams.

William G. Nunes, Esq.
Secretary.

I have, &c.
(signed) David Finlayson.

Sir,

Spanish Town, 11 December 1835.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, enclosing one from Mr. Special Justice Moresby, respecting the valuation of an apprentice named Emily Williams, at which I assisted, and informing me that his Excellency the Governor requests an explanation of the reasons on which my award was made. In reply I have to state, as that award, although coming to a similar result with Mr. Finlayson's, was made on rather different grounds, I have thought it best to explain my reasons separately; in valuing the services of the apprentice, Mr. Moresby invoked a clause in the Act in aid of the Abolition Act, lately disallowed, whereby one-third was directed to be deducted from the total value of the services of the apprentice. Although I was perfectly well aware that the provisions of that Act had ceased to be binding on any person, I yet entered into the calculation of what the value of the services of the apprentice for the remainder of her apprenticeship term would have been had that Act remained in force, and in doing so, I certainly considered that the large proportion of one-third directed by the disallowed Act to be deducted from the total value of the services of the apprentice had reference to the whole amount it would cost the owner to replace those services. It appeared in evidence, that the apprentice had, until lately, been entrusted by her owner with large quantities of goods for sale, by which considerable profits had accrued, but that lately she had been hired out at the rate of 10*s*. per week, and 3*s*. 4*d*. per week allowance; taking then the total amount her owner must pay to another servant in her room,

13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> . per week for 139 weeks - - - - -	£. 92 13 4
Deducting one-third as directed by the disallowed Act - - - - -	30 17 9
Would leave a clear amount of - - - - -	61 15 7

I do not state that I by any means consider this sum as a full equivalent for the services of the apprentice, but taking all things into consideration, I gave that amount as my award. By Mr. Moresby's calculation it appeared that he valued the services of the apprentice for 139 weeks at 10*s*. per week - - - - -

Less one-third deducted - - - - -

Leaving a net amount of - - - - -

And showing a difference between the two rates of calculations -

£. 61 15 7

And not 22*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*., as erroneously stated by that gentleman.

W. G. Nunes, Esq.
Secretary.

I have, &c.
(signed) William F. Clement.

Sir,

The King's House, 16th Dec. 1835.

HIS Excellency the Governor desires me to state, with reference to your letter of 3d inst., that as the late valuations of Emily Williams have all failed, it will be necessary for you to appoint a fresh day for her valuation, giving the legal notices, and you should call upon the custos of the parish, as the third magistrate, to assist you.

H. Moresby, Esq., s. m.
Spanish Town.

I am, &c.
(signed) W. G. Nunes, Sec.

JAMAICA.

My Lord,

Saint Jago, 14 January 1836.

I HAVE the honour to call your Lordship's attention to some circumstances which arose from the valuation of Emily Williams, domestic apprentice to Miss Dufraney, which case, although now amicably arranged, has thrown much difficulty in my way.

I called upon his honour, the custos, to assist me in another valuation on the above apprentice; a previous one I considered null and void, from disagreement among the associated magistrates as to the amount.

His honour stated that he did not consider himself authorized to interfere, as a valuation had taken place by Mr. Clement and Mr. Finlayson and myself, and as the majority had agreed as to the value (60*l.*), although I should differ, yet he was of opinion that by the 10th clause of the Abolition Act, the parties would not claim another valuation, and that their decision was binding and conclusive.

I have therefore to ask your Lordship whether in all valuations which may in future arise, unless all the magistrates agree, such valuations should be considered final, or whether the parties may not be entitled to another valuation should the special magistrate protest against the amount decided upon.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *H. Moresby, s. m.*

Sir,

The King's House, 30 January 1836.

His Excellency the Governor desires me to forward the accompanying copy of a letter from Mr. Moresby, and he will be obliged to you to inform him of your reasons for declining to assist at the valuation; because it appears to him that although a former valuation had been made, as the money was not paid and a discharge given by the special magistrate, such valuation was not binding, but liable to be altered by any subsequent meeting of the proper authorities for such purpose.

Have the goodness to return the enclosure to me.

I am, &c.

Hon. J. J. Bernard,
Custos, St. Catherine.

(signed) *W. G. Nunes.*

Sir,

Spanish Town, 30 January 1836.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day, enclosing a copy of one from Mr. Moresby, special justice, to his Excellency the Governor, dated the 14th instant, respecting the valuation of an apprentice named Emily Williams.

I refused to take a part in the revaluation of this apprentice, for the reason stated by Mr. Moresby in his letter, namely, that a valuation having already taken place before three justices assembled, pursuant to the 9th and 10th clauses of the 4th Will. IV., chap. 41, the same was, in the terms of the 10th clause of that Act, binding and conclusive on all parties. I consider that in this case, as in all others where magistrates are associated, the decision of the majority is the decision of the bench; a contrary construction would, I submit, have the effect of giving to the dissentient justice the power of over-ruling the majority, and as often as one of the justices might dissent, so often would the valuation be defeated, and the law rendered imperative. The payment of the money and the signing of the certificate by the justices are acts subsequent to the valuation, and are not, in my humble opinion, necessary for the validity of that valuation, however requisite they may be to complete the release of the party from his apprenticeship.

In coming to this decision I was guided by my own judgment, and on that judgment, however fallible it may be, I shall always feel myself bound by my oath to act in executing the laws, while I have the honour to hold the office with which it has pleased his Excellency to invest me.

I have, &c.

William George Nunes, Esq.

(signed) *J. J. Bernard.*

My Lord,

Mandeville, 27 January 1836.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that on Saturday last I associated myself with two magistrates of this parish, Mr. Hollingsworth and Mr. Pearl, for the revaluation of Christiana Waugh, apprentice to Melrose. The attorney of the property brought two witnesses before me, Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Chanteloup, both of whom I examined on oath as to what they considered her worth. The former stated he considered her worth 20*l.* per annum, and the latter that he considered 16*l.* per annum a fair value. I then proposed to the magistrates associated with me, that we should value her at 18*l.* per annum, the medium between what the two witnesses considered her worth, subject, however, to a deduction of one-third for contingencies. Mr. Hollingsworth, one of the magistrates, said he would not consent to her being valued for any less sum than 23*l.* per annum, nor would he consent to any deduction whatever. The other magistrate, Mr. Pearl, said he considered 18*l.* per annum a fair valuation, but that he could not consent to any deduction. Under these circumstances, as I could not conscientiously agree with my brother magistrates, I was about to adjourn the court, when the woman herself voluntarily came forward and stated,

stated, that rather than she should be any longer delayed, she would prefer that the former valuation should remain valid; I offered no objection to her doing so; but I did not, however, give any consent until I laid the case before your Excellency. In conclusion, my Lord, I cannot help adding that in the few valuations I have as yet been concerned in, I have invariably found the local magistrates most desirous to retard and throw every obstacle in the way of persons seeking their freedom.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) Geo. Ouseley Higgins, s. m.

JAMAICA.

RETURN of Valuation of *Ann Grizell*.—27 January 1836.

William Dewar, Esq. }
James Gray, Esq. } Associating magistrates.
Walter Finlayson, s. j.

Ann Grizell, the apprentice of Miss Ann Cill, of Providence, a house-servant.

A non-prædial, having been always employed in domestic services.

Annual value of services fixed at 12*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. Stevens, overseer, Providence, upon oath valued her services at 12*l.* 10*s.* annually, and Mr. Jump, Montego Bay, at 12*l.*

Amount for unexpired term -	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 31	5	-
Deduct one-third for contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	4

Net sum awarded	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 20	16	8
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Mr. Dewar was of opinion that 20 per cent. was a fair deduction for contingencies, and declined at present to sign the discharge. Not paid.

(signed) Walter Finlayson, s. j.

Enclosure 3, referred to in No. 218.

My Lord,

Highgate, Jamaica, 10 March 1836.

HAVING before explained to your Lordship the necessity which exists for some legislative interference with respect to valuation, I feel it my duty to send to you a copy of a part of a letter from Mr. James Nolan, the special justice for Vere, representing the difficulties under which he labours in this part of his duties.

Enclosure 3, in
No 218.

Mr. Burrell's conduct in the two cases where he valued, appears fully to bear out the view of Mr. Nolan.

The other two valuations amount respectively to sums which I have never before seen equalled for that class of apprentice.

This system has been commenced upon, and unless something is done to check it, it will amount to a perfect prohibition to any one of them effecting their manumission. I have written to Mr. Nolan for further particulars, and mean also, next week, as soon as I shall have disposed of all my business for the present packet, to communicate with these magistrates, Mr. Burrell particularly. I think that, if there are grounds for it, an example ought to be made in this instance, and Mr. Burrell be deprived of his commission of the peace. It will, however, be impossible for me to give your Lordship any idea, if this is a case for such interference, until I receive further particulars on the subject.

The Lord Glenelg,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) Sligo.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. Nolan, Special Justice, dated 8 March 1836.

I ALSO enclose your Excellency some valuation returns for this week, which I am sorry to observe, in my opinion, are beyond the real value of the apprentices who came forward to purchase their discharge.

I now candidly state to your Excellency that it will be impossible for me, with any degree of justice, to sanction for the future such valuations, as it amounts to a perfect prohibition, from the extraordinary view the local magistrates have now-a-days formed of the value of apprentices; on my insisting on a third being deducted for contingent charges, they invariably add a third to the amount sworn to by the masters or managers, which has caused such high valuations. I have used every effort in my power to convince them of the irregularity of their proceedings, but to no effect.

JAMAICA.

VALUATION RETURN.

Vere, 29 February 1836.

NAME of APPRENTICE.	AGE.	HEALTH.	CLASS.
Mary Ann Donaldson, of the Bog estate.	25	Good	Not prædial.

G. P. Burrell,
Thomas Andersen, } Associate Justices.

James Nolan, Special Justice.

Witness for Estate - - John Thomas, sworn, states, that Mary Ann Donaldson is a valuable washerwoman, and has been so employed for some years. I consider her value to the property to be worth at least 25*l.* per annum.

Apprentice Witness - - Mary Ann Donaldson being asked whether she had any witness to produce, declared, she had none.

After some consideration, it appeared that

Mr. Burrell valued her at	-	-	-	-	£. 45	-	-
Mr. Anderson	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Mr. Nolan	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
					£. 27.	a year agreed on.	

Two years and five months	-	-	-	-	£. 65	-	-
One-third deduct for contingencies	-	-	-	-	21	-	-

Net sum awarded	-	-	-	-	£. 43	-	-
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Sum not paid—apprentice said it was too much.

(signed) James Nolan, s. J.

VALUATION RETURN.

Vere, 29 February 1836.

NAME of APPRENTICE.	AGE.	HEALTH.	CLASS.
Charlton, of Paradise estate.	43	Not very good	Prædial, attached.

Mr. Burrell,
Mr. Dowall, } Associate Justices.

James Nolan, Special Justice.

Witness for Estate - - C. Wilson, sworn, states, that Sophia Charlton is a driveress for the second and third gangs, and attends the children well, and is a valuable woman to the estate, and considers her worth 18*l.* a year, clear of one-third.

Apprentice Witness - - Sophia Charlton being asked whether she has any witness to produce, declares she has none.

After some consideration, it appeared that

Mr. Burrell valued her at	-	-	-	-	£. 27	-	-
Mr. Dowall	-	-	-	-	27	-	-
Mr. Nolan	-	-	-	-	18	-	-
					£. 24.	a year agreed on.	

Four years and five months	-	-	-	-	£. 106	-	-
One-third deducted for contingencies	-	-	-	-	35	-	-

Net sum awarded	-	-	-	-	£. 70	-	-
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Sum not paid—apprentice said it was too much.

(signed) James Nolan, s. J.

VALUATION RETURN.

Vere, 5 March 1836.

NAME of APPRENTICE.	AGE.	HEALTH.	CLASS.
Peter Ambler, of Amity Hall.	16	Good	Prædial, attached, field-boy.

Wm. Dowall, Esq. } Associate Justices.
C. M'Clemon, Esq. }

James Nolan, Special Justice.

Witness for Estate - - Frederick Watson, sworn, states that Peter Ambler is a field-boy, also wain-boy in crop-time; he has never been in the hospital since I came to the estate, and attends to his work regularly: I consider his services to the property worth 20*l.* per annum.

Apprentice Witness - - Peter Ambler being asked whether he had any witness to produce, declared he had none.

After some consideration, it appeared that

Mr. Dowall valued him at	-	-	-	-	£.30	-	-
Mr. M'Clemon	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Mr. Nolan	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
£.22. agreed on.							

Four years and five months	-	-	-	-	£.97	3	4
One-third deducted for contingencies	-	-	-	-	32	7	9

Net sum awarded	-	-	-	-	£.64	-	-
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Sum not paid.

(signed) James Nolan, s. J.

VALUATION RETURN.

Vere, 5 March 1836.

NAME of APPRENTICE.	AGE.	HEALTH.	CLASS.
Nelson Harris, of Caswell Hill estate.	45	Good	Prædial, attached, field-man.

E. M'Pherson, Esq. } Associate Justices.
E. M'Clemon, Esq. }

James Nolan, Special Justice.

Witness for Estate - - Mr. C. Harley, sworn, states that Nelson Harris is a field-man, and fisherman occasionally, and a very healthy man; considers his value to the property to be worth 80*l.* per annum, as to the average of sugar made for the last four years.

Attorney for Estate - - Wm. Dowall, sworn.—During four years I have been in charge of the property he belongs to, he has been a very healthy man; judging by the last four years' crop, each able field negro has netted 80*l.* per annum to the proprietor.

Apprentice Witness - - Nelson Harris being asked whether he had any witness to produce, declared he had none.

After some consideration,

Mr. M'Pherson valued him at	-	-	-	-	£.45	-	-
Mr. M'Clemon	-	-	-	-	35	-	-
Mr. Nolan	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
£.35. agreed on.							

Four years and five months	-	-	-	-	£.154	-	-
Deduct for contingencies	-	-	-	-	51	6	8

Net sum awarded	-	-	-	-	£.102	-	-
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Sum not paid.

(signed) James Nolan, s. J.

JAMAICA.

Enclosure 4, referred to in No. 218.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 1 May 1836.

Enclosure 4, in
No. 218.

I HAVE received your Lordship's Despatch of the 10th of March, enclosing a letter from Mr. James Nolan, the special justice for Vere, together with some valuation returns, to which your Lordship's attention has been most properly directed. The great difference which appears in the case of Peter Ambler, between the valuation of Mr. Dowall and that of the two other justices, and its excess over the value sworn to by the only witness for the estate, certainly affords ground for presuming it to have been an undue and exorbitant valuation. In the case of Sophia Charlton, in which Mr. Dowall also was one of the associate justices, his valuation, though agreeing with that of Mr. Burrell, the other associate justice, exceeds by one-third the value sworn to by the witness for the estate, which was taken by the special justice as a fair valuation. In this, as well as in the other case in which Mr. Burrell was an associate justice, the same presumption seems to arise. In one of these cases Mr. Burrell's valuation exceeds by considerably more than one-half that of the second associate justice, and by nearly two-thirds that of the special justice. I have already stated to your Lordship, in my Despatch of 17 August 1835, that any combination or habitual practice tending to defeat the compulsory manumission clause of the Imperial Act, would not only merit the severest censure, but would require from you the exercise of that authority which, by removing the magistrate found to have been guilty of it from the commission, would, I trusted, effectually prevent its recurrence, and secure to the apprentices that right which it was the intention and object of the legislature to confer upon them.

The evidence submitted to me by the enclosures to the present Despatch of the practice in this respect, both of Mr. Dowall and Mr. Burrell, but more especially of the latter, is such as requires the fullest explanation. Reluctant as I am to believe that any gentlemen should so conduct themselves as to merit the application of the rule which I had previously laid down as a remedy of abuses of this nature, I can have no hesitation in recording my distinct approval of the course which your Lordship was about to take of calling on these magistrates for an explanation of the grounds on which the valuations in question were made. Should they decline to afford any explanation, or should the explanation, when afforded, appear to you unsatisfactory, you will be fully authorized in withdrawing the commission of the peace from Mr. Dowall and Mr. Burrell; at least until you shall have referred to me the whole facts of the case, in order that I may form an opinion as to how far they have proved themselves incompetent to continue in the discharge of the duties of justices of the peace.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) Glenelg.

Enclosure 5, referred to in No. 218.

My Lord,

Highgate, 19 March 1836.

Enclosure 5, in
No. 218.

IN a recent Despatch I had the honour to send you copies of the valuations of certain apprentices made in Vere, and reported on by Mr. Nolan, the special justice. In that Despatch I informed your Lordship that I should make further inquiries on the subject, and that if any case was made out, I thought that an example ought to be made of those magistrates, in order, if possible, to remedy this abuse of the abolition law. You will observe that in Mr. Nolan's letter he testifies that Mr. Burrell had valued Ann Donaldson at 45*l.* a year, though the overseer valued her at 25*l.* a year, and that he states that both Messrs. Burrell and Dowall, on all occasions where they are called on to value, declare that they will not deduct one-third from the sworn valuation now that the Act has expired which forced them to do so. Thus, by adding an additional sum on the valuation, they manage to nullify the charitable provisions of the abolition law.

I have already represented to your Lordship, that though I felt that the spirit of the law was defeated by this sort of legal evasion, I did not see how I could act with respect to a magistrate who declares that he has acted conscientiously. This is an exact example of the case I put, and I should be glad to have your Lordship's directions what course is to be pursued in the matter. The applications for manumissions are becoming more frequent every day, and I fear that, unless some method is devised of defeating this scheme, some harm and much discontent may be the result.

The Right hon. the Lord Glenelg,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) Sligo.

My Lord,

Olive Park, 15 March 1836.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the enclosed document from your Excellency respecting the late valuations in my district; I have to state for your Excellency's information that Mr. Burrell valued Mary Ann Donaldson at 45*l.* a year, when Mr. Thorn swore only to 25*l.* a year; also Mr. Dowall valued Peter Ambler at 30*l.* a year, when Mr. Watson, overseer of Amity Hall, swore that his value was 20*l.* per annum. Mr. Burrell and Mr. Dowall state, on all occasions they are called on to value, that they would not allow a third to be deducted from the sum sworn to by the master or manager since the

the disallowance of the Act that authorized that mode of proceeding; and on my insisting on a third being deducted, they add a third to the amount, so as to bring it to the sum sworn by the master or manager; which I have, my Lord, on all occasions endeavoured to persuade them to the contrary. I am myself firmly of opinion, if I had not insisted on one-third being deducted, that they would meet my view of valuations much nearer. As they have repeatedly expressed to me also another reason, they generally state that induces them to value high, because I value low, in order to give a fair remuneration to the proprietor. But I assure your Excellency, I always, without favour to any party, value according to what I conceive the real value of the apprentice. And I am well aware that many able field apprentices belonging to free people are hired in this parish from 12*l.* to 15*l.* a year, the estate paying all contingent charges for them, so that from 20*l.* to 25*l.* a year, deducting one-third for contingent charges, is fully as much, my Lord, as any proprietor has a right to expect from a field person.

It is only with respect to valuation that I can find any fault with Mr. Burrell and Mr. Dowall, as I am well aware no two managers in the island can treat their apprentices with more kindness than they do on all occasions.

His Excellency the Marquis of Sligo,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) James Nolan, s. j.

Sir,

Vere, 10 March 1836.

IN reply to your letter, I take leave to acquaint you for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that, in conformity with what I believe to be the general practice in this parish since the disallowance of "An Act to amend, &c.," I valued at 30*l.*, to meet Mr. Justice Nolan's deduction of one-third, which made my net value 20*l.*, the amount sworn to by the witness on behalf of the estate. I presume Mr. Justice Nolan's annual valuation of 16*l.* was nominal (as mine of 30*l.* was), that he might effect what he considered an equitable valuation, by reducing the amount awarded by the local magistrates. If it is legal for Mr. Nolan to reduce one-third of the net valuation awarded by his associates, including his own, I must plead ignorance of the law, and admit my error, although unintentionally.

Peter Ambler's services were finally valued at 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum. If Mr. Justice Nolan thought that sum exorbitant, I presume he could defer the proceeding by not agreeing, or have his (Ambler's) services re-valued, as was done in a case or two appertaining to the Bog apprentices in this parish.

I beg to observe, I was not originally appointed a valuator in the case of Peter Ambler, but having occasion to call at the court-house, I was requested by Mr. Special Justice Nolan to value in the absence of the gentleman appointed.

I also beg to observe, that any valuation I assisted at, I would willingly pay the amount awarded, provided his or her services were transferred to me.

I hope the above explanation will be satisfactory to his Excellency the Governor. If I have erred or acted contrary to law, and the error be pointed out, I will be happy in correcting it, and I would not willingly transgress the law in the remotest degree.

W. G. Nunes, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) Wm. Dowall.

Sir,

Yarmouth, 16 March 1836.

IN answer to your letter, wherein his Excellency wishes for an explanation of the occasion of the great difference between myself and the other valutors of Mary Ann Donaldson belonging to the Bog, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that my valuation was affixed in accordance with my knowledge of the worth of apprenticed labour, and which has been derived from experience of no immature date. It is, I presume, scarcely necessary for me to say that an able washerwoman can easily wash for two people. Can two people get their clothes washed for 30*l.*? which is the net amount of my valuation, and below which, had I estimated the services of the apprentices, I conceive I should have done neither justice to myself as a sworn valuator, or to the proprietor who entrusted to me the valuation.

As to a similar request of his Excellency, the overseer swore that the net value of the apprentice was 18*l.* per annum as a driveress, in which capacity Sophia Charlton acted on Paradise estate; with the correctness of his evidence I most fully accorded, as did my brother magistrate, as our valuation shows. Mr. Nolan, who of course had the right of exercising his judgment too, valued this driveress at 12*l.* per annum. I humbly submit to his Excellency, that the valuation of two gentlemen acting with experience equal to that of the one gentleman should meet with proportionate consideration; and without intending for a moment to cast the slightest discredit on Mr. Nolan or his judgment, I would submit also that if there be any doubt as to the correctness of the valuation, in this as in most other instances I believe confidence should be placed in the preponderating party; besides, I have never valued an apprentice for more than I would readily give.

W. G. Nunes, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) Geo. P. Burrell.

TABLE (B.)

RETURN of the NUMBER and EFFECT of the RETURNS of PUNISHMENTS received by the GOVERNOR of *Jamaica* from the SPECIAL MAGISTRATES, from the 1st August 1835 to 31st May 1836.

Colony.	Date.	Total Number of Apprentices throughout the Island, Province or Government.	Total Number of Punishments inflicted under the authority of Special Magistrates throughout the same.	Proportion per Cent. of Punishments to Apprentices.	Total Number of Males punished.		Total Number of Females punished.	The Average Number of Stripes inflicted in cases of Punishment by Whipping.	The Maximum Number of Stripes inflicted in any one case of Punishment by Whipping.	The Maximum of Severity in any one case of Punishment by Confinement.	The Maximum of Severity in any other mode of Punishment.
					By Whip-ping.	Other-wise than by Whip-ping.					
Jamaica	1835 :										
	Aug. -	249,825	4,293	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	712	2,646	935	24	50	84 days	- - It is difficult to decide which may be considered the severest, varying as are the different modes of punishment from each other.
	Sept. -	247,959	5,531	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	640	2,367	2,524	22	50	6 weeks	
	Oct. -	258,870	3,073	not quite 1	419	1,344	1,310	24	48	28 days	
	Nov. -	250,237	3,051	1 $\frac{2}{10}$	364	1,319	1,368	23	50	5 months	
	Dec. -	261,877	2,568	about 1	306	1,153	1,109	22	50	3 months	
	1836 :										
	Jan. -	255,567	3,122	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	311	1,451	1,360	21	50	112 days	
	Feb. -	258,977	2,324	$\frac{9}{10}$	207	1,032	1,085	23	50	56 days	
	Mar. -	258,977	3,032	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	259	1,466	1,307	21	48	84 days	
	Apr. -	258,977	2,630	not quite 1	191	1,274	1,165	22	48	3 months	
	May -	261,087	3,398	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	236	1,618	1,544	22	39	3 months	

